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PUBLIC HOLIDAYS 1983

New Year Day	January	1
Good Friday	April	1
Easter Monday	April	4
May Day	...	...	...	May	1
Id-El-Fitri	...	...	...	July	12
Id-El-Kabir	...	...	...	September	19-20
Republic Day	...	...	...	October	1
Christmas Day	...	...	...	December	25
Boxing Day	...	...	...	December	26

Exact dates are subject to official notice from Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, depending on actual sighting of the crescent of the new moon.

5
1.8
9.83

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- A **Forward.**
 - 1. Calendar 1983
 - 2. Calendar 1982 and 1984
 - 3. Facts about Nigeria
 - 4. Useful Telephone Numbers
 - 5. Addresses of State Liaison Offices in Lagos.

- B. **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**
 - 6. Nigeria's Chief Executives (Political)
 - 7. Federal Cabinet (Political)
 - 8. Federal Cabinet (Civil Service)
 - 9. Federal Judiciary (Service Commissioner)
 - 10. Code of Conduct Bureau
 - 11. National Economic Council
 - 12. Police Service Commission
 - 13. National Defence Council

- C. **NIGERIA GOVERNMENT**
 - 14. Survey of Government
 - 15. Geography
 - 16. History

- STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT**
 - 17. 2ND Republic
 - Constitution
 - Political Parties
 - Local Government
 - 18. Judiciary
 - 19. Police
 - 20. Prison
 - 21. Defence
 - Nigeria Army
 - Nigeria Navy
 - Nigeria Air Force
 - Defence Academy

- D **Nigeria Atomic Energy Commission**

- E. **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS**
 - 22. Nigeria Railway Corporation
 - 23. Nigeria Enterprises Promotion Board
 - 24. NICON

25. Nigerian National Supply Company
26. Nigerian National Shipping Line
27. Nigerian Prison Service
28. NET
29. Federal Department of Antiquity
30. National Youth Service Corps
31. Industrial Research Council of Nigeria
32. Nigeria Standard Organisation
33. Federal Institute of Industrial Research
34. Nigeria Airways Authority
35. National Provident Fund
36. National Library of Nigeria

- F. History of Aviation
- G. Board Members of Federal Corporations Parastatals
- H. National Economic Plan
- I. 1983 Budget Proposals
- J. Day-to-Day Events
- K. Miscellaneous
- L. 1. ECOWAS
- M. 2. OAU
3. Non-Alignment

POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. New Rates and Charges
2. International Telex
37. Nigeria's Diplomatic and Consular Posts
38. Diplomatic Missions in Nigeria
39. Registered Insurance Companies
40. Banks in Nigeria
41. Research Commission & Institutes
42. Museums in Nigeria
43. List of Voluntary Agencies

STATES OF NIGERIA

44. Anambra
45. Bauchi
46. Bendel
47. Benue
48. Borno
49. Cross River
50. Gongola
51. Imo
52. Kaduna
53. Kano
54. Kwara
55. Lagos
56. Niger
57. Ondo

-
- 58. Oyo
 - 59. Plateau
 - 60. Rivers
 - 61. Sokoto
 - 62. Federal Capital Territory

FOREWORD

THE Nigeria Year Book was first published in 1952. Since then, it has appeared annually in revised editions and has become an authoritative reference book on Nigeria: providing a wealth of detailed information on the political, economic and commercial institutions in the country.

The Year Book does not adopt an analytical approach to current affairs. Its primary concern is to describe Nigeria's machinery of government and other public institutions. It also provides the necessary physical and social back-ground knowledge, essential for understanding the present and shows, in a limited sense, the part played by government in the life of the country.

The information in this book come from a variety of sources. These include: direct mailing to those institutions whose activities we highlight. Other sources are the Research Department of the Central Bank of Nigeria; the Federal Offices of Statistics; States Ministries or Directorates of Information and Diplomatic Missions in Nigeria.

The Editor wishes to express his profound gratitude to individuals and organisations for their co-operation in providing information as materials for this edition.

We wish to inform our numerous readers that unlike previous editions of the Nigeria Year Book, the 1983 edition is enlarged. Also for the first time in the history of the year book, its cover comes in colour. We consider this as a remarkable development and a significant step forward in our efforts to improve on the quality of the publication. The information, herein, is as accurate and up-to-date as was made available to us.

DECEMBER, 1982.

— EDITOR.

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Bayo Adetayo

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FACTS ABOUT NIGERIA

(at a glance)

Geographical Location:	West, between Latitudes 4°N and 14°N and longitudes 3°E and 15°E meridian bordered on W by Benin, on N by Niger, on E by Chad and Cameroon and on S by the Gulf of Guinea.
Area:	913,073 square kilometres (356,669 square miles).
Population:	96,000,000 (1981 estimate).
Date of Independence:	October 1, 1960.
Former Colonial Power:	United Kingdom.
Head of State and Government:	Alhaji Shehu Shagari, President since October 1, 1979.
Capital:	Lagos, pop 3,671,000 (1981 estimate); a new capital, Abuja, is also in use since 1982.
Colour of Flag:	Three equal vertical bands of green, white and green.
Membership of International Organisations:	UN (October 7, 1960); OAU (Foundation member, May 1963); ADB; ECOWAS; Commonwealth; ACP-EEC Convention; Non-Aligned Movement.
Important Cities and Towns:	Aba, pop 241,900; Abeokuta (capital, Ogun State), pop 345,000; Ado-Ekiti, pop 291,200; Akure (capital, Ondo State); Bauchi (capital, Bauchi State), pop 186,000; Benin City (capital, Bendel State), pop 185,900; Calabar (capital, Cross River State), pop 256,000; Enugu (capital Anambra State), pop 256,000; Ibadan (capital, Oyo State), pop 2,100,000; Ife pop 240,600; Ikeja (capital Lagos State); Ilesha pop 306,200; Ilorin (capital, Kwara State), pop 385,500; Iwo pop 295,500; Jimeta, pop 94,000; Jos (capital, Plateau State), pop 143,000; Kaduna (capital, Kaduna State), pop 276,000; Kano (capital, Kano State), pop 545,000; Katsina; Maiduguri (capital, Borno State), pop 250,000; Makurdi (capital, Benue State); Gboko; Minna (capital, Niger State), Ogbomosho, pop 590,600; Onitsha, pop 300,700; Oshogbo, pop 355,500; Owerri (capital, Imo State), Oyo, pop 207,800; Port Harcourt (capital, Rivers State), pop 330,800; Sokoto (capital, Sokoto State), pop 143,000; Warri, Y

	(capital, Gongola State), pop 22,000; Zaria, pop 3200 (1981 estimates).
Currency:	Naira (N): N1 = 100 kobo; notes: 50 kobo, 1, 5, 20 naira; coins: ½, 1, 5, 10 and 25 kobo.
Main Mineral Resources:	Petroleum, tin, columbite, iron ore, lead, zinc, coal, limestone, uranium ore.
Main Exports:	Petroleum, cocoa, rubber, timber, hides and skins, soya beans, ginger, tin.
Main Trading Partners:	United Kingdom, West Germany, United States, America, France, Japan, Netherlands.
Official Language:	English
Other Major Languages:	Bini (Edo), Efik, Fulani, Hausa, Ibibio, Ibo, Ijaw, Nupe, Tiv, Urhobo, Yoruba.
Leading Educational Institutions:	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (founded 1962); Alvan Ikoku College of Education, Owerri; Auchi Polytechnic, PMB 13, Auchi; Bayero University, Kano (founded 1960, made University College, 1975); University of Nigeria, Nsukka (founded 1955); College of Science and Technology, PMB 1108, Enugu (founded 1965); College of Science and Technology, PMB 5080, Port Harcourt (founded 1971); College of Technology, Yaba, Lagos (founded 1948); Federal School of Dental Hygiene, PMB 12562, Lagos (founded 1957); Kaduna Polytechnic, PMB 82021, Kaduna (founded 1968); Kwara State College of Science and Technology, Ilorin; The Polytechnic, PMB 5063, Ibadan; University of Benin, PMB 1154, Benin (founded 1970); University of Calabar, Calabar (founded 1975); University of Ibadan, Ibadan (founded as University College 1948, made full University 1962); University of Ilorin (founded 1962); University of Lagos (founded 1962); University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri (founded 1975); University of Nigeria, Nsukka (founded 1955); University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt (founded 1975); University of Sokoto, Sokoto (founded 1975); Federal University of Technology, Oyo (founded 1980); Federal University of Technology,

Akure; Federal University of Technology Imo; Federal University of Technology, Bauchi (founded 1980).

Important National Institutions:

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture PM 5320, Ibadan (founded 1968); National Cereals Research Institute, Moor Plantation, Ibadan (founded 1976); National Roots and Tubers Research Institute, Umudike, Umuahia-Ibeku, Imo State (founded 1976); Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research, PMB 1030 Benin (founded 1939); Federal Institute of Industrial Research, PMB 1023, Ikeja (founded 1955); Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, P.O. Box 1727 Lagos (founded 1963); National Library of Nigeria, Wesley Street, Lagos (founded 1962); National Museum, Onikan Road, Lagos (founded 1957); Benin Museum, Benin; Jos Museum, Jos (founded 1952); Ethnography and Archaeology of Nigeria, Terracotta Nok Figurines, Modern and Traditional Nigerian Pottery); Ife Museum, Ife (founded 1954); Oron Museum, Oron, Cross River State (founded 1959); Gidan Makama Museum, Kano (founded 1959); National Archives, University of Ibadan, Ibadan (founded 1961); National Archives, Enugu; National Archives, Kaduna.

Political Parties:

National Party of Nigeria (NPN), 24 Keffi Street, Ikoyi, Lagos (founded 1978, Chairman: Chief Augustus Michael Akinloye, Secretary: Senator Umar Ahmed; Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), Lagos (founded 1978, Chairman: Chief Obafemi Awolowo, National Secretary: Clement D. Gompwalk); Nigerian People's Party (NPP), Lagos (founded 1978, Leader: Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Chairman: Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya, National Secretary: Dr. Alexander Fomunbe); Great Nigerian People's Party (GNPP), Lagos (founded 1978, Chairman: Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim); People's Redemption Party (PRP), Lagos (founded 1978, National President: Alhaji Aminu Kano, National Secretary-General; Nigeria Advance Party (NAP), Leader: Mr. Tunji Braithwaite.

Main Trade Unions:

Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) (Central Labour Organisation, founded 1978, President: Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu); Nigerian Nurses Association, 13 Broad Street, Lagos (founded 1943); Nigerian Textile Garment and Allied Workers' Union, 6 Oba Ak

Kofar Nassarawa	064
Bank of the North	064
Bayero University	064-
All enquiries	064-
Office of the Vice-Chancellor	064-
British Caledonia Airways	064-
	064-
	064-
Daily Times Newspaper Office, Kano	064-
Federal Electoral Commission	064-
Government House, Kano	
All enquiries	064-3
K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines	064-2
	064-2
	064-2
New Nigeria Newspaper Office, Kano	064-4
Nigeria Airways	064-3E
Nigeria Police Commissioner	064-2C
Nigerian Institute of Management	064-7C
North Breweries Limited	064-41

Benin City

Bendel State Police Headquarters.	
Enquiries	052-2004
Commissioner of Police	052-2437
Motor Traffic Division	052-2006
Central Police Station	
Enquiries	052-2006
State CID "D" Department	052-2438
Bendel Hotels Board	
Enquiries	052-2007
	052-2007
Federal Electoral Commission	052-2009
Bendel Electoral Commission	052-2447
	052-2450
Benoni Hospital Ltd.	052-2229
	052-2411
Central Hotel	052-2009
Edo Guest House	052-2009
Edo Maternity Home	052-240
Elegance Guest House and Restaurant	052-244
Bendel House of Assembly	052-200
	052-200
	052-200
Speaker BDS House of Assembly	052-241
Hope Hospital	052-240
Military Base Hospital	052-240
St. Philomena Maternity	052-240

do Maternity Home	052-240850
University Teaching Hospital, Ogbowo	052-241132
	052-240908
	052-241203
	052-241273
	052-241324
Letta Specialist Clinic	052-243275
Daily Times Newspaper Office, Benin City	052-240644
New Nigerian Newspaper Office, Benin City	052-240624
Nigeria Airways, Benin City	052-243393

Lagos**Dial**

Inspector-General of Police	01-637651
Motor Traffic Division, Ijora	01-837061
Central Investigation Department (CID)	
Alagbon - Ikoyi	01-683376
Police College, Ikeja	01-900561
Commandant, Police College, Ikeja	01-934324
Commissioner of Police	01-934910

Ijebu-Ode**Dial**

Nigeria Police Headquarters: Enquiries	037-432344
Motor Traffic Division, Ijebu-Ode	037-432077

Abeokuta**Dial**

Nigeria Police Force	039-230716
Commission of Police	039-231500

Akure, Ondo State**Dial**

State Police Headquarters	034-230314
Criminal Investigation Department Officer	034-230308
Divisional Police Officer, Akure	034-230316

Jos

State Police Headquarters: Enquiries	073-54800
	073-54801
Motor Traffic Division Office	073-55475
Assistant Police Public Relations Officer	073-53773
Commissioner of Police	073-5291

Port-Harcourt

Rivers State Police Headquarters:	
Enquiries	084-22255
Commissioner of Police	084-33555
	33018

State Criminal Investigation Department (CID)	084-2
State Public Relations Officer	084-3

Enugu

Nigeria Police Force Enquiries	042-3
Divisional Crime Officer	042-33
Divisional Police Officer, Enugu Urban	042-33
O/C State C.I.D.	042-334
Commandant, Police College, Enugu	042-333
Police College, Enugu	042-253
PBX State Headquarters	042-334

Bauchi

Police Headquarters:	
Enquiries	077-420
State C.I.D.	077-424
Commissioner of Police	077-4201
Divisional Police Officer	077-426
Ministry of Agriculture	
Enquiries	077-4205
Bank of the North	
All enquiries	077-4212
Bauchi State Assembly	
Office of the Speaker	077-4297
Bauchi State Wild-Life and Hotel Board:	
All enquiries	077-4266
State Hotel	077-4215
Central Bank of Nigeria, Bauchi	
All enquiries	077-4293
Currency Officer	077-4247
Bauchi Civil Service Commission	
All enquiries	077-4296
New Agency of Nigeria	077-4211
Daily Times of Nigeria (DTN)	077-4290
New Nigeria Newspaper Office	077-4226
State Ministry of Education	077-4219
Federal Radio Corporation	077-4222
Federal Electoral Commission	077-4221
State Electoral Commission	077-4221
Bauchi Government House	
All enquiries	077-4221
Specialist Hospital	077-4223
	077-4254

	077-42816
Horizontal Hotel	077-42177
Nigeria Red Cross	077-42505
Office of the Special Assistant to the President	077-42754
	077-42426
Sharia Court of Appeal, Bauchi	077-42507

STATES LIAISON OFFICES IN LAGOS

State	Office Addresses
Anambra	16A, Lugard Avenue, Ikoyi, Tel.: 680635, 683708
Bauchi	4, Kofo Abayomi, Victoria Island, Tel.: 614749
Bendel	Jamal Building 285-7, Apapa Road, Lagos. Tel.: 845501
Benue	Plot 287, Akin Olugbade Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 681326
Borno	4, Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 614749
Cross River	Plot 1005, Bishop Oluwole Street, Victoria Island, P.M.B. 12631, Lagos. Tel.: 613478
Gongola	4, Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 614749
Imo	Plot 289, Akin Olugbade Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 610215, 680931, 614175
Kaduna	26-28, Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 610996
Kano	13, Waziri Ibrahim Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 612475, 61025
Kwara	11, Idowu Martins Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 613393
Lagos	Government House, Lagos State Government, Ikeja
Niger	17, Adeola Odeku Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 601519
Ogun	45, Oduduwa Crescent, G.R.A. Ikeja. Tel.: 935583
Ondo	Oduduwa House, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 636093
Oyo	45, Oduduwa Crescent, G.R.A. Ikeja. Lagos. Tel.: 835583
Plateau	Plot 1234, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 681326
Rivers	123, Alunadu Bello Way, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 680125
Sokoto	17, Adeola Odeku Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. Tel.: 613179.

FEDERAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION (FEDECO)

THE Federal Electoral Commission, otherwise known as the "FEDECO" was set-up in 1977 by the military administration in its efforts to effect the return of the administration to civil rule and constitutional government. As usual, the Commission was established by a decree; Decree No. 41, known and cited as the Federal Electoral Commission Decree 1977.

Apart from providing for the establishment of the FEDECO the Decree also provided for composition and functions of the commission. However, of concern here, is the functions of the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO), which are clearly set-out in section 3 of the Decree, published in the supplementary official gazette No. 24, Vol. 64 of 26th May, 1977 - part A.

According to the section, the functions of the FEDECO are:

- 1 (a) to organise and supervise all matters pertaining to elections into all the elective offices provided for in the 1979 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; other local government bodies.
- (b) to register political parties and determine their eligibility to sponsor candidates for the elections referred to in paragraph (a) above;
- (c) to arrange for the annual examination and auditing of the funds and accounts of registered political parties; and
- (d) to carry out such other function as may be conferred on it by any law.

2. The functions of the Commission under paragraph (a) of sub-section 1 above include:
 - (a) the division, by reference to the 1963 population census, of the area of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, or as the case may be, the area of a state, into such number of constituencies, as may be prescribed by law, for the purpose of elections to be conducted by the Commission.

- under Decree No. 41 of 1977 and;
 (b) the registration of voters, the preparation and maintenance of registers of voters for the purpose of any such election.

Below is a list of important Electoral officials and the Electoral Commissioners of the States of the Federation.

No.	STATE	COMMISSIONER
1.	Anambra	Alhaji Mustafa B. Ibrahim
2.	Bauchi	Alhaji Abubaka Girei
3.	Bendel	Alhaji Liman Umaru
4.	Benue	Chief J. B. C. Anyaegbuna
5.	Borno	Alhaji Ahmed Kirfi
6.	Cross River	Chief P. G. Warmate
7.	Gongola	Alhaji Mustafa Umaru
8.	Imo	Mrs. Ethel Onwu; (b) Mrs. Elizabeth Pam
9.	Kaduna	Alhaji M. Nashabaru Gumel
10.	Kano	Mrs. Hassu Iro Inko
11.	Kwara	Dr. L. O. Aremu
12.	Lagos	Chief Z. O. Omololu
13.	Niger	Lt-Col. J. O. Ayo-Ariyo
14.	Ogun	Mr. N. A. Adumanu
15.	Ondo	Alhaji B. Umaru Audi
16.	Oyo	Mr. O. I. Afe
17.	Plateau	Brigadier I. W. Obeya (Rtd.)
18.	Rivers	Mr. R. A. Uko
19.	Sokoto	Alhaji M. A. Salihu
20.	Federal Capital Territory	Alhaji A. Garba Jabo (b) Alhaji Zubairu Dambatta
21.	FEDECO Headquarters	Mrs. F. R. A. Thanni



Alhaji Usman Shehu Shagari, President, Federal Republic of Nigeria.



Dr. Alex Ekwueme, Vice-President, Federal Republic of Nigeria.

NIGERIA'S CHIEF EXECUTIVES (POLITICAL)

President: Alhaji Shehu Aliyu Usman Shagari
 Vice President: Dr. Alex Ifeanyichukwu Ekwueme

No.	State	Governors	Deputy Governors
1.	Anambra	Chief Jim I. Nwobodo	Mr. Roy S. Umenyi
2.	Bauchi	Alhaji I. A. Tatari	Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa
3.	Bendel	Prof. Ambrose Folorunsho Ali	—
4.	Benue	Mr. Aper Aku	Mr. E. Isa Odoma
5.	Borno	Alhaji Mohammed Goni	Alhaji Ibrahim Abba Adamu
6.	Cross River	Dr. Clement Isong	Dr. Mathias Offoboche
7.	Gongola	Mr. A.A. Barde	Mr. Wilberforce Jura
8.	Imo	Chief Sam Onunaka Mbakwe	Prince Isaac Uzoigwe
9.	Kaduna	Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi	Alhaji Aliyu Ma'azu Ahmadu
10.	Kano	Alhaji Abubakar Rimi	Alhaji Abdul Dawakin Tofa
11.	Kwara	Alhaji Adamu Atta	Chief J.O.A. Shittu
12.	Lagos	Alhaji Lateef Kayode Jakande	Chief Rafiu Jafojo
13.	Niger	Alhaji Awwal Ibrahim	Alhaji Idrisu Alhassan Kpau
14.	Ogun	Chief Victor Olabisi Onabanjo	Chief Olusesan Soluade
15.	Ondo	Chief Michael Adekunle Ajasin	—
16.	Oyo	Chief Bola Ige	Chief S. B. Akande
17.	Plateau	Mr. Solomon Daushep Lar	Alhaji Mohammadu Danlami
18.	Rivers	Chief Melford O. Okilo	Yakubu
19.	Sokoto	Dr. Garba Nadama	Dr. Frank Eke
			Alhaji Mohamadu Bacaka

CABINET OFFICE

1.	Council Secretaries	Mr. E. E. Nsefiki
2.	Economic Department	Mr. F. I. Oduah
3.	Police Affairs	Mr. S. B. Agodo
4.	Political Departments	Mr. Bur
5.	Special Service	Mr. J. E. Uduehi
6.	Establishment Department	Mr. A. M. Fika
7.	Manpower Development Department	Mr. S. O. Falae
8.	Public Service Department	Mr. A. I. Obeya

SPECIAL DUTIES

1.	Lands and Surveys (Ministry of Works)	Mr. K. Idris
2.	Railways (Ministry of Transport)	Mr. Aliyu Mohammed.

FEDERAL CABINET

President: Alhaji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari
 Vice President: Dr. Alex Ifeanyichukwu Ekwueme
 Secretary to the Government: Alhaji Alhaji Ahmadu Shehu Musa

No.	Ministry	Minister	State
1.	Agriculture	Alhaji Adamu Ciroma Alhaji Usman Sani Mr. Ken Green	Borno Sokoto Rivers
2.	Aviation	Alhaji M. H. Jega	Sokoto
3.	Commerce	Alhaji Bello Maitama Yusuf	Kano
4.	Communications	Mr. Audu Ogbeh Dr. U. I. Okon	Benue Cross River
5.	Defence	Alhaji Shehu Shagari	Sokoto
6.	Education	Dr. Sylvester Ugoh Mrs. Elizabeth Ivase Alhaji B. Usman	Imo Benue Kano
7.	Employment Labour and Productivity	Dr. E.C. Osammor	Bendel
8.	External Affairs	Prof. Ishaya Adu Alhaji P. M. Kirffi Chief P. Bolokor	Kaduna Bauchi
9.	Federal Capital	Alhaji Iro Dan Musa Mr. Mark Okoye	Kaduna Anambra
10.	Finance	Mr. Victor I. Masi Chief Yomi Akintola	Rivers Oyo
11.	Health	Mr. D. C. Ugwu Chief C. A. Bangboye	Anambra Ondo
2.	Housing and Environment	Alhaji Ahmed Musa Alhaji I. B. Bunu	Bauchi Borno
3.	Industries	Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi Dr. I. J. Igban	Kwara Rivers
4.	Information	Alhaji Garba Wishishi	Niger
5.	Internal Affairs	Alhaji Ali Babā Mrs. N. Kesiah Asinobi	Gongola Imo
6.	Justice	Chief Richard O.A. Akinjide	Oyo
7.	Mines and Power	Alhaji Ibrahim M. Hassan	Bauchi
8.	National Planning	Chief (Mrs) Adenike Egun Oyagbola Mr. Ademola Thomas	Ogun Lagos
9.	Police Affairs Dept.	Alhaji Ndagi Mamudu	Niger
0.	Science and Technology	Dr. Wahab O. Dosunmu	Lagos
1.	Social Welfare, Youth Sports and Culture	Alhaji Buba Ahmed	Plateau
2.	Special Duties (Steel Development)	Mr. Mamman Ali Makele	Kwara
3.	Special Duties (Establishment and Labour Matters)	Chief Olu Awotesu	Ogun
4.	Transport	Dr. Umaru A. Dikko Alhaji Aliu Habu-Fari	Kaduna Gongola
5.	Water Resources	Dr. F. Y. Atanu Chief E. Okoi-Oboli	Benue Cross River
6.	Works	Prof. Sunday Mathew Essang	Cross River

PRESIDENT'S ADVISERS

1.	Budget Affairs	Chief T. Adeleke Akinyele	Oyo
2.	Economic Affairs	Prof. F. C. Edozien	Bendel

3.	National Assembly	Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe
4.	National Security	Dr. Bukar Shuaib
5.	Petroleum and Energy	Alhaji Yahaya Dikko
6.	Political Affairs	Alhaji Suleiman Takuma

VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADVISERS

1.	Economic Affairs	Dr. J. Odama
2.	Political Affairs	Prof. G. A. Odenigwe
3.	Statutory Boards	Dr. O. Olaifa

Benue
Anambra
Oyo

PRESIDENTS SPECIAL ASSISTANTS

National Assembly: Dr. Kingsley Ozumba Mbadiwe

No.	State	Liaison Officers
1.	Anambra	Dr. Dozie Ikedife
2.	Bauchi	Alhaji Hussaini Adamu
3.	Bendel	Dr. G.I.S. Omowura
4.	Benue	Alhaji Yahaya Sabo
5.	Borno	Alhaji Kachalla Barko
6.	Cross River	Mr. Dan Agbor
7.	Gongola	Alhaji Magaji Mu'azu
8.	Imo	Dr. Rowland Anyanwu
9.	Kaduna	Mr. Jolly Tahko Yusuf
10.	Kano	Alhaji Lawal Kaita
11.	Kwara	Mr. Moody D. Adi Olurunmonu
12.	Lagos	
13.	Niger	Alhaji Muhammadu King
14.	Ogun	Chief Olayinka Sotayo
15.	Ondo	Mr. S. A. Akintade
16.	Oyo	Dr. Saka Balogun
17.	Plateau	Major Paul Dickson (Rtd)
18.	Rivers	Mr. R. Orubu
19.	Sokoto	

DUTIES OF PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL ASSISTANTS

1. To co-ordinate all activities of the Federal Government Ministries, departments and parastatals in the State so that the Federal Government could easily discharge its responsibilities.
2. To help in drawing Federal Government attention to state government problems especially in areas of high priority interest to the State Governments which may not properly be appreciated at Federal level, and
3. To act as a conduit through whom the State ministries and departments may reach counterparts in the Federal Government for greater understanding and co-operation.

FEDERAL PERMANENT SECRETARIES

Head of Service: Mr. Gray Adetokunboh Eromose Longe

No.	Ministry	Secretary
1.	Agriculture	Mr. M. Liman

2. Aviation	Alhaji Abubakar Koko
3. Commerce	B. A. Ehizuenlen
4. Communication	Mr. J.E.K. Oyegun
5. Defence	Mr. A. Saleh
6. Education	Mr. Festus I. Adesanoye
7. Employment, Labour & Productivity	Mr. E. O. Onoyele
8. Federal Capital Authority	Mr. Aliyu Mohammed
9. Finance	Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji
10. Health	Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emmanuel
11. Housing and Environment	Mr. G. A. Fatoye
12. Industries	Mr. E. P. Udebiuwa
13. Internal Affairs	Mr. G. A. Nwanze
14. Justice	Mr. H. F. David-West
15. Mines and Power	Mr. U. G. Geltimari
16. National Planning	Mr. G.P.O. Chikelu
17. Science and Technology	Mr. R.S.G. Agiobu-Kemme
18. Transport	Mr. Alfa Wali
19. Water Resources	Mr. N. O. Popoola
20. Works	Mr. M. T. Usman
21. Youths, Sports and Culture	Mr. I. Akade
22. Federal Civil Service Commission	Alhaji Gombo Gubia;

DIRECTORS IN MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ambassador U.S. Yola; Director, Service Matters, responsible for Administration, Finance and Communication.

Ambassador G. Dove-Edwin, Regional Director, responsible for Asia, Europe and America. Ambassador, Akporode Clark, Director, responsible for International Organisations, International Economic Community (IEC), African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Affairs and other organisations.

Ambassador, Ignatius Chukwuemeka Oisemeka, Director, Staff Policy and Development responsible for culture, information and training.

Ambassador. Olujimi Jalaoso, Director, African Affairs; responsible for Africa and African Organisations, such as the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS) and others.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman: Chief Justice Atanda Fatai Williams
 President of Federal Court of Appeal Mr. Justice Mamman Nasir
 Attorney General of the Federation: Chief Richard Osuolale A. Akinjide

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

Mr. George Nwaogbonna Amanke Okafor
 Mr. Kehinde Sofola

LAYMEN

Akkio Abbey
 Dr. Aliyu Abubakar

POWER

The Commission shall have power

- (a) To advise the President in nominating persons for appointment, subject to approval of senate, as respects appointments to the office of:
 - (i) A justice of the Supreme Court (but not including the office of Chief Justice of Nigeria), and
 - (ii) The President of the Federal Court of Appeal.
- (b) To recommend to the President persons for appointment to the office of
 - (i) A Justice of the Federal Court of Appeal.
 - (ii) The Chief Judge of the Federal High Court;
 - (iii) Judges of the Federal High Court, and
 - (iv) Chairman and members of the Code of Conduct Tribunal established under fifth schedule of the 1979 constitution.
- (c) To recommend to the President the removal from office of Judicial officers specified in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) and to exercise disciplinary control over such Judicial officers and
- (d) To appoint, dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over the Chief Registrars and Deputy Registrars of the Supreme Court, the Federal Court of Appeal and the Federal High Court.

CODE OF CONDUCT BUREAU

Chairman: Alhaji Isa Kaita

1. Mr. Boniface Chibunna Nwakama
2. Alhaji Adamu Dankaro
3. Reverend Akpan Ukpong
4. Mrs. F. M. Sowole
5. Chief A. B. Batubo
6. Mr. Moses Olanrewaju Egundeyi
7. Alhaji Usman Bichi
8. Alhaji Madu Maibe
9. Alhaji Hassan Lemu
10. Alhaji Zubairu Mahmud
11. Alhaji Isa Iko

The Code of Conduct Bureau has power to:

- (a) to receive declarations by public officers made under paragraph 11 of the Code of Conduct
- (b) to retain custody of such declarations and make them available for inspection by any citizen of Nigeria on such terms and conditions as the National Assembly may prescribe.
- (c) to examine the declaration and ensure that they comply with the requirements of the code and of any law for the time being in force; and
- (d) to receive complaints about non-compliance with or breach of this code and where it considers it necessary to do so, to refer such complaints, unless the person concerned makes a written admission of such breach or non-compliance, to the Code of Conduct Tribunal.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Chairman: Vice President Dr. Alex Ekwueme

MEMBERS

No.	State	Governor
1.	Anambra	Chief Jim Ifeanyi Nwobodo
2.	Bauchi	Alhaji Abubakar Tatari Ali

Bendel	Prof. Ambrose Folorunsho Ali
Benue	Mr. Aper Aku
Borno	Alhaji Mohammed Goni
Cross River	Dr. Clement Isong
Gongola	Alhaji Abubakar Barde
Imo	Chief Samuel Onunaka Mbakwe
Kaduna	Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi
Kano	Alhaji Abubakar Rimi
Kwara	Alhaji Adamu Attah
Lagos	Alhaji Lateef Kayode Jakande
Niger	Alhaji Anwal Ibrahim
Ogun	Chief Victor Bisi Onabanjo
Ondo	Chief Michael Adekunle Ajasin
Oyo	Chief Bola Ige
Plateau	Mr. Solomon Daushep Lar
Rivers	Chief Melford O. Okilo
Sokoto	Dr. G. Na Dama
Governor of Central Bank	
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of National Planning.	

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman: Alhaji Bagudu Shettima

- Members:
- (1) Bagudu Hire
 - (2) Dr. Othman Ladan-Baki
 - (3) Alhaji Aliyu Maru
 - (4) Alhaji A. A. Jinoh
 - (5) Mr. Mohammed Ashorobi
 - (6) Alhaji Mamman Bayero
 - (7) Mr. Ben Chukwudebe
 - (8) Mr. Eyoma Ita Eyoma

POLICE SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman: Alhaji Ahmadu Fatika

- Members:
- Dr. Tesemchi Makar
 - Alhaji Ali Kano
 - Alhaji Baba Gana
 - Mr. Simeon Idemyor
 - Mr. Michael Daramola
 - Mr. Ogbuho Kalu
 - Alhaji Muhammadu Bana Hala

POWERS

The Commission shall have the power ~~to~~ -

- a) to advise the President on the appointment of the Inspector General of Police
- b) to appoint persons to offices (other than the office of the Inspector-General of Police) in the Nigeria Police Force, and
- c) to dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over persons holding any office referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph.

NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL

Chairman: President Alhaji Shehu Shagari

Deputy Chairman:

Vice President Dr. Alex Ekwueme

Minister of Defence:

Chief of Defence Staff:

Chief of Army Staff:

Chief of Naval Staff:

Chief of Air Staff:

Major General Godwin S. Jalloh

Rear-Admiral A. Akintunde Aduwo

Vice-Air Marshall A. D. Bello

POWER

The Council shall have power to advise the President on matters relating to the defence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nigeria.



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GENERAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT

The Provisions of a written constitution under which Nigeria gained her independence for a federal system of government, a Governor General, a Federal Parliament, and three Governments. When Nigeria became a Republic on October 1, 1963 the Governor-General was replaced by a president, elected for a five-year term, through an electoral college of members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

There had been a number of different constitutions in Nigeria since Lagos was first colonized in 1861, but it was not until the Niger Coast Protectorate came into being in 1895 that there was a real government.

The Royal Niger Company, which took over the administration of the Niger and Benue rivers, was superseded in 1900 by the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and at the same time the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria took the place of the Niger Coast Protectorate.

In 1906, the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos became part of Southern Nigeria. In 1914 the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated, and Lord Lugard became Governor-General of Nigeria. From then until 1922, there was a Nigerian Council, the Legislative Council in 1922, and a separate Town Council was set up for Lagos.

The Legislative Council did not legislate for the Northern Provinces until a new constitution was introduced in 1946, which provided for a federal legislature for the whole of Nigeria, three regional Houses of Assembly, one for each group of Provinces, having advisory powers in regard to impending legislation.

The new constitution, which came into effect in 1948, afforded increased regional autonomy and extended to Nigerians a larger share in shaping policy and in the direction of executive administration.

The desire for greater regional autonomy, and the need for a more precise definition of the relationship between the Centre and the Regions, made it apparent that yet another conference was required, and conferences were held in London in 1953, in Lagos in 1954, and in the Colonies in 1955.

As a result of these conferences, a new constitution, which is the basis of the present constitution, was introduced in October 1954.

Nigeria became a Federation consisting of five component parts: the North, Eastern, Western, and Southern Regions, the Federal territory of Lagos, and the quasi-Federal territory of the Cameroons, now part of the Republic of Cameroon.

At a further conference, held in London in 1957, arrangements were completed for the Western and Eastern Region to become self-governing areas in the same year. It was decided that a second chamber to be known as the House of Chiefs should be set up in the Western Region. The legislature in the North and West were already bicameral, and the dissolution of the House of Representatives towards the end of 1959, there should be five houses of the Federation. The House of Representatives was to be enlarged to consist of twenty members, elected on the basis of one member for approximately 100,000 of the population.

In September and October, 1958, the Constitutional Conference resumed once more, where it was agreed that the Northern region should become self-government in March, 1960. Her Majesty's Government also agreed that if a resolution was passed by the new Federal Legislature in 1960 asking for independence, Her Majesty's Government would agree to that and would introduce a bill to enable the country become independent on October 1, 1960.

Elections to the new House of Representatives were held in December, 1959. At the meeting of the Federal Legislature in January, 1960, both Houses unanimously passed the bill for independence referred to above. Her Majesty's Government in pursuance of the request previously given introduced the required Bill in Parliament. The Nigerian Constitution Order in Council 1960 was passed on September 12, 1960, and Nigeria became an independent country.

and sovereign nation with effect from that date.

Under the 1960 constitution, upheld in the Republican Constitution, there was an "exclusive list", whereby the Federal Government retains sole power in a number of fields including external affairs, aviation, Banks, census, maritime shipping, mines and minerals, defence, posts and telegraphs, trunk roads and railways; and a "concurrent list" of matters falling within the provinces of both the Federal and Regional Governments. All other subjects were the sole responsibility of Regional Governments, Federal Law was superior in case of dispute.

Federal Government:

Under this constitution, the Government consisted of a Council of Ministers, presided over by the Prime Minister, a Senate or Upper House, and a House of Representatives. Executive powers were vested in the Council of Ministers, and legislative powers in the Senate and the House.

The Prime Minister was appointed by the President, as being the person most likely to command the support of majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

The Council of Ministers, over which the Prime Minister presides comprises members nominated by him from Senate, or the House of Representatives.

The Senate or Upper House consisted of 13 members from each Region, four special members, four members from the Federal Territory of Lagos, and the members of the Council of Ministers, who were members of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives comprised 312 members, elected from single member constituencies by simple majority vote, on the basis of universal adult suffrage, except in the Northern Region, where only adult males were enfranchised. The 312 constituencies were (1954) distributed as follows: North 167, East 70, West 57, Midwest 14 and Lagos 4.

Regional Government:

The Regions had similar constitutions each with a Governor, and with executive power in the hands of an Executive Council, presided over by a Premier, and legislative power vested in a House of Chiefs, or Upper House and the House of Assembly.

Military Government:

On January 15, 1966, the Armed Forces, following a coup d'etat, suspended the office of President, the Prime Minister and Parliament, and vested legislative and executive powers in the Federal Military Government, comprising a Supreme Military Council and a Federal Executive Council.

The Federal Military Government decreed the setting up of a military government in each of the regions, which were responsible to the Federal Military Government. This decree also suspended the offices of Regional Governors, Premiers and Executive Council, but provided, in general, for the continuance in office of the Judiciary, the Civil Service, the Nigeria Police Force and the Special Constabulary. Local Government and Native Authority Police were placed under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. The Council of Ministers were also suspended on January 16, but the Ministers somewhat reorganised, continued to function under their respective, permanent Secretaries.

Following the January 1966 coup, the late Major-General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi assumed command as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Nigeria. He was succeeded on August 1, 1966 by General Yakubu Gowon.

On March 17, 1967, the Government issued the Constitution (Suppressed and Modification) Decree 1967. This decree replaced former Constitutional Decree which had been in force since promulgation, January 17, 1966 and provided for the vesting of all legislative and executive powers in a Supreme Military Council. It also provided for the abolition of the post of Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and re-styling of the Head of the Federal Military Government

as Chairman of the Supreme Military Council.

On May 27, the Supreme Military Council issued a decree which created 12 states out of four existing Regions.

Three days later on May 30, 1967, Emeke Ojukwu announced that the territory comprising the Eastern Region had decided to secede from the Federation. He named it the "Republic of Biafra". As a result of this event, civil war broke out.

After 30 agonising months, the battle for unity was won on January 12, 1970. Ojukwu fled to the Ivory Coast, and the leaders of the former secessionist regime called a halt to the fighting. They agreed to renounce secession and accept the new 12-state structure of the country.

On January 29, 1975, the Armed Forces overthrew the government of General Gowon in a bloodless coup. It was the third one since January 15, 1966. General Murtala Ramat Muhammed (then Brigadier), became the new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

All officers of the rank of General and the equivalent in other services (above the rank of Brigadier), the state Military Governors, the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Police were compulsorily retired with full benefits. Civil Commissioners in the Federal Executive Council and their States counterparts were equally retired with full benefits.

To give the nation "a new lease of life", the new administration embarked on the philosophy of "low profile."

General Murtala Muhammed was assassinated in an abortive coup staged on Friday 13, 1976. Lt.-Col. B.S. Dimka, Director of the Army Physical Training Corps — ostensibly to rescue the ousted Yakubu Gowon (studying political science at Warwick University, England, since his overthrow on July 29, 1975). On February 14, 1976, the Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, General Olusegun Obasanjo succeeded General Muhammed as Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Summary

In the first Republic (1963-66), the President was the Head of State and Parliament consisted of the Presidency, the Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representatives (Lower House).

Executive power was vested in the Prime Minister and his cabinet, all of whom were members of, and responsible to Parliament. Each of the four Regions had a bicameral legislature: a Senate (Upper House), Chief and a House of Assembly (Lower House). The Premiers were the Chief Executives in the Regions, while Regional Governors were the ceremonial Heads.

In the second Republic, the administration was vested in the Federal Military Government consisting of two major organs: (i) The Supreme Military Council, and (ii) the Federal Executive Council, consisting of civilians. The Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, was the Chairman of both Councils.

Civilian members of the Council were allocated departmental responsibilities.

In the third Republic, power was still vested in the Federal Military Government consisting of three organs: The Supreme Military Council, the Federal Executive Council, and the Council of State. The Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Army Forces, was the Chairman of the three bodies. Military Governors ceased to be members of the highest organ of government, the Supreme Military Council — but were members of the National Council of State. Executive Councils, however, continued to exist at State level.

The Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, already a member of the Supreme Military Council, attended meetings of the other two Councils. The other Service Chiefs (Chief of Army Staff, Chief of Air Force, Chief of Naval Staff, the Inspector-General of Police), and such other members of the Supreme Military Council attended meetings of the National Council of State.

Military and Civilian members of the Council were allocated departmental responsibilities.

EXECUTIVE PRESIDENCY IN ACTION

Executive Presidential system in Nigeria is an interplay of the executive and the legislature, the two main arms of the government, with the judiciary holding the balance of power.

The Federal Legislature (National Assembly), consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The latter has 450 members, including a Speaker and Deputy Speaker. It is elected every four years on population basis. Every constituency has an estimated population of 100,000 registered voters. The House has powers to appoint members of a number of Committees.

The Senate, also elected every four years, has 95 members, based on geographic representation, to say every state has equal representation, irrespective of size or population. The Senate and the House of Representatives appoint members of the Joint Finance Committee. By its mode of election, and in the exercise of its functions, the legislature operates by the principles of popular sovereignty, that is, rule of the people by the people.

The Executive consists of the Executive President directly elected, with the entire federation, constituting a single constituency. In other words, the President, like the legislature, draws his power from the people, having been directly elected to power by all the registered votes in the nation.

He is not only the head of state and Government, but also the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. He chooses the Vice-President.

The Executive President appoints his ministers, subject to the approval of the National Assembly. The civil service is responsible to the Ministers. The President also appoints, partly, members of Federal Councils and Commissions, while the other members are ex-officio. These bodies include the Council of States, Federal Electoral Commission, Federal Judicial Service Commission, National Defence Council, Federal Civil Service Commission and National Economic Council. Others are National Population Commission, National Security Council and Police Service Commission.

He also appoints key officials of the Public Service, such as the secretary to the Federal Government, Ambassadors and High Commissioners, Permanent Secretaries of Ministries, Chief of Defence Staff, Heads of the Army, Navy and Air Force. He also appoints, the Head of the Civil Service, Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court, President and Justices of the Federal Court of Appeal, and the Inspector-General of Police, are appointed by him.

In addition, he appoints his personal (Presidential) staff, Special Advisers, and so forth.

The same dual system-executive and legislative operates in the States, with Governor as the State Chief Executive, and the State House of Assembly constituting the principal law-making body. Like the President, the Governor chooses his Deputy Governor, nominates his commissioners for ratification by the State House of Assembly, appoints his Advisers, Secretary to the State Government, Ministries and some other categories of Staff and members of some Statutory Corporations Councils and Commissions.

The House of Assembly has its counterpart of the Speaker of House of Representatives. It has a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker. It appoints members of some committees, etc.

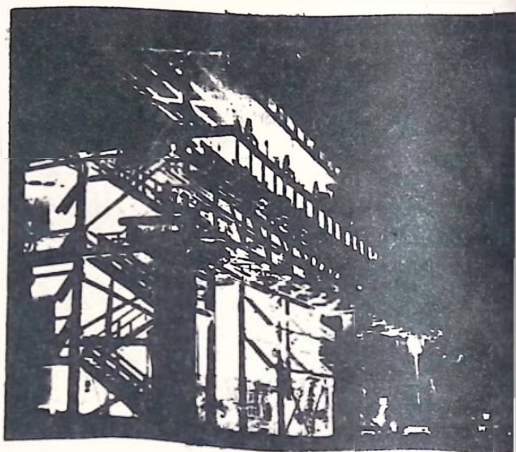
One significant feature of the new system is what we have moved from a two-tier to a three-tier system of government — the Federal, State, and Local Governments. The functions and powers of each tier being clearly defined in the constitution.

Hitherto, only the Federal and Regional/State Governments had constitutional authority. The Local Governments were the creations of State or Regional Governments, and were therefore sometimes subject to pressures. But under the new Constitution, a Local Government once established, is autonomous.



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NIGERIA

GEOGRAPHY

Federal Capital: Lagos (Abuja)

National Day: October 1.

Remembrance Day: January 15.

Currency: Naira — 100 Kobo.

The Federal Republic of Nigeria has an area of 923,768 Square Kilometres. The longest distance from east to west is more than 1,120 kilometres, while from north to south, it stretches to 940 kilometres. It lies east of Benin Republic, south of Niger and Chad Republics, west of the Republic of Cameroun, and north of the Gulf of Guinea.

The most southern point, near Brass in the area of the Niger delta is about 4° north of the equator, while the northern boundary is approximately at 14° north. The Western frontier reaches nearly to the 15° east meridian, south of Lake Chad; then runs in a south-westward direction to the Cross River estuary in the Bight of Bonny.

Sandy beaches stretch along most of the country's 800-kilometres coastline, which is intersected by the Niger Delta and a network of creeks and rivers.

The sandy beaches are backed by a belt of mangrove swamp which, in some places, is up to 10 kilometres deep. Beyond this, there is a zone of tropical forest in undulating country with scattered hills, then the country becomes more open and park-like with some hilly ranges. Further inland, it develops into an undulating plateau with hills of granite and sandstone at a general elevation of 610 metres, but rising on the central plateau and along parts of the eastern frontier to 830 metres. The northern borders stretch out towards the desert, but the northern frontier lies within the limits of the summer rains.

Rivers And Lakes:

River Niger is Nigeria's most important river, and is the third longest in Africa. The Niger rises in the mountains to the north-east of Sierra-Leone for two-thirds of its length of 4,169 kilometres, now through other countries. It enters Nigeria from the West and then runs south-easterly to Lokoja, about 544 kilometres to the Atlantic, where it forms a confluence with the Benue, its principal tributary. The other main tributaries of the Niger within Nigeria are the Sokoto, Kaduna and Ambra Rivers. From Lokoja, the Niger flows southwards to the delta, splitting into numerous interlacing channels, to empty itself into the Gulf of Guinea.

The Benue, which its source in the Cameroun Republic, flows south-westerly to its confluence with the Niger, receiving in its course, the waters of rivers Katsina-Ala and Gongola.

A lake, with an area of 1,236 square kilometres, was created on the River Niger by the construction of the Kainji Hydroelectric dam, some 112 kilometres north of Jebba. The dam, which is also being used to control the flow of the Niger flood waters, has now made the river navigable throughout the year from the Escravos lighthouse of Niamey in the Niger Republic, a distance of more than 1,600 kilometres.

The second major drainage system in Nigeria is that which flows north and east from the central plateau into the Yobe river, which eventually loses itself in the Lake Chad.

Along the coast, there are too many rivers to mention individually but the following are the most important: the Ogun river, flowing into the Lagos Lagoon, and creating those clam waters that give birth to the busy port of Lagos; the Benin river, from which the first produce of Nigeria was exported to Europe in the middle ages, and on which now stands the modern port of Sapele; the Escravos, the Forcados, and the Sombreiro; the Bonny river which provides Port Harcourt with an outlet to the sea, and the Cross River system with the Imo and Qua-Iboe rivers.

Underground Water:

Underground water is an essential source of supply for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes in Nigeria. There are over 17,000 wells and 200 bore-holes in the northern parts of the country, and more than 5,000 bore holes and open wells in the southern half.

A number of dams have been completed especially in the northern parts and steps are being taken to prevent drought disasters.

MINERALS:

Nigeria's mineral wealth includes petroleum, limestone, tin, columbite, kaolin, gold and coal, lead-zinc, gypsum, clay, shale, marble, graphite, iron-ore, stone, zircon, wolfram, molybdenite and tantalite.

The ownership and control of all minerals in the Republic of Nigeria is vested in the Federal Government. The Mines Division of the Ministry of Mines and Power is responsible for the administration of the Minerals Act, and ancillary legislations in respect of solid minerals.

The division is responsible for issuing 'prospecting rights,' and other authorisations relating to the search for, retention and disposal of solid minerals. Mining may be undertaken by private individuals, partnerships, private or public companies, registered in Nigeria.

The Government is involved in mining through four of its corporations. These are the Nigerian Mining Corporation and the Nigerian Steel Development Authority.

LIMESTONE:

Extensive deposits of limestone are found throughout the country. These provide the necessary raw materials for the country's seven cement factories at Calabar in Cross River State, Koro and Shagamu in Ogun State, Sokoto in Sokoto State, Nkalagu in Anambra State, Ukele in Bendel State and Yandev in Benue State. Plans are on to establish more cement factories in Imo and Borno States, to meet the ever increasing demand for cement, and to reduce the country's reliance on imported cement.

TIN AND COLUMBITE:

Tin and Columbite form the principal metalliferous mineral exported from Nigeria. Deposits of tin occur in Plateau, Bauchi, Kaduna and Kano States, while there is a small deposit in Oyo State.

The country began refining its own tin ore in 1961. Thus, Nigeria now exports refined metal of 99.9 per cent grade.

Nigeria is a member of the International Tin Council and subscribes to the Tin Research Institute.

Columbite occurs in the younger granite of Bauchi Plateau.

About 400 million tonnes of good quality iron ore deposits have been discovered at Ilesha near Okene, in Kwara State. Other large deposits of iron ore, with an average iron content of 50 per cent, are also known to be at Agbaja near the confluence of the Niger and Benue, as in the vicinity of Enugu. Reserves of these ores are estimated at 30.6 million tonnes and 1.5 million tonnes respectively. Work has already started on the iron and steel industry which will utilise these resources. The Nigerian Steel Development Authority is responsible for executing the project.

LEAD-ZINC:

The Nigerian lead-zinc deposits extend for about 560 kilometres in a narrow belt in the Bende areas of Imo State and also in Bauchi State. The most important deposits are found in the Abakaliki area of Anambra State, and there has been considerable activity by independent miners in prospecting for lead-zinc in this area. Mining of lead-zinc by underground methods

Pioneer industry.

GOLD:

Gold is available in Nigeria, although it is not found in an appreciable quantity. Small amounts have been discovered from stream-beds in many parts of the country. Formerly, the most important producing areas were in Sokoto, Minna in Niger State, and Kabba in Kwara State, but the bulk of the output now comes from Ilesha in Oyo State.

MARBLE:

The main source of supply is at Jakura in the Lokoja area of Kwara State. Marble is cut and polished for the building industry and for monuments. There are marble industries also at Igbetti in Oyo State and at Kwakuti near Minna in Niger State.

COAL:

Nigeria is the only country in West Africa which produces coal. The main coal mines are in Enugu in Anambra State, and at Kabba in Benue State. The total coal reserves of the country are estimated at about 244.8 million tonnes.

Ghana and Egypt are two main markets for Nigerian coal.

PETROLEUM:

Large deposits of crude oil have been discovered in Nigeria both on land and offshore, and in 1972, 651,000,000 barrels were exported. They yielded over N609 million royalties and taxes. Today, Nigeria ranks as the 6th largest oil producer in the world, and second in Africa after Libya.

The story of oil dates back to 1937 when the first search for oil began, but discovery did not come until 1956. The first export of crude oil followed in 1958, since then, several oil fields have been discovered in the Niger Delta area of the country. There are Delta Oil (Nigeria); Deminex (Nigeria); Gulf Oil Company (Nigeria); Henry Stephens & Sons, Japan Petroleum (Nigeria); Mobil Producing Co., Nigeria; Monsanto Oil Company, Nigerian Agip Oil Company, Occidental Petroleum of Nigeria, Phillips Oil Company (Nigeria); Elf (Nigeria); Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria; Tenneco Oil Company of Nigeria, Texaco Overseas (Nigeria) and the government-owned Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation.

In 1973, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation started exploring for oil with Ashland Oil (Nigeria) as the operator. The NNPC is in partnership with ELF, Shell, Nigeria Agip, Mobil Petroleum Producing, Gulf, Occidental, Deminex, Japan Petroleum and Texaco Overseas.

REFINERY:

The country's first refinery is situated at Alasa Eleme near Port Harcourt. The N21 million refinery, which was commissioned in October 1965, has a capacity of 60,000 barrels per stream day (BPSD) or 3 million metric tonnes per annum. There has been further expansion to the Port Harcourt refinery, while a second refinery at Warri was commissioned in September 1978 and the third has been built at Kaduna.

NATURAL GAS:

Natural gas has also been found in Nigeria in Commercial quantities, either alone or in association with crude oil. At present, about 98 per cent of the gas is flared, as there are no large gas utilisation projects in the country. However, government has approved the establishment of two liquefied natural gas/liquefied petroleum gas (LNG/LPG) plants, each with 1,000 MMSCFD, for utilisation of associated gas.

CLIMATE

Temperature:

The mean maximum temperature is about 30.55°C in the coastal belt and about 34.4°C in the north, with a normal decrease of about 14°C per 300 metres of latitude. Maximum temperatures are highest from February to April in the south, and from March to June in the north. They are lowest in July and August over most of the country. The seasonal change of maximum temperatures is much greater in the north than in the south.

The mean minimum temperature is about 22.2°C over most of southern Nigeria, but 18.88°C in the north. The normal decrease with altitude is between 1°C and 2°C per 300 m. In the south, minimum temperatures are generally highest in March and April, and lowest in August, but the seasonal variation is small. In the north, minimum temperatures are highest in April and May, when they are often over 23.88°C , and lowest in December and January when they are frequently below 13.33°C .

The mean daily range of temperature is, therefore, high in the dry season but low in the wet season where it is usually not more than 4.77°C .

Rainfall:

Rainfall is usually heavy in the south, averaging about 177.8cm a year at the western end of the coast, and increasing to about 431.8cm along the eastern section of the coast. The rainfall decreases fairly sharply inland, and is around 127cm over most of central Nigeria, falling to 50cm in the extreme north.

Vegetation:

The vegetation of Nigeria can be divided into two main and easily recognisable sections: the high forest zone which covers one-sixth of the country and the Savannah. The high forest zone is further subdivided into the mangrove or swamp and rain forest, and the savannah into grassland and scrub forests. The largest parts of the high forest zone are honey-combed with farm villages, to the extent that practically no part of the zone is virgin or untouched by man, with the exception of the swampy forests in which conditions are too harsh for farming. Even now, so these swamps have been opened up through oil exploration.

The Swamp Forests:

The southernmost part of Nigeria is covered by swampy forest, which can be divided into seaward or salt-water belt, and a landward or fresh-water belt. The salt-water swamps cover an area touched by the ebb and flow of the tides, becoming more extensive in the delta of the Niger and around the estuaries of Benue, Niger and Cross rivers. The salt-water swamps, a maze of inter-connected by innumerable creeks and rivers, contain little farm lands.

The characteristic vegetation of the salt water swamps is the mangrove tree which, in its various varieties, covers the whole region which is also very rich in coconut palm.

Fresh-Water Swamp:

The fresh-water swamps lie north of the salt-water swamps, and away from the influence of the tidal water. A characteristic plant of this region is the raffia-palm, which is tapped for wine. Brooms and brushes are also obtained from its leaves and fibres.

Rain Forests:

These lie to the north of the swamp forests, forming a belt of some 128 km. They have an average of 190.5 to 254cm of rainfall annually. They cover the southern half of Ondo, Ogun, Anambra, Imo and Cross River States.

The vegetation here is of the normal equatorial forest. Many of the trees are about 30m high.

about 4m. in diameter. The most important tree of the Nigerian rain belt is the palm tree, which has been one of the country's most valuable assets as the source of palm oil and kernels.

Deciduous Forest:

The deciduous forest has about 125.255cm annual rainfall and fewer trees than the rain forest. This region is particularly suitable for large-scale farming.

Savannah:

The Savannah lies to the north of the deciduous forest and covers an area of about 791,040 km. It is a grass land dotted with trees notably the baobab. The tree vegetation varies with amount of rainfall. They are usually stunted and twisted in appearance, and with hard and thick bark to reduce evaporation. Valuable fruit trees found in this area are shea-butter tree (*ADYROSPERMUM PARK II*), from which shea-butter is obtained and the West African bean tree (*PARKIA OVIVERI*).

The savannah zone provides excellent grassland for animal rearing, and the bulk of the country's supply of cattle, sheep and goats comes from this zone.

Scrub Region:

North of the savannah lies the scrubland. Its annual rainfall of about 62.5cm to 87.5cm supports only dwarfed bushes. The land is excellent for the cultivation of groundnuts, grains and legumes.

Forestry:

The Nigerian high forest reserves, totalling some 18,688 sq. km., are owned by the state governments.

Most of these reserves are either under exploitation or have been leased to timber concessionaires, who hold exclusive felling rights. There is also a large area, 66,560 sq. km. of savannah forest reserves, in which usable but scattered quantities of timber occur. In addition to these, there are vast areas of forest land outside the reserves in which large quantities of timber are available, and which are not under strict control as the reserves. About 50 per cent of the total volume of timber produced in the country is obtained from the less controlled areas.

Nigeria's forests are remarkable in containing very large varieties of timber. Of the more than 100 trees species in these forests, over 100 are useable even though less than 30 (the so-called commercial species) have been introduced to the world market.

Felling of trees in the reserves is regulated and controlled, and the trees are replanted or regenerated naturally. Trees outside the reserves are usually not replaced after felling, but are allowed to regenerate naturally.

Sawmills:

The export of timber logs has been banned. These are now converted locally into sawn timber and veneer for export.

Timber conversion is a very old industry in Nigeria. About eighty mills are in operation in the country, although only about a dozen of these are involved in timber conversion for export. One of the biggest saw mills in Nigeria, and indeed in the world, is the African Timber and Plywood Company at Sapele, in the Bendel State. Another plywood company, the Nigeria Wood Industries Limited, has been established in Epe, Lagos State, to manufacture plywood and veneer. Others are at Obubra and Calabar in the Cross River State, and at Ondo in Ondo State.

Food Crops:

Over the greater part of the rain forest belt yam and cassava are the main food crops. Other food crops of varying significance include plantain, maize, coco-yam and, of course, fruits and vegetables. North of the rain forest lie the areas which have been variously described as deciduous

or highland rain forest, which forms a transitional zone between the rain forest and the savanna.

Fauna:

Nigeria's wild life can be grouped into vegetational zones, although several different types of animals adapt themselves to wide variations of habitats. The larger mammals are not so common as in East Africa.

Population:

The 1963 National Census put the population of Nigeria at 55.7 million. This is the population of any country in Africa and the largest in the Commonwealth, outside India. The estimated annual rate of growth is approximately 2.5 per cent.

The population is made up of many ethnic groups of which the major ones are Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani, Kanuri, Ibibio, Tiv, Itsekiri, Ijaw, Edo, Annang, Nupe, Urhobo, Igala, Idoma, Ibibio, Gwari, Ekoi, Mumuye, Alago, Ogoni, Isoko, Higgi, Bura, Efik, Ghamba, Shua-Arab, Kaje, Kambari, Eggon, Kobchi, Angas, Karakare, Birom and Yergam.

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HISTORY

"Nigeria" is derived from the word, "Niger", which is the name of the river that constitute most remarkable geographical feature of the country. Together with its tributary the Benue Niger has, from the earliest times, served as the most important means of communication in the peoples through whose lands it flows.

The Niger empties into the Bights of Benin and Bonny through an intricate network of delta. The characteristic vegetation of the Delta area is the thick and almost impenetrable mangrove. Until about the middle of the nineteenth century, this geographical phenomenon contributed to the virtual isolation of the Nigerian hinterland from the outside world, and such external contact as there was, came from the north.

Beyond the rain forest, moving northwards, one finds a belt of savannah and scrubland which gradually gives way to the Sahara Desert. Despite its forbidding appearance, the Sahara has never been impassable for the people who live in northern Nigeria. Archaeological evidence shows that some millennia ago, the Sahara was grassland occupied by a wide variety of flora and fauna, as well as a fairly large number of people. Even after the setting in of the desert, it was possible for journeys to be undertaken either on foot or on horseback.

However, it was with the introduction of the camel (the ship of the desert as it has come to be known), at the beginning of the Christian era that large-scale movement of the people within the Sahara became assured. Today, it is possible for special motor cars to cross the desert although the camel is still very much in use.

Evidence of contact between the peoples on the northern part of the desert and Nigerians can be found in the legends of some Nigerian ethnic groups. The Hausas, for example, have a legend which traces their ancestry to migration from the Near East. So also does a Yoruba legend. One can assume that as the Sahara began to desiccate, some of the groups who lived in what was changing into an inhospitable region moved out. The few which probably moved south into Nigeria became Nigerians would in turn displace those already living there, forcing the latter to repeat the process elsewhere.

Nok Culture:

Archaeology also offers a glimpse of the earliest culture that emerged in Nigeria. This has been given the name Nok from the site in which it was first discovered, but it seems to have been fairly widespread in the region north of the Benue. The characteristic features of the Nok culture, which flourished from 500 B.C. to 200 A.D. are the terracotta figures associated with it, and

tensive use of iron. The source of the knowledge of an iron technology has been attributed to civilisation of "Meroe" in what is today the Republic of Sudan, as well as to Carthage in north Africa.

Kanem-Borno Empire:

Contact with the north was a major factor that contributed to the size of the Kanem-Borno Empire and the Hausa States. Kanem-Borno was the earliest empire that came clearly into the light of history within the region. It was well placed geographically to receive ideas and probably settlers from the north. Its location around the great Lake Chad situated at the extreme north-east of Nigeria enabled the inhabitants to prosper from fishing and agriculture.

Furthermore, its position at the southern terminus of an ancient and most important trade route extending through the Fezzan and the oasis of Káwar to Cairo and the Middle East, fostered a thriving exchange of goods which stimulated economic growth, leading to the emergence of the Kanem-Borno Empire. This development paralleled similar developments to the far west of the Eastern Sudan, where the Ghana Empire emerged about the same time.

Hausa States:

To the west of the Kanem-Borno empire lay the Hausa States. As already mentioned, the Hausas have a legend of common origin. This legend also identifies seven of the States - Biramo, Gaura, Gobir, Kano, Katsina, Rano and Zazau - as the oldest, while another seven - Gwari, Oruba, Kebbi, Kororofa, Zamfara, Nupe and Yauri - are regarded as relatively more recent. The Hausa states were not united until the opening years of the nineteenth century, although in the sixteenth century, the borders of the Songhai empire extended to some of the western states.

Nevertheless, their geographical position enabled them to thrive and prosper, for they were able to exploit the agricultural potential of the northern region, and to carry on a vigorous trade with caravans from across the Sahara as well as with the people of southern Nigeria.

Oruba Kingdoms:

Like the Hausa states, the Yorubas of south-western Nigeria were organised into independent kingdoms. Although they had traditions of origin that attempted to explain their common language, culture and political institutions from their descent, through a single ancestry, Oduduwa.

The Yorubas were never united under a single political authority. During the seventeenth century, one of the kingdoms, Oyo, began to gain in influence and importance.

By the eighteenth century, it had overshadowed the other Yoruba Kingdoms and absorbed some of them. Even then, at the height of its power, the Oyo empire never incorporated the whole of Yoruba-land. Indeed, the Benin empire to the east, had a number of tributary Yoruba states, including Ekiti, Owo, Ondo and Eko (Lagos). However, one of the most important unifying elements in Yoruba history was the role of Ile-Ife, which was regarded by the people as their spiritual capital.

Other Kingdoms:

Other peoples, such as the Nupe, Borgu, Igala and Jukun also evolved large independent kingdoms in the course of their history, but among other peoples inhabiting the eastern and middle areas of Nigeria, the political system was quite different. These peoples, who included the Igbo (probably numbering as much as the Yoruba or Hausa) the Ibibio, the Ijaw, the Ivi, etc., preferred to live in autonomous village communities, ruled by elders and family heads. Among them, economic and socio-political institutions such as common markets, exogamous marriages, and oracles were adopted, which extended their range of association beyond their villages.

Artistic Traditions:

Regardless of their political and social institutions, the Nigerian people developed an artistic tradition which has become recognisable throughout the world. Especially significant were the

bronze castings for which Ife, Benin and Igbo-Ukwu have become famous. Other artistic work includes the leather works and the cloth designs of the Hausa, Yoruba and Akwete as well as wood-carving that adorned the heads and faces of masquerades throughout southern Nigeria.

The earliest external influence to reach the area now known as Nigeria was that of Islam. Beginning from about the ninth century, Islamic faith and ideas began to filter from north into Kanem-Borno and then into the region, at the same time as it brought literary Arabic script.

Through the visits of Arabic scholars and their writings, there emerged the first writing for the historical study of the northern parts of the country. However, until the nineteenth century, Islam remained the religion of a small elite, found mostly around the courts of the rulers, but later showing promise of tremendous expansion, given the right leadership.

Slave Trade:

The second external influence came from Europe through the coastal areas of Nigeria in the late fifteenth century. Europeans began frequenting the Bights of Benin and later of Biafra (now the Bight of Benue), in search of tropical products and later of slaves. By the eighteenth century, the ports of the Nigerian coastlines, mainly Lagos, Brass, New Calabar (Kalabari), Bonny and Old-Calabar, had become thriving centres of the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

Trade routes from these ports extended through the communities of the south to the interior states. The trade affected political developments in the hinterland, the best known being the formation of the Aro empire, into the final court of adjudication in eastern Nigeria.

The Jihad:

Influences arising from the introduction of Islam to northern Nigeria and the intensification of the trans-Atlantic slave trade in the south, were to dominate and alter the history of Nigeria during the nineteenth century. Amongst the Islamic Fulani Minority in northern Nigeria, a reformer, whose aim was the establishment of a theocracy, guided by the teachings of the Koran. He was Usman Dan Fodio, he launched a Jihad (Holy War) in 1804, which overthrew the ruling Hausa dynasties and established an empire that covered almost the entire northern Nigeria.

Apart from spreading the Islamic faith far beyond its previous confines, and gaining a number of new adherents, the Jihad gave northern Nigeria a unity, which it had never known. Sokoto, the city founded by Usman dan Fodio, became the focal point of Islam in Nigeria.

Legitimate Commerce:

While the Jihad was ending in northern Nigeria, the British who had become the principal slave traders in the world, abolished the trade in human traffic, and demanded its substitution with what was called legitimate commerce, that is, trade in tropical produce.

The desire to penetrate the hinterland in search of this produce led to the exploration of the Niger. The name of Mungo Park, the Scottish doctor, had by the end of the eighteenth century, become famous for exploring the Niger. In 1830, the fact that the great river empties into the Atlantic through the Delta, where Europeans had been trading for centuries was announced by two brothers, Richard and John Lander.

This discovery encouraged the British to sponsor trading expeditions to the lower Niger. The first, in 1841, failed because of the high mortality among the Europeans resulting from fever. It was not until the expedition of 1856, when quinine was first used and no lives were lost, that the possibility of regular journey became established. The Liverpool entrepreneur, Mr. Laird, pioneered legitimate trade on the lower Niger.

Christianity:

At the same time, the programme of the abolitionists with regard to conversion of "Nigerians" to Christianity was launched. Led by the Church Missionary Society, evangelism spread first from Badagry to the Yoruba hinterland and then, under the inspired leadership of the Yoruba ex-slave, Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther, it spread to the lower Niger and its delta. With the missions came western ideas and education, to rival the spread of Islam further north.

Colonisation:

Meanwhile, as interest increased with the phenomenal growth of the palm-oil trade, the British government in 1849, appointed John Beecroft as the Governor of Bights of Benin and Bonny, with the task of regulating commercial relations with the coastal city states. His interference in the internal affairs of these states, backed by British gunboats, began a process which culminated in the imposition of colonial rule.

As a result of internal conflicts in Lagos, and the prodding of commercial and missionary interests, the British proclaimed the island a Crown Colony in 1861. During the last two decades of the nineteenth century, the British, faced with competition from the French and German's, abandoned their earlier policy not to expand their colonial possessions in the area. Through the initiative of the United Africa Company, formed by George Goldie, through an amalgamation of British firms in 1879, most of which subsequently became Northern Nigeria, was preserved as British sphere.

In 1855 the company received a Royal Charter to administer the territory, which it did until 1899 when the charter was revoked and the British Government began to administer it directly, under the name "Protectorate of Northern Nigeria."

The Delta area had in 1885 been proclaimed the Oil Rivers Protectorate, following the signing of a number of treaties between the local rulers and British consular officials. It was extended inland by 1893, when the name was changed to the Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1906, Lagos Colony

was merged with this territory to form what became known as the Colony and protectorate of Southern Nigeria. Finally in 1914 the two British administrations were merged, to form a single territorial unit known as Nigeria.

Nationalism And Constitutional Government:

The history of Nigeria from the early 1920's is, in a sense the history of movements towards independence. In 1922, the Clifford Constitution conceded for the first time, the elective principle in the Legislative Council. Progress became more rapid after the Second World War. In 1946 the Richards Constitution provided a federal framework, dividing the country into three regions, with regional assemblies and a Central House of Representatives.

It also widened the franchise and elective principle to include most Nigerians. In 1951, the constitution was revised under Governor Macpherson, to provide for responsible Government.

Regional self-Government was attained by both Eastern and Western Nigeria in 1957, while the Northern Region attained the same status in 1959.

The federation as a whole became fully independent and sovereign on October 1, 1960. In 1963 Nigeria became a Republic.

GOVERNMENT**Constitutional Development:**

There have been a number of different constitutions in Nigeria since Lagos was first occupied in 1861, but it was not until the Niger Coast Protectorate came into being in 1893 that there was any real government.

The Protectorates

The Royal Niger Company which took over the administration of the Niger and Benue was superseded in 1900 by the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the same time the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria replaced the Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1906, the Colony of Lagos came part of Southern Nigeria. In 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated and Lord Frederick Lugard became the first Governor-General of Nigeria.

From then until 1922, when the League of Nations mandated territory of British Cameroons was associated with Nigeria for administrative purposes, a Nigeria Council and a Lagos Legislative Council, which were merged in the Legislative Council of 1923, and a Separate Town Council set-up for Lagos.

Richards Constitution.

This Legislative Council did not legislate for the Northern Provinces until a new constitution was introduced by Sir Arthur Richards (later Lord Milverton of Lagos), in 1946 which provided for a central legislature for the whole of Nigeria and three Regional Houses of Assembly for each group of provinces, having advisory powers only in regard to impending legislation.

Macpherson Constitution:

The next constitution, the Macpherson Constitution, which came into effect in 1952, increased regional autonomy and extended to Nigerians, a fuller share in making policy in the direction of executive government action.

Federal Constitution:

The desire for greater regional autonomy and the need for a more precise definition of the relation between the centre and the regions made it apparent that yet another constitution was needed, and conferences were held in London in 1953 and in Lagos in 1954, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the colonies.

As a result of these conferences, a new constitution, came into force on October 1, 1960. Nigeria became a Federation consisting of five component parts, the Northern, Eastern and Western Regions, the Federal Territory of Lagos, and the quasi-Federal territory of the Southern Cameroons (now part of the Republic of Cameroons).

The Federal Government was given exclusive jurisdiction over such important subjects as defence, exchange control, external affairs, immigration, shipping, mines and minerals, post and telegraphs, railways and trunk roads, trade and commerce between Nigeria and other countries, and between the regions. Jurisdiction was shared between the Federal and other Governments on such subjects as bankruptcy, electricity, industrial development, insurance, labour, registration of business names, scientific and industrial research statistics and water power.

Residual matters for which no provision was made in either the exclusive or the concurrent legislative list, or in the Constitution Order-in-Council, became the responsibility of the regional legislatures.

Self-Government

At a conference held in London in 1957, arrangements were completed for the Eastern and Western Regions to become self-governing later in the same year. The Federal Prime Minister was appointed in August 1957. It was also then decided that a second chamber to be known as the House of Chiefs should be set up in the Eastern Region, (the Legislatures in the North and West were already bicameral), and that after the dissolution of the House of Representatives at the end of 1959, there should be two legislative houses at the federal level — the House of Representatives with 312 elected members, and the Senate with 44 nominated members.

In September 1958, the Constitution Conference resumed once more in London, with

s agreed that the Northern Region should become self-governing in March, 1959. Her Majesty's Government also agreed that if a resolution asking for independence was passed by the new Federal Parliament early in 1960, Her Majesty's Government would agree to that resolution, and would introduce a Bill in Parliament, to make Nigeria a fully independent country on October 1, 1960. Elections to the new House of Representatives were held in December, 1959.

Independence, 1960

At the first meeting of the Federal Legislature in January, 1960, both Houses unanimously passed the resolution calling for independence. Her Majesty's Government, in pursuance of the undertaking previously given, introduced the required Bill in Parliament.

The Nigerian (Constitution) Order in Council, 1960, was passed on September 12, 1960. This Order came into effect on October 1, 1960, and Nigeria became an independent and sovereign nation as from the date. The first Nigerian Governor-General took office in November of the same year.

Plebiscite:

The former British Cameroons, a United Nations Trust Territory, comprising the Northern and Southern Cameroons, was administered by Her Majesty's Government as an integral part of Nigeria, the Northern Cameroons, forming part of the Northern Region and the Southern Cameroons, having a separate administration within the Federation of Nigeria.

Following a recommendation by the United Nations that both parts of the territory should be constitutionally separated from Nigeria by October 1, 1960, when Nigeria would become independent, and that there should be separated plebiscites by March, 1961, in each part of the Cameroons, to ascertain whether the people wished to achieve independence as part of Nigeria or as part of the Republic of Cameroons, a plebiscite was held on February 11 and 12, 1961.

The Northern Cameroons voted for unification with Nigeria, and was formally incorporated into the Federation on June 1, 1962, and later re-named Sarawaka Province. The Southern Cameroons was incorporated into the Federal Republic of Cameroons on October 1, 1961, and ceased to be administered as part of the Federation of Nigeria.

Republic of Nigeria

The Mid-Western Region was created in August 1963, following a referendum held on July 13, 1963. On October 1, 1963, Nigeria became a Republic within the Commonwealth. From that date, the British Queen ceased to be the Head of State, and was replaced by a President.

Military Government

Following a military coup in January, 1966, the Nigerian Armed Forces took over the Government of the Federation, and a Military Government was established. Certain sections of the Constitution were suspended, all political activities were banned, and the Federal and Regional legislatures suspended. In a decree promulgated to effect these changes, the Federal Military Government was empowered to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Nigeria, or any part thereof, with respect to any matter whatsoever. Military governors were appointed for each of the regional governments.

By Decree No. 34, promulgated in May, 1966, the Federal nature of the Republic was abolished, and the regions became provinces. This Decree which tried to introduce a unitary form of government was not well received. It sparked off a chain of reactions culminating in the military coup in July 1966. This was followed by a series of disturbances all over the country, and an exodus of people from their places of residence back to their Region of origin.

From October, 1966 to May, 1967, series of efforts at conciliation were made by the Head of the Federal Military Government, religious organisations and others, without success. Following a meeting at Aburi, Ghana, Decree No. 8 of 1967 was issued, to restore the power of the re-

gional governments, which was the source of the May-July 1966 frictions. Implement some clauses in the decree was not smooth, because of varying interpretations of the Aburi Accords. This resulted in a series of Supreme Military Council meetings in Benin and Lagos to reach a compromise.

The Military Governor for the Eastern Region refused to attend, and to accept the amended version of the Aburi accord. From then on, the Military Governor of the Eastern Region carried out a series of acts, inimical to the welfare and good government of Nigeria. He ordered all Nigerians of non-Eastern Region origin to leave the region, seized federal assets in the region and ordered that all federal revenue should be paid into the regional government's treasury. This was followed by a massive propaganda of hate and constant threat of secession of the region from the federation.

Creation of States

These acts produced uncertainty and insecurity generally, and pushed the country towards total disintegration. To arrest this situation, the Supreme Military Council adopted in April 1966 as the first item in its political and administrative programme, the creation of states for national stability, and to allay the fears of the minorities. On May 27, 1967, the Head of the Federal Government, and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, announced the creation of 12 States.

By Decree No. 14 of 1967, the former Northern Region was divided into six States, the former Eastern Region into three states while the Mid-Western Region remained as it was. The Central Province of Western Region and the Federal Territory of Lagos were merged to form the Lagos State, and what remained of the Western Region became the Western State.

Minority Agitations

The demand for the creation of more states in Nigeria started long ago, characterised by tensions among people from the Minority areas that their interests were not adequately protected. Many political leaders had also advocated in their writings and utterances the creation of more states for efficient administration, and to allay the fears of the minorities.

Willink Commission

The pressure for more states was so great, in fact that the British Government appointed Willink Commission in 1958 to investigate the fears of the minorities about domination by major ethnic groups. To grant the request for creation of more states, the British Government declared that it would delay granting independence for at least two more years. Nigerian leaders, whose desire to break this colonial yoke, and attain self-determination, turned down the suggestion. They agreed, however, to provide for the creation of states in the independence constitution.

In 1963, the Mid-Western Region (now Bendel State) was created, following a plebiscite in response to the long campaign of the minorities in the then Western Region.

There were similar agitations in other minority areas of the Federation, particularly Rivers, Calabar-Ogoja, the Middle belt (made up mainly of what is now Kwara, Benue and Plateau States) and Kano areas. But political considerations, and the love of power by the dominant ethnic groups prevented the implementation of the demands of these minority groups.

The fears of the minorities did not abate, and with the imbalance of political power becoming more and evident, the whole country realised the dangers this imbalance posed to the political, economic, and social stability of the country, if it remained uncorrected for long. The military government saw its way more clearly than the politicians, and decided to create new states.

Accordingly, 12 States were created on May 27, 1967. Although the 12 new states varied in size and population, they all had equal status and were autonomous within the powers conferred on them by the decree.

On February 3, 1976, the new Military Administration that assumed power on January 11, 1975, created seven more states, in addition to the former 12, bringing the total of 19 States.

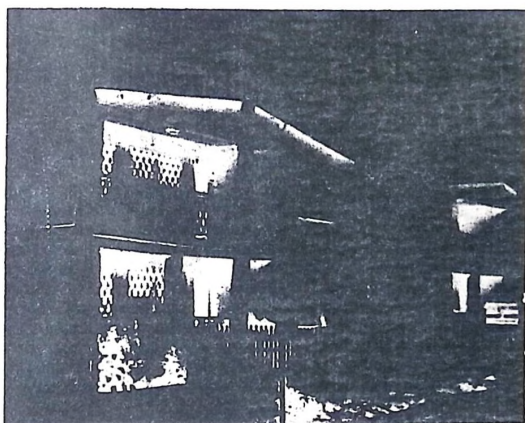


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STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Three organs of Government constituted the structure of government at the federal level. These were, the Supreme Military Council; the National Council of States and the Federal Executive Council.

Each State was ruled by a Military Governor, who presided over the State Executive Council which included civilian members.

State Military Administrators were appointed on July 24, 1978, to replace the Military Governors.

The action was a step in the process of disengaging the military from its political role and the responsibility for governing the country.

The Federal Public Service Commission still functions. Duties performed previously by the Federal Ministers were taken over by Federal Commissioners. The administrative set-up in the States were similar to that of the Federal establishment, with each Ministry headed by a Commissioner with a Permanent Secretary as the administrative head.

THE SECOND REPUBLIC

The Constitution

On October 1, 1975, the Federal Military Government announced a five-stage programme, designed to ensure a smooth transition, from military to civilian rule.

The drafting of a new constitution and elections into the local government councils, which formed the second stage of the programme, have been completed.

The Constitution Drafting Committee, headed by Chief F. R. A. Williams, was inaugurated on October 18, 1975. The committee completed its work at the end of its seventh plenary session on Friday, August 20, 1976, and submitted its report to the Government on September 14, 1976.

After the submission, the Draft Constitution was thrown open to members of the public for debate, and this continued for about a year.

A Constituent Assembly was then elected under the Chairmanship of a judge of the Supreme Court, to discuss the draft constitution. The Constitution submitted by the constituent assembly was later promulgated into law, after its further consideration and amendment by the Supreme Military Council. Nigeria's new constitution came into force on October 1, 1979.

The constitution provides for an elected President, who shall be the Head of State, the Commander-in-Chief of the Federation and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federation.

The President shall be elected for a term of four years. He will be assisted by a Vice-President. The President also has powers under the constitution to appoint Ministers and allocate responsibilities to them. The President, Vice-President, and the Ministers will not be members of either of the two houses of the National Assembly.

The legislative organ at the Federal level is the National Assembly. This is made up of the Senate and a House of Representatives. The legislative organ for each of the 19 States is the House of Assembly.

The Senate will consist of five members from each state, while the House of Representatives is based on the population for each state.

The Chief Executive of a State is the Governor of the State. This is an elective post, and the Governor's term of office, like that of the President, is four years. The Governor will be assisted in the discharge of his duties and responsibilities by a Deputy Governor. The State's Chief Executive is empowered to appoint Commissioners and Advisers, and to assign responsibilities to them.

The Governor, Deputy Governor and Commissioners cannot be members of the House of Assembly.

Assembly of a State.

The Nigerian Constitution is Supreme, and its provisions are binding on all authorities and persons throughout the country.

Political Parties

Following the lifting of the ban on political activities in September 1978, a number of associations announced their intentions to form political parties, with a view to contesting elections to the Federal and State legislatures during the 1979 elections. Most of these associations failed to fulfil the conditions laid down by the Federal Electoral Commission as provided by the decree for the formation of political parties. The five political parties registered by the Federal Electoral Commission are:-

- Great Nigerian Peoples Party;
- The Unity Party of Nigeria;
- Peoples Redemption Party;
- The National Party of Nigeria; and
- The Nigeria Peoples Party.

Over 47 million people were registered for the 1979 elections. The minimum age qualification for the vote is 18 years.

Local Government System:

One of the most important elements in the Federal Military Government's political programme for the return to democratic civilian rule by October, 1979, is the reform of the local government system. Local Government is considered very important to the well-being of the people, and the Federal Military Government made it a deliberate policy to give it an effective role in the political development programmes.

It is believed that local government, is fundamental to building a stable government, not just at the state, but also at the Federal level.

Local Governments in Nigeria have been popularly described as governments of the grassroots, and through representative councils established by law, they exercise specific responsibilities within defined areas. The responsibilities give the Councils Substantial Control over local affairs as well as the staff, institutional and financial powers to initiate and direct the provision of services, and to determine and implement projects that complement the activities of the state and federal governments; and to ensure through the active participation of the people and their traditional institutions, that local initiative and response to local needs and conditions are maximised.

Functions of Local Government:

To this end, the Federal Government prescribes a framework for a national system of local government to:-

- *Make appropriate services and development activities responsive to local wishes and needs, by delegating authority to local representatives bodies.
- *Facilitate the exercise of democratic self-government close to the grassroots of the society, and to encourage initiative and leadership potential, mobilisation of human and material resources, through the involvement of the public in local development;
- *Provide a two-way channel of communication between local communities and government (both state and federal).

Federal Subventions

The newly reformed Local Government Councils became effective all over the Federation following the local council elections that took place on December 28, 1976.

The Federal Military Government made a grant of about N250 million to local government bodies in the country for the 1977/78 financial year. The grant was to ensure that local governments had the resources to provide necessary services.

The Federal Military Government has also decided that five per cent of all federally derived revenues, and 10 per cent of total state revenue be made available to local governments during the 1977/78 financial year.

The Federal Electoral Commission

As part of its programme for smooth transition to civilian rule in 1979, the Federal Military Government promulgated a Decree establishing the Federal Electoral Commission to:

- *organise and supervise all matters pertaining to elections into all the elective offices provided for in the constitution, and elections into any legislative body provided for in the constitution other than local government bodies;
 - *register political parties, and determine their eligibility to sponsor candidates for any elections;
 - *arrange for the annual examination and auditing of the funds and accounts of political parties and
 - *carry out such functions as may be conferred on it by law;
- Other functions of the Electoral Commission include:
- *the division, by reference to the 1963 population census, of the area of the Federation as the case may be, the area of a state, into such number of constituencies as may be prescribed by law, for the purpose of elections to be conducted by the Commission under this decree, and the registration of voters, the preparation and maintenance of registers, for the purpose of such elections.

THE JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the highest court and the final court of appeal in Nigeria. It has original and appellate jurisdiction. The power to interpret the constitution is also vested in the Supreme Court. It adjudicates disputes between component states of the federation, or between a state and the federal government, involving any question as to the existence of any legal matter arising under any treaty, or any international organisation outside Nigeria. The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice, who sits with at least two Supreme Judges, when the court is in session.

Federal Court of Appeal

A decree was promulgated to establish a Court of Appeal for Nigeria. The court, known as the Federal Court of Appeal, is an immediate appellate court between the Supreme Court on the one hand, and the High Courts of States, the Federal Revenue Court, and certain special tribunals on the other hand.

Under the decree No. 42 and 43 of August 1976, the Court had and exercised jurisdiction throughout the Federation.

The Court heard and determined appeals from the High Court of a State and other courts and tribunals, while the Supreme Court of Appeal.

The decree provides that the Supreme Military Council, acting in consultation with the Federal Judicial Committee, should appoint the President and other Justices of the Court.

Other provisions include the reduction of the categories of cases that would go on appeal to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will however, continue to hear and determine appeals pending before it, at the commencement of the decree.

It also provides for the repeal of the edict establishing the Court of Appeal of the former Western State, with effect from March 31, 1976.

The Federal Court of Appeal would sit in Lagos, but initially, branches would sit in Kaduna, Nnewi, Ibadan and Benin.

The High Courts

The High Court of Justice in each State consists of a Chief Judge and judges. The High Courts are superior courts of records, and have unlimited jurisdiction in first instance matters, except in certain cases which are reserved to the Federal Supreme Court. The High Courts also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from Magistrates and Native Courts.

Federal Revenue Court

The Federal Revenue Court was set up under Decree 13 of 1973 and has jurisdiction over all revenue matters.

The court handles both civil and criminal matters, relating to companies, taxes, banking, copyright and merchandise marks. It also sits over matters concerning trade marks, admiralty, counterfeiting of coins and excise matters.

At present, eleven judges sit on the court, including its president.

Magistrate Courts

The Magistrate Courts have original jurisdiction in a large variety of civil and criminal cases; some also have jurisdiction to hear appeal from Native Courts. There are Chief Magistrate Courts in all areas in the Federation.

Customary Courts

Co-existing with the law courts are a vast number of customary courts. The law administered in the customary courts is, generally speaking, the native law and custom prevailing in their respective areas of jurisdiction. In the Islamic districts of the northern states; moslem law is administered. The Sharia Courts in the northern parts of the Federation are the courts to which appeals lie from the Alkali or Moslem Courts.

The Federal Government is planning to reform the customary courts system in the southern areas of the country.

The constitution guarantees the independence of the judiciary.

The Rent Control Edict

In January 1976, the Federal Government appointed a panel to look into the housing situation and suggest appropriate remedial measures for solving the rent problem in the country, with particular reference to the low and middle income groups.

The panel submitted its report, and a government white paper on it has been published. The government has also announced several measures to curb the perpetual rise in rents.

Rent Tribunals

Rent Tribunals, in sufficient numbers and properly manned, have been created in all localities. State Governments are empowered to acquire the houses of landlords who have twice contravened the Rent Edict in any state. Lagos and some other states have already set up some rent tribunals, which started functioning in August 1976.

THE POLICE

Duties

The Nigeria Police Force is responsible throughout the country for the prevention of crime, apprehension of offenders, protection of life and property, preservation of order, due enforcement of laws and regulations with which they are directly charged, and performance of such police duties as may be required by law.

Hausa Constabulary

The Nigeria Police originated in Lagos, the Federal capital, in February 1861, when a regular guard of 30 was formed, to maintain public peace. Two years later, this unit became as the "Hausa Police" and in 1879, an Hausa Constabulary consisting of 1,200 officers under the command of an Inspector-General was established for the Colony of Lagos. It was mainly military in character, but performed some civil police duties. In 1896, the Lagos Police Force was created, and armed like the "Hausa Constabulary." It was headed by a Commissioner who was responsible for Prisons and later for the Fire Brigade.

Niger Coast Constabulary

In 1891, parts of the present Bendel, Rivers, and Cross River States were declared the Rivers Protectorate, with headquarters in Calabar, where an armed constabulary was formed. In 1893, the area was proclaimed the Niger Coast Protectorate, and the following year, the constabulary was reconstituted as the Niger Coast Constabulary.

Royal Niger Constabulary

In the northern parts of the country, the Royal Niger Company which was granted a Charter in 1886 by the British Government, set up the Royal Niger Constabulary in 1891 with headquarters at Lokoja. These forces were modelled on the Hausa Constabulary, but with emphasis on their military role.

Northern Nigeria Police Force, Regiment

When the Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were proclaimed by the British Government in 1900, the Royal Niger Constabulary was split into the Northern Nigeria Police Force, and the Northern Nigeria Regiment.

Southern Nigeria Police Force

In the south, the Lagos Police Force and part of the Niger Coast Constabulary became the Southern Nigeria Police Force, while the remainder formed the Southern Nigeria Regiment.

Nigeria Police Force

After the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria in 1914, both Police Forces continued to operate separately until April, 1930, when they were merged to form the Nigeria Police Force, with headquarters in Lagos.

Strength

The Force now has over 50,000 men. There are at present more than 1,300 police stations and posts throughout the country.

Nigeria Police Council

The Policy, organisation and administration of the Nigeria Police Force, including recruitment and financial matters, other than pensions and all other matters relating thereto,

the Nigeria Police Council.

Police Service Commission

The Powers of appointment, promotion, dismissal and discipline are vested in the Police Service Commission.

Administration

The general administration, operational control, and command of the Force is vested in the Inspector-General, who is responsible to the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, for the maintenance of law and order throughout the country.

Area Commands

For effective control, the country is divided into nineteen police area commands. Nineteen of the commands correspond with the country's nineteen state administrative structure. Force Headquarters forms the twentieth Command. A Commissioner of police takes charge of each of the nineteen area commands. Each of the area commands is further divided into a number of police provinces and divisions, under provincial and divisional police officers.

Force Headquarters

At the Force Headquarters, there are a number of departments which co-ordinate the activities of corresponding branches in the state commands, and deal with various policy matters, including general administration, personnel, operations, traffic control, finance, crime prevention and detection, training, planning and research, works and supply, transportation, communications, public relations as well as state security.

Highway Patrol System

The highway patrol system designed to deal with reckless driving and other offences against the Road Traffic Act, and accidents on the highway, is controlled from Force Headquarters, and operates throughout the Federation.

Force Medical Service

The nucleus of the Force Medical Service has been established at Force Headquarters, and initial provisions made for clinics in the states.

Traffic Warden Corps

A Traffic Warden Corps has also been set up in Lagos as an auxiliary unit, to assist the regular police in controlling traffic in the capital, and in other state capitals.

Training

In order to cope with the intricate nature of police duties, recruits are trained in the four police colleges in the country, before they are deployed in the field. In addition, the police college at Ikeja trains cadet Assistant Superintendent and cadet Sub-Inspectors. There are also refresher courses, schools, and other specialised institutions in the force, for in-service training of police personnel.

A Police Staff College for the training of high level man power has been opened in Jos, capital of Plateau State.

THE PRISONS

Convicted persons serve their jail sentences in the prisons. The Nigerian Prisons Service is a

department of the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is headed by a Director.

Spiritual Needs

The prisons provide for the spiritual and general welfare of prisoners. In all prisons, arrangements are made for regular visits of ministers of religion, moslem leaders, and lay preachers of the principal denominations to attend the spiritual needs of prisoners.

Education

Literate prisoners who are anxious to learn are offered elementary education, mainly reading, writing and arithmetic. Others who have attained reasonable standard, and are eligible for the G.C.E. at both ordinary and advanced levels. Many prisoners have attempted both W.S.A. and R.S.A. examinations with success.

Prison libraries are stocked with text books and novels for prisoners' use.

Vocational Courses

Emphasis is laid on reforming the prisoners, to become useful and law-abiding citizens on release from prison. Hence, vocational courses are also offered. Classes on motor mechanical work, cloth weaving, carpentry, tailoring and other trades are given. Prisoners attend these courses of their choice.

Instruction is given by qualified staff and literate prisoners. The prisons have also acquired acres of land in different parts of the country, for its massive food production, poultry and other schemes.

Social Activities

Social activities are arranged to enable prisoners learn to live together in cordial atmosphere and to bring them in contact with the world around them. Every prisoner has a say in his social activities.

DEFENCE

The Nigerian Army

When in 1885, the Royal Niger Company received its charter, it organised its command into a force made up of five British and two African officers, and about 400 other rank and file, of whom more than half were Fanti (from the Gold Coast, now Ghana). In view of the critical situation following French encroachment on the territory of the Royal Niger Company (1894), the British Government decided to raise a local force, and Colonel (later Lord) Lugard, was sent to raise and command the force.

By the beginning of 1900, the force had become a thoroughly well-organised and disciplined corps, the greater part of which, under Colonel (later General) Sir William Wilcocks, played a prominent part in the Ashanti Campaign.

West African Frontier Force, Nigeria Regiment

At the end of 1901, all the colonial military forces in British dependencies in West Africa were constituted into the West African Frontier Force. Each dependency, was however responsible for the maintenance of its own force. The Northern Nigeria Regiment consisted of two battalions, to which a third mounted infantry battalion was later added.

At the same time, the Lagos Constabulary became the Lagos Battalion, and the Northern Nigeria Protectorate Force. The Royal Niger Company Constabulary became the Southern Nigeria Regiment.

On the amalgamation of Lagos and Southern Nigeria, the Lagos Battalion became the Lagos Battalion of the Southern Nigeria Regiment. When Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated on January 1, 1914, the two regiments became one, and was designated the Nigeria Regiment.

First World War

On the outbreak of the war with Germany in August 1914, steps were immediately taken for the defence of Nigeria, and for offensive action against the neighbouring German colony of the Cameroons. The Nigeria Regiment and Police were mobilised, and volunteers from the European community were enrolled as members of the Nigeria Marine Contingent and the Nigeria Land Contingent.

An early advance into German territory along the Benue and Cross Rivers met with failure at Daura and Nsanaking.

However, a large expedition under the command of Brigadier General (later General) Sir Charles Bell compelled Ibadan, the Chief town of the Cameroons, to surrender unconditionally on September 27, 1914. The expedition included two battalions and a battery of the Nigerian Regiment, a large number of Nigerian civilians were attached to the expedition as temporary officers, non-commissioned officers, and ships of the Royal Navy, and of the Nigeria Marine co-operated with the troops.

Second World War

At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Nigerian Regiment was made up of five regular battalions, with supporting arms and services. In the early part of 1940, plans were made for the movement of the 1st African Brigade to East Africa. The Brigade drawn from the Nigeria Regiment consisted of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions, 1st Light Battery, 1st Field Ambulance; 1st Infantry Brigade, Signals, and the 1st Field Company.

It left Nigeria on June 5, 1940, together with a Gold Coast brigade. These brigades took part in the defence of Kenya and distinguished themselves in the Abyssinian Campaign. The Gold Coast Brigade secured the west bank for the Brigade, by capturing Merca, and played an all-important part in the capture of Mogadishu. On February 13, 1941, in company of the 22nd East African Brigade, the Nigerian Brigade advanced on Brava.

They had limited training in bush warfare, but based upon the lessons of the first World War, and their short training in mobile warfare, they were able to cover about 400km. between Mogadishu and Karar in twenty-six days, pushing the enemy before them and taking a number of guns and prisoners. According to experts, this advance was the most rapid in the history of the East African campaign.

The Brigade returned to an enthusiastic welcome in Nigeria on September 5, 1941. It provided the nucleus of war-trained men for the great West African Expeditionary Force, which arrived in India on November 5, 1943, to take part in the final defeat of the Japanese in Burma.

Nigerian troops of the Royal West African Frontier Force, won eight Distinguished Conduct Medals, 58 Military medals, 28 British Empire Medals, 243 Mention in Despatches, 39 certificates of good services, and one gallantry medal, during the Second World War from 1939 to 1945.

Armed Forces Day

January 15, has been fixed as the Armed Forces day, in commemoration of Nigerian soldiers, who died during the two world wars, and the Nigerian Civil War.

Surrender of Control

In 1955, the Nigerian Army was constituted into a separate command, and on April 1, 1958, control of the Nigerian Forces was surrendered by the British War Office, to the Government of Nigeria.

Foreign Duties

In 1960, Nigerian troops and policemen were sent to Congo Kinshasa (now Zaire) as members of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force. There, they maintained a good record of performance. About three years later, they were called upon to help the state of Tanganyika (now Tanzania).

whose army had mutinied. The troops were sent at the request of Tanganyika's President Julius Nyerere. There, too, they excelled. Nigerian troops are at the moment serving with the United Nations Peace Keeping Force in the Lebanon.

First Coup

Shortly after returning from these overseas missions, it was discovered that a section of the army had been infected with the virus of mutiny, that was then endemic in black Africa. On January 15, 1966, a section of the army, led by some majors mutinied, and attempted to overthrow the civilian government.

The Prime Minister, his Minister of Finance, two regional premiers, and high-ranking officers were killed. Before the coup leaders could accomplish their design, it was foiled by troops under the control of the then Head of the Nigerian Army, Major-General Aguiyi-Ironmongeri. On January 17, 1966, what was left of the civilian government handed over power to the military forces.

Dissension grew among the troops, and sections became suspicious of one another. There was openly debated among officers from different ethnic groups, that the attempted coup was purely tribal, and that the Military Government which succeeded the civilian regime was out to suppress the supremacy of a particular tribe.

Counter Coup

On July 29, 1966, a counter coup in the army took place, in which its head and many officers lost their lives. It was now clear that the army had been divided along tribal lines. One section withdrew to its home region, and started preparations for secession from the federation.

Civil War

In the early hours of July 6, 1967, civil war broke out between the rest of the Federal Government and the rebels, headed by Ojukwu, who had planted themselves firmly in control of the former Region. The operation by the Federal forces started first as a police action. Later it escalated into a civil war, which ended on January 12, 1970, with the defeat of the rebels.

Bloodless Coup

On July 29, 1975, a set of senior army officers successfully carried out a bloodless coup. In which, General Yakubu Gowon, was removed as the head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Among the reasons for the change of government were lack of consultation, indecision, indiscipline and, even, neglect, as a result of which the army, either by design or default, had become too insensitive to the true feelings and yearnings of the people.

General Murtala Ramat Muhammed, thus became the head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Attempted Coup

On February 13, 1976, a group of army officers attempted to overthrow the government. The Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed, was assassinated on his way to work. Also his aide-de-camp, and the Governor of Kwara State. The rebellion was soon foiled and within a few hours, restored order. All the dissident soldiers and civilians were caught and punished.

Lt.-General Obusegun Obasanjo became the new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces on February 15, 1976.

Training

Training both locally and abroad has been intensified to increase the efficiency of the army as a fighting force. A senior staff college for the training of Nigeria's high level military officers was established.

s been opened in Jaji.

THE NIGERIAN NAVY

Second World War

The Nigerian Navy was formally established by an Act of parliament in 1958. However, naval forces took part in many campaigns along the coast, from 1800 up to the Second World War. During World War II, a section of the Government Department of the Nigerian Marine was formed into a Naval Defence Force.

They were responsible for the security of harbour entrances and maintained patrols with tugs and ferries, mounted with twelve pounders and machine guns. Most of the officers were retired Royal Navy Officers.

Act of Parliament, 1958

When Parliament approved the establishment of the Nigerian Ports Authority in 1955, the former Marine Department split into three separate departments — the Ports Authority, the Inland Waterways Department, and a Naval Defence Force. With the Act of Parliament in 1958, the Naval Defence Force was constituted as the Royal Nigerian Navy. On attainment of Republican status in 1963, the word "Royal" was dropped.

Operational Control

Operational control of the Navy is vested in the Chief of Naval Staff. This, of course, is subject to the overall direction of the Head of State, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Under the Chief of Naval Staff, the navy is divided into three administrative commands — the Western, the Eastern and the Flotilla Commands.

Western Command

With Headquarters at Apapa, the Western Command covers the sea and coastal area of the western boundary of the country. It is the Navy's major command, which is commanded by a Commodore. Most of the support and repair facilities are in this command.

Eastern Command

The Second area command of the Navy is the Eastern Command, with its headquarters in Calabar. It covers the eastern boundary areas of the country. This command, for the moment, is headed by a Captain. A new vessel, NNS, AKASO, which was commissioned in May, 1975, is under the Eastern Command.

Peace Time Duties

In Peace time, the Nigerian Navy maintains constant patrol of the nation's coastal waters, helping to provide protection against foreign fishing vessels, which poach in the territorial water. The navy also curbs smuggling into the country by sea, and undertakes surveys of the coastal approaches, in addition to providing aid to civil operations.

War Time Duties

In the event of war, it is the duty of the Navy to ensure the territorial integrity, and seaward defence of the nation.

During the civil war, the Nigerian Navy played a prominent role in ensuring the territorial integrity of the country. It took part in all the coastal operations, providing naval gun fire support the Army, before and after landing. Some of these important landing operations were at Bonny,

Escarvos, Calabar and Oron. In addition, the navy also maintained logistic support of the Army.

THE NIGERIAN AIR FORCE

Duties

The Nigerian Air Force, established in 1964, was charged with the defence of the Federal Republic. The instrument establishing it, the Air Force Act 1964, also made for the creation and maintenance of an Air Force Reserve.

Air Force Reserve

The Reserve will consist of such number of officers, warrant officer, non-commissioned and men, who may be transferred from the Air Force on completion of their active service.

Civil War Role

The Air Force grew rapidly during the civil war, during which it played a creditable role in guarding the Nigerian skies against gun runners, the Air Force also gave tactical air support to ground forces. Immediately the civil war ended, the Air Force embarked on a massive mercy to the war-affected areas, flying in food and relief materials.

Expansion

The Air Force is expanding at a considerable rate. Complete aerial protection of the economic sources can now be achieved by the Air Force. An aggressive airlift task force is actively involved in providing speedy airlift support, to the government agencies within and outside the country.

Rescue Operations

The Air Force search and rescue force is also capable of performing large scale rescue operations over jungles, mountains and the air forces of friendly neighbouring countries.

Air Force Rank Structure

A completely new Air Force rank structure has been established by the NAF, to give it its proper image and full service independence.

Officers' Ranks

The Principal indication of rank on all badges of ranks for all officers, except in the case of the Marshal of the Nigerian Air Force, is the rows of gold lace braid, on the badges of ceremonial dress, service dress, and mess kit; and the rows of sky blue lace braid, with black ground on the shoulder straps for working and combat dress. The lowest rank in the Air Force is Pilot Officer, while the most senior is Air Chief Marshal.

Airmen's Ranks

The lowest rank among the Airmen cadre is Air Warrant Officer, (AWO) while the highest is Air Craftsman (AM).

THE DEFENCE ACADEMY

The Nigerian Defence Academy was established in Kaduna in January 1964. It is an institution which caters for joint training of potential officers, belonging to the three services, Army, Navy and Air Force. The Academy is basically meant to run regular commissioning courses for the three services. The regular course Army cadets pursue two and half years training, on successful

which they are commissioned as second lieutenants. The Naval and Air Force cadets, however, only 18 months joint training at the Academy. After successful completion of the training, leave the Academy for further specialization and training in the respective service, prior to being commissioned.

In order to meet increased demand for officers, following the rapid expansion of the Armed Forces, the Academy is also running short service commission courses of six months duration. Such courses are held every year, and the intake is largely from the ranks. At present, only Army and Air Force personnel make use of this facility. At the end of the training, these cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants.

NIGERIA ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

On August 4, a Nigeria Atomic Energy Commission was established by the Federal Military Government. The Commission is charged with the responsibility for the promotion of the development of atomic energy, and for all matters relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy in the country. The new body will prospect for, and mine radio-active minerals, construct and maintain nuclear installations, for the purpose of generating electricity. It will also produce, use and dispose of atomic energy as well as carry out research into matters connected with the peaceful use of atomic energy.

Decree No. 46, which established the Commission, empowered it to manufacture or otherwise produce, buy or otherwise acquire, treat, store, transport and dispose of any radio active substances. It will make arrangements with universities and other institutions, or persons in Nigeria for the conduct of research matters connected with atomic energy, or radio active substances, and make grants to universities, or other institutions, or persons engaged in the production or use of atomic energy, or radio active substances or in research into matters connected with atomic energy, or radio active substances.

The commission will educate and train persons in matters connected with atomic energy and radio active substances and will advise the Federal Military Government on questions relating to atomic energy.

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PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND BOARDS

Public Corporations in Nigeria are statutory organisations established and financed by the Government to operate certain public utilities. These corporations or boards (as some of them are called) are established at both federal and state levels. They have their own staff and are independent in their day-to-day operations, although they are accountable to certain ministries on a number of issues such as policy matters.

While most of them are expected to operate along commercial lines, their prime duty is to operate effectively in the overall interest of the economic and social needs of the nation.

Public Corporations

The Federal Government Corporations are: The Nigerian Railway Corporation, the Federal Corporation of Nigeria, the Nigerian Ports Authority, the Nigeria Airways Authority, the Nigerian Steel Development Authority and the Federal Housing Authority. The organisations operate public utilities which are exclusively the property of the Federal Government.

Public Companies

Apart from the above corporations, the Federal Government has also established a number of public companies to operate on purely commercial basis.

This is partly to break the monopoly of foreign companies and partly to meet the needs which cannot be sufficiently being provided by private finance.

In this group are the seven Commodity Boards, the Nigerian National Shipping Lines, the Nigerian Re-Insurance Corporation of Nigeria, the Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited, the Industrial Development Bank, the Bank for Commerce and Industry, the Nigerian Agricultural Mortgage Bank, the National Supply Company and the Nigeria Re-Insurance Corporation.

Marketing Board Reforms

A new commodity marketing system which is made up of a price fixing authority and seven commodity boards was created in March, 1977. This system operates on a nation-wide basis. The objective of the new commodity boards is to encourage production and organise the marketing of the country's major agricultural commodities for local consumption and local processing. The emphasis of the marketing boards is on maximum benefit to process the raw materials before export.

Seven Commodity Boards are: Cocoa Board - responsible also for coffee and tea.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| GROUNDNUT BOARD | - | which also looks after soya beans, beniseed, shea nut and ginger. |
| COTTON BOARD | - | which, in addition to cotton, deals with kenaf and similar fibres; |
| PRODUCE BOARD | - | which deals with palm kernel, palm oil and copra; |
| RUBBER BOARD | - | for rubber; |
| FOOD CROPS BOARD | - | which handles all food grains; |
| TUBER CROPS BOARD | - | which deals with tubers and root crops. |

The new marketing board system covers the nation's key food crops as well as the traditional cash crops. The headquarters of each commodity board has been located as near as possible to the area of greatest production of the major commodity.

The Nigerian Produce Marketing Company and the State Marketing Boards have been phased

NIGERIA RAILWAY CORPORATION

Address: Ebute-Metta, Lagos, Nigeria
 Telegrams: Railnews, Lagos
 Date Established: 1893

History

Railway construction in Nigeria commenced as early as 1898. From then, the Railwaying was operated and managed as a Government Department until 1st October, 1971, when it was established as a public corporation.

The Nigerian Railway Corporation with its headquarters in Lagos is headed by an appointed by the Federal Government, and its day-to-day operation and management by a General Manager. The Railway with a staff strength of about 35,000 persons is one of the largest employers of labour in the country.

To date, the railway system comprises a total of 5,508 kilometres route (2, 178 miles) running on 1ft 6ins gauge and spans the States of Nigeria, except the Bendel and Cross Rivers States. The system is single-tracked and consists of two main routes linking the two major ocean ports, Lagos and Port Harcourt, with the State capitals, industrial and commercial centres in the country. The routes from Lagos and Port Harcourt meet at Kaduna from where the line runs for 1,000 miles to Kano and then to Nguru, near the border with the Niger Republic. A 643.74 kilometre (400 miles) route completed in 1964 branches from Kuru on the Kofaranchi Jos Line or Bauchi to Maiduguri, capital of the Borno State, which is near the border with the Chad.

Functions

In addition to its multifarious functions, the Nigerian Railway Corporation provides a nationally competent transportation service in pursuit of the country's socio-economic development. It also provides a dependable all-year-low-cost mass transportation services including the transportation of heavy as well as special equipment, machinery and so many other materials needed for the construction of important projects in the country, like cement factories, equipment and electric transformer for the Kainji Dam.

The Railway also provides Limited (Stopping at "Limited" Stations) Local and Express passenger train services. Advance bookings for accommodation are required for intending passengers of Limited trains. First class passenger coaches contain 2 berth and 4 berth sections each fitted with toilet and shower facilities. Full luggage allowances for passengers of first class is 101.6kg (225lb), third class 25.4kg (56lb). Catering services are provided on all passenger trains. Restaurant facilities are available for upper class passengers on express trains.

The Principal commodities carried by the Railway include groundnuts, groundnuts, groundnut oil, palm produce, cotton, cement, sugar, salt, petroleum products, tin, columbite and skins, etc.

The Railways also provide special equipment and facilities for the transportation of special loads which in most cases can only go by this mode of transport. It handles a large volume of transit traffic (imports and exports) to the neighbouring countries of Nigeria. In the year 1973/74, the Railways carried a total of 5,228,858 passengers and 1,605,914 (1.62 million tons) of freight.

There are proposals to modernize the Nigerian Railway Corporation is both physical and power development as plans so that it can continue to cope with the increasing demand being made on it by the developing and dynamic Nigerian economy.

A provision of N885 million was made for the development of the railway during the 1980 Development Plan period. A new railway with a world standard gauge of 1.435 metres is envisaged, while the present system will be strengthened to cope with increasing

rail facilities. Passenger Coaches and Diesel Locomotives have been purchased for this purpose.

To promote and enhance Nigeria's economy and social welfare, through the provision of prompt and reliable goods and passenger train services in the country.

FEDERAL RADIO CORPORATION

Address: Broadcasting House, Ikoyi, P.M.B. 12504, Lagos
 Tel.: All inquiry to: B.H. 51480-5 Lines
 FRC, (Commercial)
 25921,
 Date of Establishment: 1st April, 1957.

History

The Federal Radio Corporation (FRC) was established on the 1st of April, 1957, by Act No. 9 of 1956; It is owned and financed by the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The F.R.C has a policy-making body, known as the Board of Governors, made up of nine members including the Secretary to the Corporation.

Before the Corporation came into existence broadcasting in Nigeria had been carried out by the Federal Broadcasting Service (FRS) which was a Government Department.

Functions

The F.R.C. provides broadcasting services by Radio and Television for reception both within and outside Nigeria. Also introduced into the network are the commercial and educational broadcasting services.

The objectives of the Corporation which were approved and adopted by the board of the Corporation are as follows:

- a) To provide efficient broadcasting services to the whole Federation of Nigeria, based on national objectives and aspirations; and to external audiences in accordance with Nigeria's foreign policy.
- b) To provide a professional and comprehensive coverage of Nigerian culture through broadcasting to promote cultural growth through research into indigenous culture, and to disseminate the results of such research.
- c) To contribute to the development of Nigerian society, and to promote national unity of ensuring a balanced presentation of views from all parts of Nigeria.
- d) To ensure the prompt delivery of accurate information to the people.
- e) To provide opportunities for the free enlightened and responsible discussion of important issues, and to provide a two-way contact between the public and those in authority.
- f) To provide special broadcasting services in the field of education, and in all other areas where the national policy calls for special action.
- g) To promote the orderly and meaningful development of broadcasting in Nigeria through technical improvements, the training of appropriate professional staff, programme and other exchange with other broadcasting organisation in the country.
- h) To promote research into various aspects of the communications media and their effects on the Nigerian Society. (This will include audience research, to investigation of fresh methods of production, and the true indigenisation of the broadcasting media).
- i) To ensure that the facilities and techniques of broadcasting in Nigeria keep pace with developments in the world of communication (e.g. FM transmission, colour television, etc.).

NIGERIAN ENTERPRISES PROMOTION BOARD

Address: 15-19 Keffi Street
South West Ikoyi
Ikoyi.
Phone: 57699
Date Established: February 23, 1972.

History

This Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board was established in April 1972, in accordance with the provisions of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree No. 4 promulgated on the 28th day of February, 1972.

Functions

The Board's main functions as specified under Section 4(2) of the Decree include the advancement and development of the promotion of enterprises in which citizens of Nigeria shall participate fully and play a dominant role. In addition, the Board has power:

(a) to advise the Commissioner on clearly defined policy — guidelines for the promotion of Nigerian enterprises; (b) to determine any matter relating to business enterprises in Nigeria generally, in respect of commerce and industry which may be referred to it in accordance with a directive of the commissioner; and (c) to perform such other functions as the Commissioner may determine, or as may be conferred on it by the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree or any other enactment.

Committees

The Board is assisted by Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Committees, established in each of the nineteen states of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, whose main functions as specified in Section 4(5) of the Decree are: (a) to assist and advise the Board on the implementation of Decree No. 4 of 1972; (b) to ensure that the provisions of the Decree shall be complied with by any alien resident carrying on business in the State; (c) to recommend to the Board such other measures as may be necessary in the provisions of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree; and (d) to perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Board.

Board Members

The Secretariat of the Board is an arm of the Federal Ministry of Industries. The members of the Board are appointed by the Federal Minister for Industries and comprises:

- (a) The permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Industries (Chairman);
 - (b) One representative each of the following Federal Ministries:
 - (i) Trade
 - (ii) Finance
 - (iii) National Planning
 - (iv) Internal Affairs
 - (c) Three representatives of development or investment agencies incorporated in Nigeria.
 - (d) The Secretary of the Board is an official of the Federal Ministry of Industries.
- Like the Board, the State Enterprises Promotion Committee members include:
- (a) The Permanent Secretary responsible for Industries in the State, who shall be the Chairman of the Committee;
 - (b) An officer in the State Ministry of Trade;
 - (c) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the State;
 - (d) Three other persons to be appointed by the State Commissioner or State Commissioner for Trade and Industries and members of such Committee shall hold office for a period of three years.

for such period as may be directed by the State Governor;

The Secretary of each State Committee is usually an officer in the Ministry of Trade or Industry of the State or any other fit and competent person in the public service of the State appointed by the Governor of the State.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF NIGERIA

Address: 97.105 Board Street,
P.O. Box 1100, Lagos
Telephone: 25311(3 lines).
Telegrams & Cables: NICON Lagos.
Date Established: 1st July, 1969.

Objectives & Functions

The National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria (NICON) was established under the Provisions of Decree 22 of 1st July 1969, the date on which the Corporation commenced business. NICON is a Federal Government-owned statutory Corporation, set up to fulfil general insurance businesses, subject to the provisions of the Decree.

Some of its functions include the followings:- (a) Power, both within and outside Nigeria to transact any class of Insurance business, including life insurance business, and to insure and reinsure against loss of any kind arising from any risk or contingency and in respect of any matter whatsoever; (b) to insure any property of the Governments or any Statutory Corporation; (c) to transact with any insurance company, re-insurance company or association of underwriters, any business undertaken by the Corporation and for the purpose to enter into re-insurance contracts; (d) to act as insurance agent or insurance broker in relation to any insurance; (e) to assist in organising, training schemes to employees of any registered insurer, etc.

Head Office: 24 NBC Road, P.M.B. 2036, Kaduna
Telephone: 22325
Branch Office: 66/67, Hadeja Road, P.O. Box 2045, Kano.
Telephone: 5356
Branch Office: 37, Zik Avenue, P.O. Box 340, Enugu.
Branch Office: Bank Road, P.M.B. 5452, Ibadan.
Branch Office: 82, Azikiwe Road, Aba.
Branch Office: Kingsway Stores BLG.
Branch Office: P.M.B. 1343, Benin City.
Branch Office: Shehu Hashimi Road, P.M.B. 1343, Maiduguri.
Branch Office: New Nigerian Bank BLG, Ahmadu Bello Way,
P.M.B. 2085, Jos.

THE NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY

Address: 26/27, Marina, Lagos.
Telephone: 55020
Date Established: 1st April, 1955.

History: The Nigerian Ports Authority, which took over the operation of the ports of Nigeria in April, 1954, is a statutory corporation formed under the Ports Ordinance of 1954. The Authority is dedicated towards becoming financially self-supporting and throughout its 28 years of operation. It has been able to maintain consistent profitable results. During this period many improvements to the ports have been recorded, largely from profits which have been ploughed back into the business. Among such improvements, the following are notable, the deepening and night-lighting of Lagos

Harbour; the purchase of new craft both large and small and the improvements on hull and rail tracks. The Authority has also provided more warehouses, with up-to-date cargo-handling equipment.

In addition, considerable sums of money have been spent on staff welfare, the total of the Authority's Staff now number well over 12,000.

With the expanding economy of Nigeria and the resulting growth of imports and exports, Ports have played their full role, and the increasing use of the Authority's quays reflects the role played by the Authority in meeting the needs of the country.

Functions:

The principal functions of the Authority are the operation of the general cargo quays (Apapa and Customs Quays) and Port Harcourt, in addition to the provision of harbours throughout the eleven ports of the country, viz: Lagos, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Akoka, Burutu, Degema, Forcados, Koko, Sapele and Warri. Dredging, lighting, buoyage, and so on, together with the operation of light houses around the coast of Nigeria form another aspect of the Authority's responsibilities.

NIGERIAN NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED

Address:	160, Awolowo Road, P.M.B. 12662, Ikoyi, Lagos, Nigeria.
Telephone:	24778.
Cables/Telegrams:	"PROCURERS"
Date Established:	January 24, 1972.

History/Functions

The Nigeria National Supply Company Limited is a Federal Government-owned Agency established for the procurement of supplies. It was incorporated as a limited liability company on January 24, 1972, with an authorized capital of N500,000. By 1974, the capital rose to N5,500,000.

Some of its functions include meeting the stores requirements of all Government Departments, Corporations and Institutions. The Company also serves as an instrument for combating inflation and stabilization of prices through the bulk purchasing and selling of goods that are in short supply whose prices have risen abnormally through hoarding.

Branches:

At present, the Company has opened branches in London, Port Harcourt, Kaduna, Makurdi, Yombe and Funtua. The Company has branches in all the States of the Federation and while plan for additional overseas branches to handle overseas purchases and forwarding is underway.

THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE

Address: Development House, 21 Wharf Road, P.O. Box 326,
Apapa, Lagos.
Telefax: 60
Telephone: 46391, 46392
Teleggrams: NIGERLINE

History

The Nigerian National Shipping Line was incorporated in 1958 with an authorised, issued and fully paid up capital of N4 million held jointly by the Federal Government and two non-Nigerian shipping companies – Elder Dempster Lines Ltd. and Palm Line Ltd. All non-Nigerian equity holdings were bought out in 1961, and now the shares are entirely Nigerian owned and are held by the Federal Government and its nominees and the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited.

Routes

The Company operates liner services based on the general directions of the National Trade. Its trade Routes and shipping conferences are as follows:

West Africa/U.K.

West Africa/North of Europe

West Africa/French Atlantic Ports

FEET: The NNSL Fleet are

Name	Year Built
King Jaja	1955
El Kanemi	1956
Oranyan	1953
Nnamdi Azikiwe	1962
Ahmadu Bello	1963
Herbert Macaulay	1957
River Niger	1948
River Benue	1968
River Ogun	1968
River Ethiopia	1969
Cross River	1964
River Gongola	1964
River Hadejia	1974

Services

The Nigerian National Shipping Line operates a fast, regular and efficient fortnightly services to the United Kingdom, U.S.A., North Continent of Europe and France, but the regularity of ships' call in Italian Ports is dependent on cargo availability.

Arrangements are underway for the inauguration of the company's services to the Far East.

Information

Information about the company, its operations and the service it offers, both in Nigeria and in overseas, may be obtained from:

Head Office: 21, Wharf Road, P.O. Box 326, Apapa, Lagos.
Telephone: 56088
Telefax: 60
Teleggrams: NIGERLINE, Lagos

Lagos Agency:	22, Wharf Road, Apapa.
Telephone:	55180, 55751 & 55119.
Branches:	1, Customs Street, P.O. Box 425, Port Harcourt.
Telephone:	357
Telegrams:	NIGERLINE. 16, Post Road, P.O. Box 1232, Kano.
Telephone:	4415.
Telex:	1
Telegrams:	NIGERLINE
NNSLL Warri	P.M.B. 1100.
NNSLL Marina P.O. Box 91, Calabar	NNSLL P.O. Box 48, Koko.
NNSLL P.M.B. 2, Burutu	Nigerline (U.K.) Limited 14, Oriol Chambers, Water Street, Liverpool L2 8TU.
NNSLL P.M.B. 1190 Maiduguri	Suite 557, 8th Floor, Dunster House, 20 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

NIGERIAN PRISONS SERVICE

Address: Alagbon Close, P.M.B. 12522, Ikoyi, Lagos.
 Telephone: 22708, 24871 - Ext. 1.
 Date Established: About 1872

History

The history of the Nigerian Prisons Services started in about 1872, when the Brethren Prison was established to accommodate 300 prisoners. By 1914, following the amalgamation of the North and South, the importance of a unified and more coherent prisons service became greatly felt. Following the Gobir Report of 1966, both the Native Authority Prisons merged into the Nigerian Prisons Service, in April 1968.

Aims/Objectives

The prime objective of the Nigerian Prisons Services is not to punish offenders as such but to rehabilitate and reform them, so as to enable them to become non-defiant, useful citizens.

Functions

The emphasis of the functions of the NPS is always on the administration of prisoners throughout the Federation. Today as part of its functions, the NPS runs a broad programme for prisoners, thereby offering the young offenders ample opportunities to improve on their education so that at the end of their jail-terms, they can integrate themselves as useful citizens.

NIGERIAN EXTERNAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

Address: 15, Marina, P.O. Box 173, Lagos.
Telephone: 59666

History

The External Telecommunications Services in Nigeria began on September 4, 1886 when the African Direct Telegraph Company Limited, opened its first telegraph service which linked Lagos by submarine cable with the outside world.

On December 30, 1929, three companies – The African Direct Telegraph Company, The Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company, in concert with a few others, merged into the Imperial and International Communications Limited, later renamed Cable & Wireless Limited whose operations ended on December 31, 1962, as the Nigerian Government took a decisive step towards having a greater measure of control over her external telecommunication services.

In January 1963, therefore, the government of Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited (NET), because a partnership organisation with the government; holding 51 per cent of the shares and Cable & Wireless Limited with 49 per cent shares. The NET opened business with a share capital of N4,000,000 out of which N1,320,000 was at first subscribed. On October 1, 1972, the NET became fully a government-owned company following the purchase of the Shares of Messrs Cable & Wireless Ltd., by the Nigerian Government.

Functions:

Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited is responsible for the planning, provision, operation and maintenance of all international and Inter-Continental Telecommunication Services of Nigeria. It is Nigeria's gateway to the outside world.

The services offered include telephone, telex, leased channel, telegraph, telegram, date and facsimile. Transmission and reception of real time television programmes via satellite are also offered via the Satellite Earth Station Lanlate. The Company is also responsible for the provision of coast station services which include communication by telephone and telegraph between Nigeria and ships at sea.

Expansion

Along with other plans, the NET has erecting a new 37-storey Head Office building, about 120 metres high, at an estimated cost of N30 million. The building offers space for variegated facilities including:

1. The new International Automatic Telephone Gateway Exchange.
2. Computerised Telegraph Switching Centre for Automatic handling of public telegraph messages and airlines traffic, and
3. Computerised Telex Switching Centre with fully automatic international telex subscriber-dialing system and full facilities for billing of customer's calls.

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THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES

Address:
Telegrams:

Director's Office, Nigerian Museum, Lagos
DIRMUSE:UMS, Lagos

History:

The Nigerian Antiquities Service was inaugurated in 1943 with Mr. K.C. Murray as the Director of Antiquities. In 1953, the Antiquities Ordinance, No. 17, became law and was followed by the establishment of a 17-member Antiquities Commission.

Subsequent well-mapped out plans designed to ensure the high preservation of Nigerian antiquities culminated in the building of Museums in Owo, Esie (1945); Ios (1952); Ife (1953); (1957); Oron (1958); Kano (1960); Kaduna (1972) and Benin (1973).

In the 1975-80 Development Plan, adequate provision were made for more Museums to be established in four state capitals.

Aim:

To preserve Nigerian Antiquities

Functions:

Under the 1953, Antiquities Ordinance, the Federal Department of Antiquities is responsible for discovering, preserving and studying the traditional material culture of the diverse peoples of Nigeria past and present. It is also charged with the responsibility of presenting and protecting the result of this work.

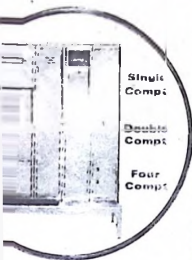
The Department, therefore carries out archaeological, ethnographic and architectural research. It employs professional officers who are all graduates specialising in specific fields of archaeology, ethnography and traditional architecture.

One major provision of the Antiquities Ordinance of 1953 was the establishment of the Antiquities Commission which was given powers covering the declaration of monuments, control of dug antiquities and the control of archaeological excavations and the export of antiquities. It also acquired authority to approve museums and also to withdraw such approval if security or other reasons such museums should cease to be suitable repository for valuable monuments.

The Department acts as the executive arm of the Antiquities Commission in its efforts to prevent the illegal export of valuable works of arts and to curb the activities of petty traffickers in Antiquities including some known to be financed from abroad, who are doing so much damage to the study of Nigerian art history and the documentation of its traditional monuments.

The National Museum, Lagos was formerly opened on March 3, 1957. This Museum is the headquarters of the Department houses the bulk of the Department's collection of sculptures and other ethnographic materials. It holds more than 500,000 collections and because of lack of space, only one per cent of the total collection is on display to the public.

The National Museum Lagos has an Africana Library with over 6,000 volumes covering a wide range of special interest to the staff like, archaeology, ethnography, ethnology, travel, history, linguistics and so on. It is mainly a reference library for the staff but researchers from outside are also allowed to use the library. The Department has begun a series of monographs in order to make its researches available to other researchers and interested bodies.



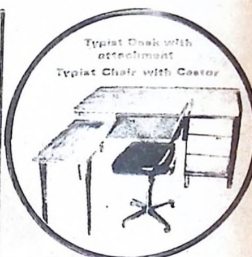
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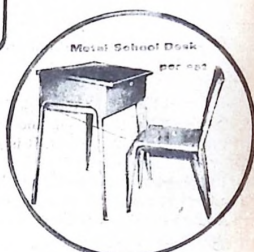
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Abia, Kano, Jos, Yola, Enugu, Calabar, Benin, Onitsha, Abeokuta,
Surulere (Lagos), Ilorin, Makurdi.

HEAD OFFICE: 53, MARINA, LAGOS, P. O. BOX 128

Tel. Nos: 660130, 660132, 660131, 660129,

660133, 660135, 660136, 660177.

NIA

A MEMBER OF THE
INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

FEDERAL FIRE SERVICE

Established: 1906
 Address: Proposed Headquarters Campos Street, Lagos
 Proposed Tel. Nos. 20778, 20779.
 Chief Fire Officer,
 Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs,
 Service Division,
 Apapa Close,
 Lagos.
 P.O. No. 27282

Training School,
 Apapa Fire Station, (Temporary)
 Awolowo Road,
 Lagos. P.O. No. 12601,
 Lagos.
 Tel. No. 57488.

History

In 1963, an Act to make provisions for the establishment, organisation, discipline, power and duties of the Federal Fire Service, and for matters incidental thereto or connected therewith was enacted. Then the name of Lagos Fire Brigade was changed and renamed Federal Fire Service. All the existing officers and men serving in the Lagos Fire Brigade were transferred to the Federal Fire Service. The post of Federal Inspector of Fire Services was redesignated to Federal Fire Commissioner.

Stations

There are four stations - Fire Service Headquarters Campus Street, Lagos, Apapa Fire Station, Apapa Fire Station and Ebute-Metta Fire Station. All the stations are fully equipped and linked with very high frequency radios for communication. Provisions have been made in the current estimates for the building of Fire Station and Training School in Surulere.

Equipment

The Federal Fire Service uses modern equipment such as Emergency Tender, Turn-Table Ladders, and Multi-Purpose (combining Foam, dry powder and CO₂) in addition to a fleet of 20 fire fighting appliances.

The main functions of the Federal Fire Service are those defined in the Fire Service Act of 1963 and may be summarised as follows:

- (a) Extinguishment, Control and Prevention of Fire;
- (b) Saving and Protection of Life and property;
- (c) Humanitarian services and other works or emergencies that are beyond the capacity of ordinary citizen, as may be required under the authority of the Commissioner for Internal Affairs.

Functions And Objectives:

To make provision for fire fighting purposes and particularly to secure: (a) The Services for Federal Territory of a Fire Service and such equipment as is necessary to meet efficient all normal requirements; (b) The efficient training of the members of the Fire Service; (c) Efficient arrangements for dealing with calls for assistance and for summoning members of the Fire Service; (d)

Efficient arrangements for obtaining, for fire-fighting purpose, information about property in Federal Territory; the availability of water supplies and the means of access and other material local circumstance; (e) Efficient arrangements for preventing damage to property resulting from measures taken in dealing with fires; (f) Efficient arrangements for giving advice on fire prevention, restriction or spread of fires and means of escape; free; (g) To utilise or lend, to the State Governments or Fire Authority, the equipment, facilities, personnel and other sources of Free Service.

Other Facts:

Operational Methods: The Chief Officer with the assistance of two Deputies is responsible to the Federal Military Government for seeing that both the Fire Service and its administrative quarters are organised and managed in accordance with policy.

The divisional officer is generally responsible for the operational efficiency of each division for dealing with any outbreaks of fire in it.

Fire Prevention:

Fire Prevention is the term used in a wide sense to denote all measures taken to prevent and to mitigate injury, damage or loss from fire. It is an important function of the Fire Service. Over the last decade there has been a sharp increase in the amount of works and repairs involved due to steadily increasing number of fire outbreaks occurring each year and the rise in cost of fire damage. Federal Fire Service is concerned with Fire Prevention measures laid under a wide range of statutes.

Aims

In addition to others the chief aims of the Federal Fire Service include the making of plans for fighting purposes, to ensure adequate plans or arrangements for giving advice on fire prevention, restricting the spread of fire as well as means of escape in case of fire outbreaks.

Special Services:

The main functions apart, the Fire Service is always called upon to deal with certain emergencies, such as, railway accidents releasing people trapped in lifts, under vehicles, or rescuing people overcome by fumes while working in wells, pumping out flooded basins.

Training:

Recruits and junior ranks in the Fire Service receive practical training in basic fire at the Federal Fire Service Training School, Lagos. Advanced and other specialised courses are provided for higher ranks at the Service Staff College, and the Fire Service Technical College.

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS

Address: Cabinet Office, P.M.B. 12673, Lagos
 Telephone: 51010/316
 Date Established: 22nd May, 1973 (Under Decree No. 24)

History

The concept of the National Youth Service Corps was first broadcast in the Second 4-Year Development Plan, in which it was announced that the Federal Military Government planned to establish a Youth corps organisation during the period covered by the Plan. The then Head of State, Yakubu Gowon, subsequently announced in his broadcast to the nation on the occasion of the 12th Independence Anniversary Celebration that the proposed NYSC was meant "to transcend political, social, State and ethnic loyalties and to form the basis of fostering loyalty to the nation." In the various University convocations, he disclosed that a lot of work had already been done on the project and invited the public, the students and university lecturers for discussions and suggestions on the scheme.

The facts having been collected, the Federal Military Government (FMG) subsequently, announced that the scheme would begin at the end of the 1972/73 academic session. The NYSC was thus created by Decree No. 24 of 22nd May, 1973, and launched by Yakubu Gowon, on June 4, 1973, at the 1st meeting of the Directorate of the NYSC.

Objectives

The objectives of the NYSC include: (a) To inculcate discipline in Nigerian youths by instilling in them a tradition of industry at work and of patriotic and loyal service to the nation in any situation they may find themselves; (b) to raise their moral tone by giving them the opportunity to learn about higher ideals of national achievement; (c) to develop in them attitudes of mind acquired through shared experience and suitable training, which will make them more amenable to mobilisation in the national interest; (d) to develop common ties among them and promote national unity; (e) to encourage members of the service corps to seek, at the end of their corps service, career employment all over the country thus promoting the free movement of labour; (f) to induce employers, partly through their experience with members of the Service Corps, to employ more readily qualified Nigerians irrespective of their States of origin; and (g) to enable Nigerian youths to acquire the spirit of self-reliance.

Eligibility

Under the decree, as it were, any Nigerian who was up to the age of 30 years, and who at the end of the academic year, unless exempted under section 15 of the decree, had successfully completed his or her first degree at any University in Nigeria, was liable to be called upon to serve in the Service Corps. But graduates who had exceeded the prescribed age may volunteer for service. The duration of service is one year. Presently, there is no age limit for liability or otherwise, to serve in the scheme.

NYSC Directorate

The decree also established a Directorate as the governing body of the Service Corps. Its membership comprises a Chairman, the Vice-Chancellors of Universities in Nigeria or representatives appointed by them, one member each from the Armed Forces of the Federation, the Nigeria Police Force, a representative of the Nigerian Employers' Consultative Association, the Director

as appointed under section 5 of decree, a representative of the Cabinet Office, the Federal Ministry of Education, Federal Ministry of Labour and three other persons (at least one of whom is a woman).

The chairman and members of the Directorate are appointed by the Head of Government.

Functions of the Directorate:

Among others, the functions of the NYSC directorate are to draw up detailed programmes of training and schedules which shall be designed for the achievement of the objectives of the corps and to ensure that such programmes and schedules are strictly and steadfastly adhered to.

Discipline

Each Corps member is guided by a Code of Conduct and bye-laws of the NYSC. Penalties are provided for contravention of the Code of Conduct and/or the bye-laws.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF NIGERIA

Address:	Matori Industrial Avenue, Challenge, P.M.B. Ikeja
Telephone:	32418
Telegrams:	IRCON, Lagos.
Date Established:	1971 (Under Decree No. 22, June 1971)

History

The Industrial Research Council of Nigeria was established by Decree No. 33, promulgated on June, 1971. It is a Federal Government Statutory body affiliated to the Federal Ministry of Industries.

Functions:

The Principal functions of the Council, among others, are: (a) To promote and coordinate industrial research activities of Nigeria, and (b) To develop and supply such industrial research results of the nation.

Council Membership:

Council Membership comprises 12 personalities drawn from Faculties of Science and Technology of the Universities, public and private sectors in addition to four ex-officio members of Permanent Secretaries from the Federal Ministries of Trade, Communications, Housing and Mines and Power.

NIGERIAN STANDARD ORGANISATION

History

The Nigerian Standard Organisation came into being with the promulgation of Decree No. 22 of December, 1971. The Organisation was established as an integral part of the Federal Ministry of Industries and the commencement date of its functions began as far back as January 1971.

Under the same decree, a council known as the Nigerian Standard Council was established as the governing body of the organisation. Membership of the Council is drawn from a cross-section spanning both the private and public sectors.

Functions

Under the Decree, the principal functions of the Nigerian Standard Organisation are to:

disseminate methods and products in industries in Nigeria and to ensure Federal and State Government compliance with national policy on Standardisation. It is also responsible for the award of certification marks under those Standards out are also of importance to the economy of the nation.

Membership and Staff

As stipulated by the Decree, the Director, the Secretary and other members of the staff of the Organisation shall be members of the Public Service Commission of the Federation.

Offences

The Decree recommends punishments ranging from fines to jail-terms for any person or person who commit an offence or offences under the stipulations of the Decree.

Library:

The NSO maintains an efficient library whose services are made available to people on specific conditions.

FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Address: FIIR, OSHODI,
P.M.B. 1023, Ikeja
Applied, Ikeja
Telegrams: 32161-4, 32284.
Telephone: 32295-7

History and Functions:

The Federal Institute of Industrial Research was established in 1956. It is situated about 11 kilometres on the Lagos-Abeokuta road. Its primary function lies in the furtherance of the policy of the Federal Government to diversify, as much as possible; the economy of the nation by giving active encouragement to the establishment of industries, particularly these which relate to the processing of the country's raw materials.

The FIIR also not only offers help to anyone wishing to set up new industries based on any Nigerian raw materials, it as well offers technical assistance to existing industries through the provision of laboratory facilities for analysing samples of products and solutions to their basic technical problems.

Besides, the Institute investigates the suitability of Nigeria's raw materials for use in various industrial processes and modifies these processes to suit local conditions. Its services are at the disposal of any government, private company or individual based on certain conditions but it offers free advice.

Research Programmes

The Institute runs research programmes which are normally prepared every three years and reviewed annually.

The criteria used for the choice of in house research projects are:-

- Import substitution;
- Primary processing of raw materials for local industries;
- Development of native technology further, contract research is accepted any time, subject to the limitations set by the expertise and infrastructural facilities available at the Institute.

Governing Body: Industrial Research Council of Nigeria.

NIGERIA AIRWAYS AUTHORITY

Address: Airways House, Ikeja.
Telephone: 51031

History:

Nigeria Airways was formed in 1960 when Nigeria attained independence. Prior to this Services in Nigeria were operated under the West African Airways Corporation (WAAAC) Limited. The countries that constituted the corporation were Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia.

The headquarters of the Nigeria Airways Authority (NAA) is in Ikeja, Lagos, with its administrative nerve centre of the Authority flourishing in the Airways House. Flights carry passengers within and without the country. On the local level, the Nigeria Airways flights cover Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Enugu, Kano, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Makurdi, Yola and Jos. The international flights cover such places like Cameroun, Lome, Dakar, Ghana, Abidjan, Sierra Leone and Gambia, and then Rome, New York, Amsterdam, Frankfurt and London.

Training School:

The Nigeria Airways Authority operates a ground training school for new entrants as well as for orientation and familiarisation purposes. Lectures on specific topics are also organised at the school for the enlightenment of workers on special matters. Some staff are also sent for additional training overseas.

Engineering Base:

The company has an engineering base and its hanger, set up at a cost of N2,000,000. The engineering base is the seat of the Authority's engineers who take great care of the Authority's aircraft while the hanger serves as a place for stripping and maintaining the planes.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY (NEPA)

Address: Electricity Headquarters, 24-25, Marina, P.M.B. 12030,
Cables: NIGER POWER, Lagos.
Telephone: 51270-84.

History

The NEPA was established under Decree No. 24 of 1972 which empowered it to develop, maintain an efficient, co-ordinated, and economical system of electricity supply for all parts of the Federation and for this purpose:- (a) To generate or acquire supply of electricity; (b) To bulk supply of electricity for distribution within and outside Nigeria; and (c) To provide electricity for consumers in Nigeria and as may from time to time, be authorised by the Federal Government.

The Authority is charged with the following general duties:- (a) Managing, maintaining, working the electricity undertakings which are vested in the Authority under the Decree; (b) Establishing, managing, maintaining and working as electricity undertakings as may be acquired by the Authority by or under the provisions of the Decree; (c) Supply of electricity and promoting and efficient electricity generation, distribution and supply at reasonable prices; (d) Irrigation schemes and the provisions of future works with the approval of the Federal Council, in connection with the River Niger and its affluents for all and any of the purposes mentioned in the section and for carrying into effect such schemes.

THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND (NPF)

The National Provident Fund was established by an Act of Parliament in 1961. Its operations are governed principally by the National Provident Fund Act 1961, the National Provident Fund (Amendment) Act 1964; the General Regulations to the National Provident Fund Act, 1961 and Decree No. 40 of 1967.

The National Provident Fund is a compulsory savings scheme to which both the worker (non-unionisable) and his employer contribute in equal proportions monthly for the benefit of the worker. The present rate of worker's contributions is 3k on every complete way of 50k up to a maximum of N4 (Four Naira) in any one month.

The scheme provides for each payment of contributions to members under the following conditions only:- (a) Old Age: member must have attained the age of 55 and have retired from labour employment; (b) Invalidity: member must have been certified by a medical practitioner as being subject to such physical or mental disability as to be unemployable; (c) Survivor: dependent or next of kin of a deceased member to apply; (d) Unemployment: member must have been continuously out of employment for, at least two (2) years; (e) Emigration: Member (non-Nigerian citizen) must be emigrating or have emigrated from Nigeria with no intention of returning to the country.

Interest on a member's contributions together with his contributions is paid to him in the case of old age, invalidity, survivors or emigration claim. Only half of his contributions (without interest) is payable in the case of an un-employment claim. The remaining half together with all the accruing interest will be paid to him on attainment of the age of 55 or if he becomes an invalid, or emigrating or his next-of-kin in the event of death. All employers of labour including Federal and State Government, Public Corporations and Private Establishments employing not less than ten workers are by law, affected and MUST be registered.

The administrative head of the Fund is the DIRECTOR whose address is "The Director, National Provident Fund, P.M.B. 12523, Lagos. The Fund has several branch offices throughout the States of the Federation. These offices are located at Zaria, Maiduguri, Bauchi, Yola, Port Harcourt, Benin City, Sapele, Warri, Kano, Sokoto, Minna, Lagos (Ikoyi, Apapa, Ikeja), Enugu, Aba, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Ibadan, Ilorin, Oshogbo, Akure, Jos, Ijebu-Ode, Asaba, Lokoja and Makurdi.

In pursuance of its policy of gradual but effective decentralisation of its activities the Fund has established four zonal offices in the Federation. These are located at Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano and Enugu. It is the plan of the Fund to establish one Zonal office in each state capital and to this end, recruitment of qualified personnel and in-service training of staff have been geared up. The establishment of these zonal offices will help to bring the Fund nearer to the people than hitherto.

The National Provident Fund branch offices are manned by Compliance Inspectors whose duty is to ensure that the provisions of the Act and General Regulations are complied with by employers and workers.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA

Address: 4, Wesley Street, P.M.B. 12626, Lagos.
Telegrams/Cables: Bibilos, Lagos.
Telephone: 56590, 56547, 20041

History

The National Library of Nigeria is a statutory corporation, established by the National Library Act (No. 6) of 1964 and subsequently revised by the National Library Decree (29) of 1978. It enjoined the Board of the N.L.N. to establish and maintain a branch of the library in each of the nineteen States in the Federation.

Functions

The National Library of Nigeria places greater awareness of the rich and diverse cultural heritage of Nigeria in the forefront of its functions.

To this end, therefore, it has empowered its state branches to collect valuable published and unpublished works which depict cultures as a way of preserving them for reference by scholars and serving as useful international display materials depicting the country as one of the peoples who are heterogeneous in orientation but bound together by a common heritage.

In addition to its functions, the National Library of Nigeria obtains all such useful works which include books, maps, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, gramophone records, films, prints and photographs, for preservation. It is also its responsibility to develop a national bibliography and the nation's documentation services. To ensure the success of this, the Library has set up a standard Book Numbering Agency designed to assign a unique number to a book which no other book title in the world can carry. The usefulness of this method is the easy identification of books published in Nigeria by Nigerians, whether on the local, national or international book shelves, bookshops or news stands.

The Library is open to members of the public without formalities. It also provides a wide range of reading materials for use only within the Library.

Branches

The NLN has, so far, opened two branches of the Library in two states of the Federation, Anambra and Plateau.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MUSEUMS AND MONUMENTS

1. National Museum,
P. M. B. 2031,
Jos.
2. National Museum,
P. M. B. 2127,
Kaduna.
3. National Museum,
P. M. B. 2023,
Kano.
4. National Museum,
P. M. B. 301,
Esie, Via Ilorin.
5. National Museum,
P. M. B. 5524,
Ibadan.
6. National Museum,
P. M. B. 1115,
Benin City.
7. National Museum,
P. M. B. 1285,
Enugu.
8. National Museum,
P. M. B. 1004,
Oron.
9. National Museum,
P. O. Box 84,
Owo.
10. National Museum,
P. M. B. 515,
Ile-Ife.
11. National Museum,
P. M. B. 7116,
Aba,
Imo State.
12. National Museum,
P. M. B. 5766,
Port-Harcourt.
13. National Museum,
P. M. B. 2367,
Sokoto.
14. National War Museum,
P. M. B. 1169,
Umuahia,
Imo State.

(15) National War Museum
Umuahia
Imo



FOR

LIFE

**THE UNITED NIGERIA LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

40-42 Ojualegha Road, Surulere, Yaba. Tel 830332

Head Office: 53 Marina, P O Box 588 Lagos

Telephone: 663130, 663201.

HISTORY OF AVIATION IN NIGERIA

CIVIL AVIATION in Nigeria began when airfields at Kano, Lagos, and Maiduguri completed following surveys carried out by the Imperial Airways in 1925 from Gold Coast (now Ghana) eastwards to Khartoum on the Nile.

A twin-engined de-Havilland DH86 was the aircraft that landed at Kano in services initiated between Nigeria and the Sudan by Imperial Airways. Its arrival was marked with a reception led by the Emir of Kano himself. A few years after, this saw the development of a West Coast route from Lagos to Accra, Freetown in Ghana, Freetown in Sierra Leone and Bathurst (now Banjul). The Imperial Airways then continued the operation of a bi-weekly United Kingdom-West Africa service via Khartoum up till 1940.

Immediately after that and before the end of the second World war, the Royal Air Force Transport Command was operating a twice-weekly bush service from Accra to Lagos, Port Harcourt, Enugu, Jos and Kano returning direct to Accra via Kaduna and Lagos. However, this service ceased in 1946 when the Transport Command was withdrawn.

The Nigerian Government then reopened the bush service with modifications under the name Nigerian Airways Services using aircraft on charter from British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC). These chartered aircraft operated on the Accra Lagos-Benin-Port Harcourt-Enugu-Jos-Kano-Kaduna-Lagos routes thrice weekly. BOAC was undertaking all the ground handling for the aircraft.

These chartered aircraft from BOAC were in use even after the West African Airways Corporation (WAAC) was formed in 1946 jointly by the four British Colonies of Nigeria, (West Coast) Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia. In 1947 the WAAC took delivery of its first aircraft whose first scheduled flight by the corporation took place on October 28, 1947. By 1952, WAAC had eleven Doves and about 170 Wayfarer aircraft, the WAAC using Bristol Wayfarer type aircraft operated a first class service known as the 'Flyer'.

This service was a pioneer in low-cost air services in Africa and it was aimed at stimulating air travel and air-mindedness in the people. Their services were first initiated on the corporation's route in Ghana and later extended to Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Tiko and Kano. The Doves concentrated on the route along the coast from Lagos to Dakar with the slogan "YOU TOO CAN FLY". In 1957 the WAAC acquired seven DC3 aircraft having sold off the Wayfarers and the Doves.

Up to 1957, the WAAC operated the Lagos-Khartoum route to provide easy communications between West and East Africa. But from then it entered into the field of trans-Atlantic flying, with direct flight services from Lagos to London, using Argonaut and Boeing strato-cruisers on charter from BOAC. The service which started on a weekly basis was increased to twice-weekly in April 1958.

THE NIGERIA AIRWAYS

On May 1st, 1959, the West African Airways Corporation, now the Nigeria Airways came into existence following the dissolution of the WAAC in 1958.

Graduating from the use of aircrafts such as Doves, Herons, DC3 and Piper-Azee, the National airline took the plunge into modern aviation business by acquiring medium and long-range jets. At first it was Fokker F.27 turboprops, followed by its faster and more comfortable sister Fokker F.28. Within a short time, the airline had become the proud owners of Boeing Stratocruisers, 707 and 737 jets.

As the business expanded, Nigerian Airways entered into a charter agreement with the BOAC and eventually a Vickers VC 10 jet joined the fleet.

In 1970 after the civil war, the Federal Government launched a successful reconstruction programme which included expansion in the Nigeria Airways and the improving and building of more airports for the country. Since then there has been no looking back in the development of air transport in the country.

Although Nigeria Airways has its heart in Africa's most populous nation, its activities stretch far beyond Nigeria itself. Its routes reach all across West Africa, Kenya, Jeddah,

Karachi, Amsterdam to Italy, the United Kingdom and over the Atlantic to North America. In all, the airline now operates to almost 50 cities in different countries. The airline is rated among the world's well-established ones with comprehensive routes. Today, its fleet is 100% pure jet and its pilots are well trained. It proudly carries the country's flag throughout Nigeria and its others routes. The airline plans to increase its fleet to cope with the present up-surge in demand.

NIGERIA CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING CENTRE

The Nigeria Civil Aviation Training Centre was established through the Nigeria Civil Aviation Training Centre Act of 1964.

The project was a joint venture between the Federal Government of Nigeria, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

The UNDP/ICAO programme of assistance in terms of training equipment and provision of expert instructors and technicians, formed the major part of the project between 1964 and 1974.

From January 1, 1975, the institution became mainly Nigerian with only a handful of UNDP/ICAD experts remaining in certain specialised positions.

The long term objective of the project is to provide the civil aviation industry, on a continuing basis, with trained personnel, who would be able to carry out their field duties so as to ensure safety of flight operations in conformity with standards and recommended practices of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Since 1966, the centre has been able to provide the much needed pilots, and aircraft maintenance engineers for the national airline, the air traffic control services, aeronautical communication personnel, aeronautical, electronics and telecommunications technicians and technologists needed by the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

NIGERIAN AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

After the Federal Military Government became airconscious and recognised the fact that

communications by land, sea, powerful means of development economy, it inaugurates the drome Development Programme to prepare the country for the challenges of the future. This decree forming the Nigerian Airports Authority in 1976.

With the realisation that a transport system would bring development, and as a result being made in the implementation of the Aerodrome Development Programme, the Government felt that an organisation to be established, which would be responsible for the management of Airports.

It was as a result of this (No.45 of 1976) established the Airports Authority and stated, "I established a body by the name Airports Authority, which shall incorporate with perpetual succession a common seal, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name".

The Decree further states:

"As from the appointed day, all functions of the Airports Authority transferred to the Authority, to be maintained by the Commission to section 6 of the Civil Aviation Act, the Authority shall maintain all airports and any other airports acquired by the commissioner of Airports Act."

FUNCTIONS

Following that Decree, a body called the Nigerian Airports Authority was established in 1978. Its functions were specified as follows:

(a) To develop and maintain necessary services and facilities for the operation of aircraft, excluding air traffic control services, aids, telecommunications, and air traffic control services.

(b) To provide accommodation facilities for the effective handling of passengers and freight.

(c) To develop and provide surface transport within airports.

(d) To carry out all airport operations by itself or by an agent or in part

son) such economic activities are
to air transport, and

Generally to create conditions for the
ment in the most economic and effi-
canner, of air transport and the services
d with it.

STRUCTURE OF THE AUTHORITY

Authority is divided into two
the Board and the Management. The
setting up the authority provides
ard which shall be headed by

A chairman who shall be appointed
Federal Executive Council on the
endations of the Commissioner.

Other members according to the
shall be representatives of each of the
g Federal Government Ministries.

Defence

Economic Development

Finance

Civil Aviation

The General Manager of the Authority
ed under section 6 of this Decree and

Four other members to be appointed
Commissioner to represent the general
interest.

MANAGEMENT

Managing Director (formally General
) is the Chief Executive Officer of the
ty, and he is responsible for the
on of the policies and day-to-day affairs
Authority. He therefore acts as a link
the Board and the Staff.

Board has a Secretary who is an officer
Authority, but not a member of the
and he keeps the Authority's records,
ducts its correspondence, and performs
er duties as the Authority may from
time direct or require.

Airport Managers are the Chief Exe-
comprising one Assistant Director in the
ance Department, under another
t Director. However, these two
t Directors report directly to the
of Engineering Services.

On the Technical Development side, there
Department of Building and Civil

Engineering and Department of Electrical
Engineering.

These Departments handle any development
project undertaken by the Authority, and their
heads are responsible to the Director of
Engineering Service, through the Assistant
Director of Engineering Services, Technical
Development.

On the other side, the Maintenance division
also comprises the same departments like the
Technical Development Divisions already men-
tioned, but unlike the Development division,
this division is only responsible for the mainte-
nance of existing infrastructure.

Meanwhile, there are some departments that
are directly responsible to the Managing
Director, without having to go through any of
the three directorates. These are:

(a) Department of Audit (under the Chief
Internal Auditor).

(b) Legal Department; under the Legal
Adviser.

(c) Public relations Department; under the
Public Relations Manager.

It is obvious that the Management is a
servant of the Board, formulating policies
which the Board may approve of, amend or
even reject in the interest of the organisation
and the public. The unchanging goal is to make
all Nigerian airports a safe and convenient
transit point for the travelling public, a goal for
which the co-operation of everybody, especially
the general public will always be required.

OLD AIRPORTS

The Airport at Bodija has runway orienta-
tion 06/24 degrees and is 5 kilometres long
and 60 metres wide. The total width of the run-
way plus the shoulders is 92 metres. The apron
is 100 metres long and 60 metres wide. It also
has an emergency landing space of 17' x 25'
which is a grass runway.

The airport can accommodate only the
smaller types of aircrafts like the DOVE, D8
F27, helicopters and small Military aircrafts. It
was therefore, operating two flights daily both
originating from and stopping in Lagos. These
were the flights going to Benin, Kaduna, Kano,
Jos, Port-Harcourt etc.

This old airport was built in 1931 by the Royal Air Force (RAF) as a domestic airport.

However, operating at that time proved difficult, especially in the rainy season, because the airport lacked most necessary amenities. The runway was not tarred. Later in 1953 the Federal Ministries of Transport and Aviation took over the airport from the RAF, and rehabilitated the runway and installed some aviation facilities.

It also built the existing infrastructures which comprises the Terminal Building, which houses, the Fire Service, Nigerian Airways, Meteorological and Telecommunications Department (run by P & T then).

The Management of the old airport was in the hands of an Air Traffic Control Superintendent, who was directly responsible to the Federal Ministry of Aviation. Under him were the Chief Technician in Signals, Mechanical Superintendent, Senior Fire Officer, Meteorology Inspector and Air Traffic Controllers. Others were a Telecommunications Officer and an Electrical Officer.

However, in 1979, the Nigerian Airports Authority took over the management and maintenance of the airport, and in a bid to improve air transportation in the country, it became apparent that Ibadan should be provided with a new airport, being the largest city in Black Africa. This was because the NAA realised that expansion of the old airport was not possible in the light of difficulties, like the bad location of the airport in terms of soil erosion, and the airport being surrounded by

a rail line, the Oyo highway, houses all around. A new airport was recommended hence the new airport.

The Management of the Authority was divided into three directorates under the Managing Director. These are the Operations Directorate, Engineering Directorate and Administration and Finance. Each directorate is headed by a director with several officers. They are responsible to the Managing Director.

The Operations Directorate comprises the department of Operations under the Managing Director, a Senior Manager, a Chief Officer, and Service Department. The Chief Airports Fire Officer, Airports Security Officer, and Airports Operations are responsible to the Managing Director through the Director of Operations.

The Administration and Finance Directorate comprises the Personnel Department, Personnel Manager, the Accounts Department under the Chief Accountant, and the Finance Department under the Chief Finance Officer. These departments have various responsibilities and report to the Managing Director through the Director of Administration and Finance.

The Directorate of Engineering is divided into two parts: The Technical Department, uniting the Airports and they are responsible to the Managing Director, through the Director of Operations, Nigeria Airports Authority, Lagos.

BOARD MEMBERS OF FEDERAL CORPORATIONS AND PARASTATALS

Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria Board Members

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----|-----------|
| 1. | Chief Kola Ogungbade | -- | (Ondo) |
| 2. | Chief Onoma Eradajaye | -- | (Bendel) |
| 3. | Alhaji Rasidi Soyaye | -- | (Ogun) |
| 4. | Alhaji Muhammed Danyaya | -- | (Sokoto) |
| 5. | Mr. Dennis Afyawa | -- | (Gongola) |
| 6. | Mrs. Karibo Braide | -- | (Rivers) |
| 7. | Alhaji Abubakar Umar | -- | (Bauchi) |
| 8. | Dr. J. C. Nwodo | -- | (Anambra) |

Nigerian Television Authority — NTA

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---------------------|
| 1. | Alhaji Aminu Tijani Turakin Zazzau | -- | (Kaduna) Chairman |
| 2. | Alhaji D. Amusu | -- | (Oyo) |
| 3. | Alhaji Kofo | -- | (Borno) |
| 4. | Mr. Fred Adinya | -- | (Cross River) |
| 5. | Mr. Salau Makan | -- | (Plateau) |
| 6. | Alhaji Hassan Sanni | -- | Kontagora — (Niger) |
| 7. | Mrs. Lydia Chile | -- | (Benue) |
| 8. | The Director General of NTA — Mr. Maduka. | | |
| 9. | The Six Zonal Chairman of NTA. | | |

Board of Directors — Nigerian Railway Corporation

- | | | | |
|-----|--|----|----------|
| 1. | Alhaji Garba Jai Abudulkadir | -- | Chairman |
| 2. | Mr. Mbazulike Amechi | | |
| 3. | Alhaji Ahie Mainsango | | |
| 4. | Chief E. K. Clark | | |
| 5. | Mr. Mamman Sule | | |
| 6. | Mr. Dennis Afkwa | | |
| 7. | Alhaji Kasumu Auna | | |
| 8. | Mr. J. A. Odeiran | | |
| 9. | Mr. M. E. Granville | | |
| 10. | Alhaji Abalu Tangaza | | |
| 11. | The Director General of the Corporation. | | |

THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE LIMITED

Head Office — Development House 21 Wharf Road, Apapa — Telephone No. 877262

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|----|----------|
| 1. | Alhaji Mohammed Shehu Buhari | -- | Chairman |
| 2. | Chief J. N. Okpuruwu | | |
| 3. | Prince P. I. Jegbefume | | |

4. Alhaji I. Jubrin
5. Mrs. D. I. Olorunda
6. Alhaji Mai-Eka B. Mohammed
7. Mr. James C. Onwuchola (OFR)
8. Alhaji Bamanga Tukur
9. Mr. O. Oladitan

— General Manager

Nigerian Ports Authority

1. Chief Tayo Akpata
2. Chief Harold Sodipo
3. Mr. Felix Onyeahasi
4. Mr. L. Ukom
5. Mr. S. O. Apetuje
6. Alhaji M. Z. Idris
7. Alhaji Bashir Dalhatsu
8. Alhaji S. O. Mohammed
9. Chief S. O. Ukadike
10. Mallam Sule Jambo
- 11.

— Chairman

Ajaokuta Steel Company

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Chief Daniel Okumagba | -- Chairman (Bendel) |
| 2. Mr. Sanni Yakubu | -- (Kwara) |
| 3. Mr. F. M. Aladusi | -- (Ondo) |
| 4. Alhaji Tanko Baba | -- (Plateau) |
| 5. Mr. H. R. Uko | -- (Cross River) |
| 6. Mr. I. R. Odoma | -- (Benue) |

Delta Steel Company

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mr. Tunji Arosanyin | -- Chairman (Kwara) |
| 2. Chief Thomas G. Ogigbahi | -- (Bendel) |
| 3. Alhaji M. A. Aziz | -- (Niger) |
| 4. Alhaji Yahaya Bawa | -- (Sokoto) |
| 5. Mr. Goddy Ezekwe | -- (Anambra) |

Nigerian National Supply Company

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Mr. G. C. Okeya | -- Chairman |
| 2. Prince P. B. Djebah | |
| 3. Mr. Teriyimo Orkpe | |
| 4. Mr. Cornel O. Nwosu | |
| 5. Alhaji Bello Lawal | |
| 6. Dr. Mugni Danole | |
| 7. Mr. Jide Faloye | |
| 8. Mr. Busa Biyi | |

Alhaji Aliu Abdurahman

Permanent Secretary – Federal Ministry of Commerce

Permanent Secretary – Federal Ministry of Industries

Nigeria Hotels Limited

1. Dr. A. A. Nwafor-Orizu – Chairman
2. Mr. Aminu Saje Dada
3. Mrs. K. N. Agundu
4. Chief M. O. Aroyewun
5. Permanent Secretary Federal Ministry of Commerce
5. The Managing Director
7. Six Directors of the other shareholders to be appointed

Tourist Company of Nigeria

1. Alhaji Musa Kazir – Chairman
2. Mrs. V. C. Omenuko
3. Alhaji Bobboy Isa
4. Mr. W. O. Obeten
5. Alhaji Maje Adamanu
6. Alhaji Hassan S. Ibeto
7. Mr. Solomon Lipdo
8. Chief C. N. Ijoma
9. Mr. Bunu Bala
0. Permanent Secretary Federal Ministry of Commerce
1. The Managing Director of the Tourist Board.

Durbar Hotels Limited

1. Mr. Musa Keffi – Chairman
2. Mr. Ismaila Tsokwa
3. Mrs. Mari Eke
4. Alhaji Shehu Nabiki Batsari
5. Alhaji Yahaya Inwa Maimai
5. Mr. Lase Ladimeji
7. Alhaji Namudu Kumdu
3. Mr. Oladapo Akande
9. Chief A. A. Asamaoewei
0. Permanent Secretary Federal Ministry of Commerce
1. Representatives of the Managers of the Hotel.

National Electric Power Authority

- . Alhaji Sani Gezawa – Chairman
4. Alhaji Iliyasu Zock
6. Dr. Tayo Adesanya

4. Mr. A. A. Bello
5. Chief J. A. Ororho
6. Director - Electrical Inspectorate Services -- Federal Ministry of Mines and Petroleum
7. General Manager of NEPA.

Newsprint Manufacturing Company Limited

1. Chief Effiong Udo Okon -- Chairman
2. Mr. Dapo Daramola
3. A. O. Eko
4. Mr. Toujima Hambah

The Project which is based at Oku-Iboku in Itu, Cross River State is estimated to cost 100 million and will start producing Newsprint by the end of 1982.

Daily Times

1. Alhaji Magaji Dambatta -- Chairman
2. Chief Abiola Ogundokun
3. Dr. Aliu Yahaya
4. Mr. Nwadike Okoye-Eze
5. Mr. S. Shango
6. Mr. E. A. Jaja -- Managing Director.

Federal Research Institute of Nigeria

1. Mr. L. E. Essien -- Chairman
2. Mr. D. E. Iyemabo
3. Chief R. S. G. Agiobu-Kemmer -- Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Science and Technology
4. Mrs. M. I. Agiobu-Kemmer
5. Mr. N. C. Oragwu

Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited

Directors:

- i. Dr. Ibrahim Tahir -- Chairman
- ii. Mr. Emmanuel Odanwu
- iii. Mr. Sa'ad Haruna
- iv. Chief A. Ola Yesufu
- v. Mr. Yohanna Sam
- vi. Mr. Saliman Sadiq
- vii. Mr. S. A. Olorunshola
- viii. Mr. F. H. O. Akindele

Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (N.N.P.C.)

1. Mr. Horatio Agedah -- Chairman

Mr. Lawrence Amu	—	Managing Director
Alhaji A. Alhaji	—	Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance
Chief Bayo Kuku	—	Member of Board
Dr. N. Okoro	—	Member of Board
Mr. A. Joda	—	Member of Board
Mr. G. P. O. Chikelu	—	Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of National Planning
Mr. G. U. Ibekwe	—	Secretary to the Corporation

National Insurance Corporation Of Nigeria – NICON

Alhaji Y. A. Shantali	—	Chairman
Dr. Sa'ad Abubakar		
Mr. A. Adejuwon		
Chief S. A. Ajayi		
Chief C. Imegwu		
Mr. J. U. Edozie		
Hajiya Binta Maisango		
Mr. Olayinka Lijadu	—	Managing Director

Oshogbo Steel Rolling Company Limited

Mr. Morgan U. Ogbole		
Mr. J. A. Akinbami		
Alhaji L. I. Busari		
Chief William Ebi		
Mr. T. M. Omoyele	—	Permanent Secretary Steel Development Department
Mr. Ogunsola	—	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Industries

Jos Steel Rolling Company Limited

Mr. Edwin O. Awa	—	Chairman
Alhaji Garba Abdulkadir		
Mr. D. D. Gever		
Mr. M. D. Madaki Manta		
Alhaji Ambaddi Kala		
Mr. R. A. Agunbiade		
Engr. A. J. Ahmadu	—	Project Co-ordinator

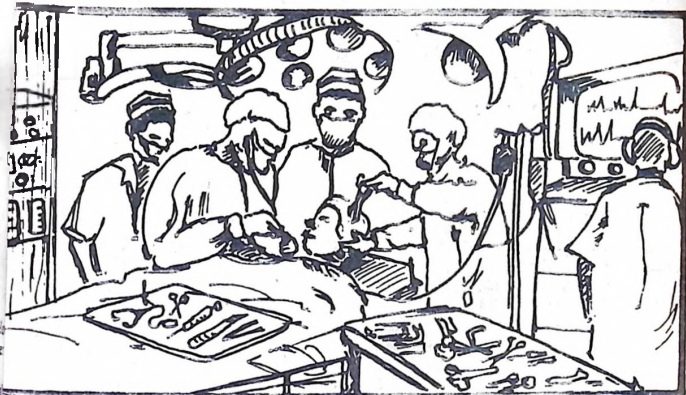
Katsina Steel Rolling Company Limited

I. C. Balat	—	Chairman
Engr. M. K. Bello (P.C.)		
Engr. G. C. Ugwu		
Alhaji Umaru Gano		

5. Mallam Muhammadu Bida
6. Mallam Sami Baure
7. Mallam Umaru Kalshinge
8. Permsec. Department of Steel Development, Permsec. Ministry of Industries
Permsec. Ministry of Science and Technology.

Nigerian Television Authority — NTA

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2. Alhaji M. D. Amusan
3. Alhaji Aji Kolo
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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR 1983

On Wednesday, November 3, 1982, Alhaji Shehu Aliyu Shagari, the first Executive President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, presented the 1983 Federal Budget Proposals to the National Assembly. Below is the full text:

Mr. President of the Senate; Mr Speaker of the House of Representatives; Distinguished Senators; Honourable Members:

Today, I present to this joint session of the National Assembly, the Federal Government Budget Proposals for the year 1983. This is the fourth budget of the Second Republic and is being placed before you in good time to enable you complete your deliberations, also in good time, so that it can come into effect at the commencement of the 1983 Financial Year.

WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

Permit me to begin by discussing briefly the world economic situation. Since 1980, the global economic picture has been that of severe depression. This picture is reflected in high levels of unemployment, inflation, high interest rates, low volume of international trade and huge balance of payment deficits. There is no country in the world today that is not hating with these economic problems, in some cases reaching crisis proportions. A few examples - in Japan, the Budget Deficit for 1982 fiscal year is put at over 60 billion dollars; 20 billion dollars above what the government of that country had bargained for. In the United Kingdom, taxes have steadily been increased from 34 per cent to 39 per cent since 1980, thus the spending power of the citizens of that country has been severely reduced in order to sustain their ailing economy. In the United States of America, unemployment has risen to more than 10 per cent said to be the highest level reached for more than four decades. West Germany has 8.2 per cent as unemployment rate while in France it is 8.6 per cent. In Italy the figure is 10.4 per cent; in Canada 12.2 per cent, and U.K. 14.3 per cent. The story of Mexico is well known. It is an oil producing country which today has a foreign debt figure

of over 80 billion dollars. One can but suffice it here to say that, the experiencing is by comparison not though this is not to say there is concern. The position in which ourselves is almost inescapable part and parcel of the world economy no way in which we can fully be the global economic blizzard. All and must do is to sustain our desire to survive it.

OUR ECONOMY IN 1983

The effect on this nation of economic recession which I have has been accentuated by the continuing slow-down in the general economic activities in 1983 continuing. The gross domestic product in real terms dropped marginally from 30.5 billion billion Naira giving a fall of about 1 per cent. This drop is brought about by a decrease in the contribution of the sector to the national revenue.

So far exports of goods and services amount to about 10 billion Naira figure for imports is 11.4 billion figures indicate current account in billion Naira and when we take capital movements, the overall current and capital accounts to billion Naira. This implies a reserve of billion Naira in our external reserve position is 1.1 billion Naira in the year 1982 against 2.6 billion Naira in the year 1981.

Turning to the areas of public Government revenue is estimated Naira. Against this, the revised current expenditure is 4.8 billion Naira. The revised current budget surplus with an estimated capital expenditure of 3.2 billion Naira gives an overall of 1.6 billion Naira which has internal and external borrowings.

Mr. President of the Senate; Mr Speaker of the House of Representatives; Distinguished Senators; Honourable Members: In April this year I addressed a joint session of the National

presented to you a frank view of the pre-state of our economy. I requested enabling powers from you in order to introduce economic stabilisation measures. You showed great understanding by speedily passing the Economic Stabilisation (Temporary Provision) Bill. I say with certainty that the whole nation is very appreciative of that noble act of patriotism despite partisan political differences in passing this Enabling Act. I introduced a number of measures, the main features of which are:

- (i) to reduce the level of imports and conserve the scarce foreign exchange.
- (ii) to encourage and protect local industries; and
- (iii) to ensure strict adherence to government priorities.

I am pleased to say that these measures are yielding expected results. Already imports are down by 20 per cent and the indications are that they will go down further by the end of the year. Furthermore, there is encouraging indication that the business community is beginning to enjoy the benefits of these measures.

Also it is hoped that the measures will lead to the mobilisation of domestic savings, investment, reduction in the rate of inflation and substantial improvement in the balance of payments position. Ultimately, we expect these measures to produce a growth rate of not less than 3 per cent in the Gross Domestic Product and an increase of 900 million Naira in our external reserves.

OUTLOOK FOR 1983: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Let us now look at what may be in store for the coming year, 1983. For the first nine months of this year, our average monthly foreign exchange earning was 826.4 million Naira. Based on our projected external reserves position of 1.1 billion Naira by the end of 1982, this year and our objective of increasing this by about 900 million Naira we estimate that we will end the year 1983 with an external reserve figure of 2.0 billion Naira. But our country's foreign exchange budget for 1983 amounts to 7.2 billion Naira which will give an average monthly disbursement of 600 million

Naira.

At this point, let me say that it has come to our knowledge that some banks outside Nigeria are involved in an illegal trafficking in our currency. As you are all aware, the Naira has been registered with the International Monetary Fund - the IMF - as a non-convertible currency. This being the case, we regard such act as unfriendly and it is most unfortunate that some of our trading partners should remain indifferent when their banks openly engage in such unholy currency business. Necessary directives have been issued to appropriate government departments for a speedy action to arrest the situation.

I would, however, readily admit that illegal transfers of large sums of Nigerian currency cannot take place without the active connivance of some unpatriotic Nigerians. It is distressing to note that this practice which is a serious threat to the external value of the Naira, is committed not by the ordinary people of this country, but those who, strangely enough, stand to reap greater benefits from a healthier economy.

These thymopic people should know that we cannot have an effective Ethical Revolution which is not based on improved commercial ethics; our efforts towards speedy economic recovery demands that we should have this improvement. I therefore call upon all patriotic Nigerians to give their full co-operation of this crusade so that we can eliminate this evil act and also track down the culprits.

I have followed with keen interest the ongoing debate on the devaluation of the Naira. I am convinced that given the present structure of the Nigerian economy which depends largely on one export commodity on the one hand and places heavy reliance on imports of capital goods and raw materials on the other, devaluation will not be in the best interest of the economy. I, therefore, wish to state without any equivocation that under the present circumstances, this administration has no intention of devaluing the Naira.

MONETARY AND BANKING POLICY

I now wish to touch upon the subject of monetary and banking policy. In 1983 our aim will be to achieve improvement in the balance

of payments: stimulate domestic production and further reduce the rate of price inflation. We also intend to mobilize domestic savings in order to give more encouragement to domestic investment.

This administration will ensure that adequate credit is provided to accommodate necessary and sustainable growth of the economy. Credit guidelines will continue to be used to channel bank credit to the more productive sectors of the economy including agriculture, manufacturing, mining, public utilities, transportation, communications and services. To bring about relief to small and medium scale in industrialist and business entrepreneurs, government has decided to reduce the prevailing interest rates by point one per cent with effect from 1st November, 1982.

In order to achieve our objective of rural development and to check the trend of rural to urban migration, banks have been directed to lend a minimum of 30 per cent of the deposits collected in their rural branches to customers in those rural areas.

Our efforts to expand banking facilities in the country will continue. In this connection, may I express my satisfaction which investors, both foreign and indigenous, have shown in the future of this country as indicated by the numerous applications for permission to establish banking institutions in Nigeria. This is a clear evidence that in spite of the current world-wide recession, Nigeria's economic has shown remarkable capacity to absorb shocks and accommodate growth.

In the banking sector, for example, this year the government has granted licences to five new banks, and approval has also been given to nine others which will start operations as soon as they have complied with the laid down conditions. Additionally, forty-eight new branches of commercial banks have been opened bringing the total number of branches to 917. Of this number, 273 are located in the rural areas; all of which were opened under the Government rural banking programme.

PRICES AND INCOMES POLICY

Mr. President of the Senate, Mr Speaker, I am sure most people are convinced of the

sincerity of this administration to improve the lot of Nigerians. Approval was given to the Income Policy Guidelines in the public sector. The lines have largely been private sector during the last year. The government has also taken decisions on the Cooley Commission Report on the Onosode Commission Report on government-owned companies. The Report has already been examined by experts and is arising from the Onosode Commission modalities for the implementation of the report accepted.

However, it must be emphasized that implementation of the recommendations of the recon reports must be taken as a whole and not confined to salaries and wages. If government has set up a machinery to increase the salaries and wages, the staff of the institutions affected must direct their attention towards those recommendations which resources management. This particular reference to manpower which will lead to increased productivity to justify whatever increases may be approved.

The present state of our economy that all patriotic citizens should be concerned about how to help it improve productivity. In this connection, I like to place on record, my appreciation of the restraint which the labour union exercised in these difficult times. It will continue to maintain this stability while the economy is in the process of adjustment.

In order to streamline existing adjustments to income, the 1980-82 income policy Guidelines to 1983. However, normal annual adjustments based on merit and performance to be allowed.

As I observed in my budget speech, there is an increasing need to protect consumers on prices. One of the things we have attempted to realise is

high price advertisements. In the Income Guidelines for 1982, it was made mandatory for all advertisements in the media to carry exact prices of the goods and services to which they relate. There has been a large measure of compliance with this guideline; but more can be done. In 1983, therefore, penalties will be imposed on those who cause any advertisement to be placed on any media without stating the current prices of each item being advertised. The news media industry and advertising agencies have a significant role to play in this regard. They can help ensure compliance.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Let us now turn our attention to the sphere of revenue. The estimated federally collected revenue for 1983 is 9,307 billion Naira out of which a sum of 0.982 billion Naira will accrue exclusively to the Federal Government. The balance of 8,324 billion Naira will be transferred to the Federation Account in accordance with Section 149(i) of the Constitution. Based on the Revenue Allocation Formula, the share of the Federal Government from the Federation Account is 4,578 billion Naira while the states and the local governments will have 3,746 billion Naira and 0.832 billion Naira respectively. When account is taken of the independent revenue of the Federal Government, the total revenue estimate for 1983 is 14,101 billion Naira.

The revenue expectations for 1985 have been put into full consideration internationally as well as the domestic factors that are crucial in the production and sale of crude oil. Even though the estimate of the total world oil demand in 1985 has shown a slight improvement over the 1982 estimate, it is pertinent to stress that the oil glut is not yet over. As I have previously mentioned, consumers continue to intensify their efforts at finding alternative sources of energy. Stock-piling is on the increase and there is very stiff competition in non-OPEC oil producing countries. It is against this background that the forecast of oil revenue for 1983 was based on a projection of 10 million barrels per day even though we have the capacity to produce twice this amount.

With regard to the non-oil revenue estimates,

the series of monetary and fiscal measures taken by the government under the Economic Stabilisation (Temporary Provision) Act 1981 which involve placing restrictions on imports are bound to affect the level of revenue from import duties. The need to diversify our revenue resources and to be less dependent on oil has now become urgent. Accordingly, a new policy aimed at obtaining revenue from parastatals engaged in substantial economic activities will be implemented in 1983. As you know, before the days of oil boom, agriculture was our major foreign exchange earner. The Green Revolution programme is designed among other things to restore to Nigeria this avenue of foreign exchange earning.

With respect to Recurrent Expenditure of the Federal Government the estimated figure is 3,435 billion Naira compared with the approved figure of 3,474 billion Naira in 1982 there is a decrease of 39.79 million Naira. This decrease not only shows that this administration is conscious of the need to live within our available resources, but also demonstrates a positive response to a number of measures introduced since September 1981.

In addition to this estimated recurrent expenditure of 3,435 billion Naira, consolidated revenue fund charges amounting to 1.4 billion Naira are anticipated.

On the Capital Expenditure side, the estimated figure for the financial year 1983 is 7.22 billion Naira is available for transfer from the consolidated Revenue Fund to the Development Fund for capital projects. Thus, it is expected that 1.3 billion Naira and 3.02 billion Naira will come from internal and external loans respectively. The receipts from these sources will not be adequate for funding the Capital Expenditure. Hence 20 per cent of the estimated Capital Expenditure will be reserved. However, part or all of the amount so reserved will be reserved for expenditure, if the revenue position improves substantially during the year.

IMPORTATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

I must touch, at this juncture, upon the subject of importation of motor vehicles, machinery and equipment. This administration has viewed with grave concern the proliferation

over the last two decades of various brands and models of motor vehicles, machinery and equipment imported into this country. It has also observed with equal concern the associated problems with regard to the supply of spare parts and accessories required for their proper maintenance. This situation has adverse effects on the industrial as well as services sector of the economy.

In order to save the nation from continuing to be a dumping ground for all sorts of motor vehicles, machinery and equipment, government has decided to standardize on the brands of vehicles to be imported. The basic objective of this measure is to ensure that this country imports vehicles, machinery and equipment that would facilitate its economic development by first, providing readily available skills for the maintenance of the standardized equipment and eventually their assembly and manufacture in Nigeria.

LABOUR MATTERS

Earlier, I had expressed my appreciation for the co-operation this administration has received from labour. Let me assure them once more of our determined effort to stimulate the economy so as to create more jobs for the people. However, faced as Nigeria is, with the declining oil revenue, and consequent reduction in public expenditure, it became inevitable to impose temporary freeze on employment in the public service. I know what this meant to those coming out of colleges and universities. They had their fair share of the problems facing our country and indeed, the world. After due consideration, government has now decided to lift the embargo on employment. In addition, it has been decided to strengthen and widen the functions of employment exchanges and the National Manpower Board so as to make it possible for them to check indiscriminate retrenchment, to stabilise labour turnover and to facilitate employment of more Nigerians. To this end, I intend to present a bill shortly to the National Assembly for due consideration.

SECTORAL HIGHLIGHTS

Having discussed at some length the general economic situation and trend in Nigeria and the

world and having also given you a financial picture for the year to date, I will now highlight some sectors and programmes of the administration, beginning with the agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

Time and again we have reiterated our determination to make Nigeria self-sufficient in food production. We have, to this end, increased the supply of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides, herbicides and equipment to farmers. These inputs are making the desired impact. Specific programmes for boosting the production of rice, maize, cassava, guinea corn, etc., and the efforts of the River Basin Authorities in irrigating thousands of hectares of hitherto uncultivated land under productive use are yielding positive results. Further, the agricultural extension programme, expanded and liberalized by this administration, is making an important contribution to the realisation of the Green Revolution programme.

The Nigerian Agricultural and Forestry Bank was recently authorised to raise 100 million Naira from the domestic market to augment its resources so as to promote mass participation in agriculture and raise farmers incomes. In addition, emphasis on the development of livestock, emphasis on the development of grand parent stock for domestication of day old chicks will continue like the establishment of grazing reserves for cattle herdsmen and local production of stock feeds. The fishing terminal under construction in Ondo, Rivers and Lagos States will be commissioned early in 1983. This will certainly facilitate considerable increase in the supply of protein to our citizens.

Rural integrated agricultural development projects represent one of the major thrusts of our agricultural development effort. In co-operation with state governments and the Nigerian Agricultural Bank, the Federal Government has extended these projects to eleven states. These projects now involve over two million hectares and continue to make appreciable contribution to the development of rural agriculture, agricultural production and farm income.

Along with the foregoing, the

is pursuing a gigantic arid zone afforestation programme. In this connection, over million seedling are produced every year for establishment of shelter belts in the arid zones of the country.

These priority programmes will be expanded and pursued with increased vigour in the 1983 financial year. Our ultimate aim is to phase out importation through self-sufficiency as early as possible. Towards the statement of objective, a sum of 1.19 billion Naira is allocated to the agricultural sector in 1983; this represents about 16.5 per cent of our country's budget. I hope, I can continue to count on the support of all in this natural endeavour.

WATER RESOURCES

Our much cherished programme in agriculture cannot succeed without an equally well planned and executed programme for water. The administration is fully aware of this and has given it due attention. As of now, more than 760 boreholes have been sunk throughout the country. The installation of water pumps and overhead tanks is under way and this exercise is expected to be completed early in 1983. The second phase of this programme, consisting of a further 760 boreholes will commence shortly. Out of the 1.19 billion Naira allocated to the agricultural sector, the sum of 561 million Naira is specifically devoted to the exploitation of water resources in 1983. The specific achievements of our river basin development authorities are worth mentioning, especially within the content of the Green Revolution programme. For the cultivation and production of various crops and other products, which are mainly import substituting, eleven river basin development authorities: as at June 1982, irrigated over 90,000 hectares of land, produced 82,392 metric tons of rice, 25,261 metric tons of maize, 31,793 metric tons of wheat, 69,620 metric tons of sorghum, 80,090 metric tons of other grains, 116,000 metric tons of vegetables, 5,084 metric tons of oil palm, 151 metric tons of orchards, 1,000 metric tons of cotton, 12,000 metric tons of tubers, 620 metric tons of groundnuts and 134 metric tons of fish. These figures will greatly increase when the results of the coming second harvest are known.

HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. Speaker of the House of Representatives, Distinguished Senators, Honourable Members, the dual plank upon which this administration was voted into power is FOOD and SHELTER. Accordingly, we embarked on a housing scheme throughout the Federation. So far 30,973 low cost housing units have been completed out of the projected 40,000 units. The allocation exercise for the completed houses had been finalised in twelve states of the Federation while allocation in the remaining states is in progress. Efforts are being intensified to ensure the completion of the second phase of the programme involving 1,000 two-bedroom housing units in each state including the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

The construction and development of three industrial township, namely, the Ajaokuta, Aladja and Onne are being satisfactorily executed as part of Federal Government Housing Programme. A budgetary allocation of 139 million Naira has been made available in the 1983 Draft Estimates out of which a provision of 45.13 million Naira is being proposed to assist Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria.

FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY

You will recall that when I addressed you last year, (1981: *editor's note*), I informed you that six projects namely: Lower Usuma and Jabi Dams, International Airport, power supply to areas I and II of Accelerated District, 5,443 housing units, three Five Star Hotels, a Presidential Guest House, outer Northern Expressway and Ring Road One (North) were under construction in and around Abuja. Of these, the Jabi Dam, Phase I of the International Airport, and over 2,000 housing units have been completed.

The initial movement of some officials of the Ministries of Defence, Internal Affairs, National Planning, Justice and Finance and the Executive office of the President began in September this year (*i.e.* 1982: *editor's note*). The construction of the International Conference Centre which will temporarily house the National Assembly is well in hand.

As you all know, this year (*i.e.* 1982: *editor's note*) we celebrated our 22nd independence anniversary in Abuja. Thus, the seriousness of this administration to effect movement

to the new Federal Capital can no longer be in question. What once looked like a dream is fast becoming a reality. It was my pleasure to play host to the leaders of all the registered political parties on the occasion of that independence anniversary. History was certainly made and thanks be to God for giving us the opportunity of being part of it.

I wish once again to emphasise that the development of Abuja cannot be left to the public sector alone. The private sector and individuals should take interest in acquiring plots and in developing them for residential purposes. To this end, the Land Allocation Committee has been directed to consider these categories of private developers in its allocation exercise.

EDUCATION

This administration has continued to accord top priority to the education sector and remains irrevocably committed to its policy on QUALITATIVE EDUCATION at all levels. An allocation of 431 million Naira has been set aside for capital expenditure to fund, among other things, :...scholarships and to supplement bursary awards given by friendly overseas countries, as well as grants and subventions to institutions of higher learning.

For the first time ever, separate heads of expenditure have been created for the National Universities Commission in both the recurrent and capital estimates to facilitate disbursement of funds to Federal Universities. The allocation of 179.4 million Naira shown in the capital estimates under the National Universities Commission head of expenditure includes a provision for the establishment of Federal universities in the two remaining states that have no university, namely, Niger and Ogun States.

I have this year (i.e. 1982: editor's note) launched the new National Policy on Education, popularly referred to as 6-3-3-4. This policy which has already taken off fully enjoys support from all the ministries of education in the country. The Federal Ministry of Education is already working out a co-operation scheme to assist state governments in the implementation of this policy. As part of its contribution towards the success of the scheme, the Federal Government has already trained over 1,000 technical teachers.

STEEL DEVELOPMENT

May I brief this Honourable developments in the implementation of industrial projects which, when completed, will play a major role in the industrial development of the country. In the steel sector, tremendous progress. You recall the year (i.e. 1982: editor's note), the Aladja project from which has produced over 60,000 tonnes of steel. This project has progressed satisfactorily on Jos, Katsina and Oshogbo projects. We shall shortly commission the Katsina Mill. Our efforts will continue to ensure the attainment of optimum realisation of the steel development programme.

LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS

On Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), I have made a careful study of Nigeria's economic fortunes in the 1990s. It has come to the firm conclusion that the project is strategically essential to the country. This administration will therefore pay attention to this capital intensive project. It will be largely financed from external sources by way of loans and equity participation. I should, therefore, like to appeal to the relevant body to give the necessary co-operation to ensure the accelerated development of this project, which will commence in 1984.

PETROCHEMICAL PROJECTS

Another project which has already been accorded top priority rating is the Petrochemical project, which is aimed at the actual production of by-product ethylene and ethelene. This phase of the project involved the building of refineries has been completed. Construction work is currently in progress on Phase II which is expected to be completed in 1984. As you are aware, apart from opening new employment opportunities and widening our industrial base, the execution of the project will also enable us to earn foreign exchange from crude petroleum.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In the sector of telecommunications, tremendous progress has been very encouraging.

and better results are expected in 1983. For example, an additional earth station is to be commissioned this month and by December the Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited (NET), will be operating from the state capital in Nigeria, including Abuja. Bills, which are intended to bring greater efficiency into our Posts and Telecommunications (P & T) by splitting the organisation into two autonomous authorities, one to deal with postal service and the other with telecommunications services will soon be placed before the National Assembly for your consideration. Meanwhile, 25 telephone exchanges with a total capacity of over 100,000 lines have either been commissioned or are about to be commissioned. Currently, over 20 exchange buildings are under construction in various parts of the country. In addition, the Ministry of Communications has installed in Lagos a modest but efficient system with a capacity for 2,400 lines and four hundred extensions. Expansion of these telephone facilities will continue as far as our financial limitations permit.

In the areas of postal services, government has commissioned over seventy post offices in 1982 and expects to put at least twenty-five more into use before the end of this year. Mail delivery has improved considerably, and measures are being taken to ensure that delivery of mails to all parts of the country are more readily carried out.

TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

The process of economic development and national integration is enhanced by the existence of an effective transportation system in a country. This fact is well appreciated by this administration. We have therefore spared no effort to develop and improve all modes of transportation in Nigeria.

During the last ten months of this year (1982: *editor's note*), more than 500 kilometres of new roads have been constructed and more than 900 kilometres of existing ones rehabilitated. Work is in progress on the construction of 377 kilometres of roads including the road section of the main North South route from Lagos to Sokoto and the International road from Owode to Pobo in the Republic of Benin.

We intend to continue with these efforts although the shortfall in revenue will inevitably slow down the tempo of constructing new roads. Emphasis will, nonetheless, be concentrated on rehabilitation and asphaltic concrete overlays to preserve and strengthen existing road pavements.

Of recent, there has been so much in the news media, both local and foreign, about the Standard Gauge railway project. The need to modernise our railway system in Nigeria has long been felt and appreciated, especially as the existing network is a colonial legacy and can no longer truly cope with modern demands. However, in view of our present economic situation, it has been decided to put this project in abeyance until such as our financial situation improves.

ARMED FORCES

The 1983 budget provision for the Armed Forces has taken due cognisance of their twin role of defending the nation from external aggression and of ensuring its effectiveness in coming to the aid of the civil power where necessary, in the maintenance of internal security. To this end, adequate financial provision has been made to provide operational facilities, training programmes, and the general combat readiness of the Armed Forces.

Next year, modern hardware and equipment will be acquired for all the three forces. New workshops will be built capable of coping with the maintenance of their equipment. More barracks will be built during 1983 and the existing ones improved in order to provide adequate comfort for the rank and file in our Armed Forces.

Deep penetration aircraft as well as medium and long range carriers will be acquired to enhance the combat readiness of the Nigerian Air Force. Its officers and men will be given enough training locally and abroad to enable them handle these aircraft effectively.

POLICE

In furtherance of this administration's commitment in social tranquility, law and order and public safety throughout the country, determined efforts are being made to ensure

that the Nigeria Police receives the utmost attention in the provision of available amenities for their comfort and increased efficiency.

This administration has always recognised the central position of the police in the life of their nation. Accordingly, the priorities of the Government towards the police force are in the areas which will enhance its morale and operational efficiency.

With the drastic change in the nature and complexity of the internal security situation in the country, the burden of the police has correspondingly increased. The test of efficiency of any police force in a large country such as ours is its ability for rapid mobilisation and deployment.

Towards this end, I have already ordered the immediate expansion of the Mobile Police Force with the creation of 38 additional units, and the setting up of a new training and retraining school. The programme for expansion and equipping of the force is already in progress.

Essential to rapid mobilisation is the capacity of the force to house as many as its members as possible in their own barracks. Accordingly, the housing programme of the force has been re-oriented to give the highest priority to barracks accommodation. In fiscal year 1982 alone, the sum of 51 million Naira has committed for police mobile force barracks.

As an interim measure towards easing the acute housing situation in the force, this administration has purchased 414 units of factory-produced houses for all ranks. These houses are now being erected in Lagos, Abeokuta, Kaduna and Kano. Meanwhile, I have by a recently order directed the Police to reinforce the pioneer scheme under which the works department of the force will build barracks in remote rural areas where, for reasons of economy and logistics, contracting out such projects is not feasible.

In the running of a large modern and striking police force such as the Nigeria Police is today, this government has recognised the need for flexibility and rapid response to situations under operational circumstances and strains. I have already given approval for the formation of a Paymaster's Division in the Police force. I have no doubt that with these measures the force will be put on a proper basis for appropri-

ate response to the demands and our time.

FOREIGN RELATION

In the field of foreign affairs continued to play her role resolutely in the relevant international organisations on a bilateral basis, particularly in respect of states on the African continent. The International Agreement on Law of the Sea Conference is about to be signed. The African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights has been ratified. Nigeria worked hard and contributed its quota to the conclusion of both these major international conventions. At the United Nations, we are playing our full part in the efforts to consolidate world peace.

The situation in Chad appears to have opened up some hope for the achievement of lasting peace. I am sure that war-weary Chadians could rightly be gratified with this, and to the achievement of this goal, we shall continue to do all in our power to consolidate peace in that country.

We will continue to make our contributions to the solution of the problems of the world, especially now that most Africans have come to accept Nigeria's proposal for a realistic one to break the deadlock of avoidance of doubt, let me state that my confidence in OAU is unshaken. I am convinced that this august body, the primary organisational unit for Africa, can dialogue and action.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I want to make a few observations. You will recall my address on 1st October, 1979, when I was Executive President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. I gave a solemn undertaking to the people of Nigeria, an era of peace, of unity and of progress. Three solid years, we have been the beneficiaries of the experiences in the practice of the new system of government.

I think it is now obvious to all, at home and abroad, that we have succeeded in restoring the consciousness of our people as to the resurgence of their interest in

live offices. I must however warn that in order to generate respect and confidence in our political system, we owe it a duty to the electorate to conduct political debates and conduct with maturity, and decorum always bearing in mind that the welfare of the people is the essence of politics.

Today, our country is at peace and more stable than ever before. The stability of the political system is assured and we can stand together as one nation towards one

destiny.

I would like to thank all of you for your contribution to the attainment of peace, unity and progress of our country. We have had occasions to agree and to disagree as each arm of government discharges its duties and responsibilities faithfully in accordance with our oath to uphold, protect and defend the Constitution of this sovereign land-Nigeria, the fourth largest democracy on earth.

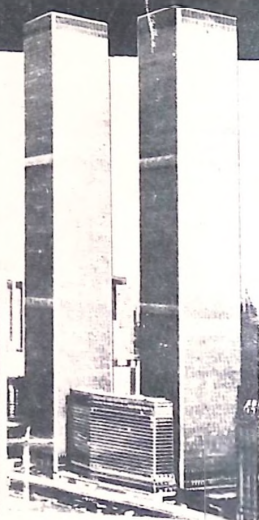
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DAY-TO-DAY EVENTS

NOVEMBER 1981

November 1, 1981: President Shehu Shagari laid foundation stone of the Jos Steel Rolling Mill.

November 2, 1981: President Shehu Shagari commenting on the Supreme Court verdict on the Revenue Allocation Act 1981 for the first time, said decision nullifying the Act "does not mean a setback for the National Assembly or the Federal Government. Neither does it mean political victory for those who contested the issue in the court". By its decision, said the President, the Supreme Court had upheld its Judicial authority and final interpretation of a country's presidential constitution which must be respected.

November 2, 1981: President Shehu Shagari called Nigerians to be vigilant, saying this was necessary to prevent any attempt by "our enemies to destabilise the country".

November 2, 1981: Ace footballer Patrick Oluwalanle Odegbami revealed that he was leaving the Nigerian Eagles.

November 3, 1981: President Shagari would be inaugurated for the Second term of office in 1983, IPN National Chairman, Chief Augustus Akinloye said.

November 3, 1981: President Shagari called on Nigerians and foreign investors to join hands with his Government in implementing the national economic policies. He made the call while declaring open "The made in Nigeria Consumer and Industrial Goods Fair" in Lagos.

November 3, 1981: The Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) suspended four Lagos State Assembly Legislators from the party. They are Chief Gbada Obagbe, Prince S. L. Fela-Akinsemoyin, Chief Samuel Odele and Mr. Emmanuel Ilebiyi for political indiscipline.

November 3, 1981: Stationary Stores of Nigeria filed for the final of the African Cup Winners' Cup with a 1-0 victory over Djoliba Athletic of Mali.

November 4, 1981:

The Ogun State Government began negotiations with its doctors on an industrial action.

November 4, 1981:

House-to-house registration of voters was still to be adopted for future elections. This was the unanimous decision of the House of Representatives when debate started on the various amendments to the 1981 Electoral Bill.

November 6, 1981:

Shortage of aviation fuel and bad weather affected the flying of Nigerian Pilgrims back home from Jeddah.

November 6, 1981:

The Senate rejected a motion to bring back the report of the Joint Finance Committee on the 1981 Revenue Allocation Bill to the National Assembly.

November 7, 1981:

The Lagos State Transport Corporation was closed down indefinitely following the strike action embarked upon by its workers.

November 7, 1981:

The Premier of the defunct Eastern Nigeria, Michael Opara said that political parties were not the same in outlook and that all talks on political realignment in the country were baseless.

November 9, 1981:

Fire swept through the old Alaba Market on Badagry Expressway, Lagos and destroyed goods worth several thousands of Naira.

November 10, 1981:

The House of Representatives gave its blessing to the fielding of independent candidates for future elections.

An amendment to clause 26(2) of the Electoral Bill, 1981, allowed an independent candidate to contest or stand for election.

November 10, 1981:

The Obong of Calabar, Edidem Essien Ekpo Olu joined his ancestors. This was announced by the Calabar Council.

November 10, 1981:

President Shehu Shagari appealed to employers of labour, particularly those in the private sector to employ qualified disabled people, especially the blind.

November 10, 1981:

The Vice-President Dr. Alex Ekwueme expressed dismay that standard of Journalistic reporting in Nigerian newspapers appear to be falling. He said this in a message of good will to the publisher of the "Weekly Eagle" newspapers on the occasion of the Launching of the Journal in Aba, Imo State.

November 10, 1981:

Governor Jim Nwogu called on the Federal Government to allow private individuals to run airlines so as to break the monopoly now being enjoyed by the Nigeria Airways.

November 11, 1981:

The Federal Government is to set-up an inter-ministerial committee for effective control of entry of aliens into the country. The Ministries of Defence, Finance, Internal Affairs, the Nigerian Police Force and the Executive Office of the President are to be involved in the exercise.

November 11, 1981:

The Kano State Government, the Nigeria Police and the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO) were blamed for last December's religious riot in Kano.

A Federal Government White Paper on the Aniagolu Tribunal report released in Lagos revealed these facts.

November 11, 1981:

All the 15,000 members of the Oyo State Civil Service Technical Workers Union who embarked on an industrial action were sacked by the State Government.

November 11, 1981:

The Federal Government announced the appointment of a General Manager for Anambra-Imo River Basin Development.

November 11, 1981:

The Kano State Deputy Governor, Alhaji Ibrahim Bita Farouk, was impeached. This followed the adoption of the report of a Seven-man Investigation Committee set up by the Kano State House of Assembly to probe allegations of gross misconduct against the Deputy Governor.

November 11, 1981:

Senator Francis Ellah (NPP - Rivers) resigned in protest against what he called "absence of freedom of speech in the Senate."

November 11, 1981:

A three year tax clearance certificate will no longer be a condition for qualification of candidates for

future elections. A bid to introduce the Electoral Bill 1981 was rejected by Representatives.

November 12, 1981:

The Ondo State House of Assembly Bill to introduce purchase tax on items and services in commercial houses.

November 13, 1981:

A bid to remove the PRP Chief Party's leader in the House of Representatives a row in the House of Representatives.

November 13, 1981:

The Federal Ministry of Health announced the removal of two brands of Baby Food production in Nigeria. They are Baby Powder, manufactured and distributed by Chemicals Limited; and Daily Baby Food, manufactured and distributed by New.

November 14, 1981:

President Shagari and party leaders met over a new Revenue Bill.

November 14, 1981:

A Minister of State Commerce, Nuhchem, died in Lagos on an und.

November 14, 1981:

Foreign Ministers of African Countries the deployment of a Peace Keeping force decided that Nigeria would provide a force of the Force.

November 14, 1981:

Candidates for elections may not be turned unopposed in future polls.

This followed the passage of an Electoral Bill, 1981 by the House of Representatives.

November 15, 1981:

The former Premier of the defunct, Dr. Michael Okpara called for a head count in Nigeria not later than

November 16, 1981:

The Bill for the creation of more members of the Speaker of the House of Representatives Edwin Ume Ezeoke revealed in Enugu closed that the Bill would be tabled soon as the Electoral Bill and the nomination Bills were disposed of.

November 17, 1981:

The Kaduna State House of As

When it approved 11 out of 12 nominees for
Commissionerships in the Executive Council.

November 17, 1981:

A plane crashed at Oke-Aro in Agbado area of
and all crews and passengers were feared dead.

November 17, 1981:

President Shehu Shagari sent a congratulatory
message to Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe the Owelle of Onitsha,
on the occasion of his 77th birthday anniversary.

November 17, 1981:

House of Representatives threw out the contro-
versial electronic and mechanical devices from the
Electoral Bill. This followed the passage of an amend-
ment to the 1981 Electoral Bill.

November 18, 1981:

The Federal Government ordered an investiga-
tion into the plane crash at Oke-Ado in Alagbado, 20
kilometres from Lagos, in which all the crew and
passengers were killed.

November 18, 1981:

The Governor of Sokoto State, Alhaji Shehu
Kangari died at the Kaduna hospital after falling from
his horse while playing Polo at the Kaduna Polo Club.

November 18, 1981:

The PRP leader in the House of Representatives,
Alhaji Mohammed Mustafa and the party's Chief Whip,
Alhaji Usman Mohammed, were removed. A new leader
and Chief Whip were appointed in their places respec-
tively. They are Alhaji Rabiu Shuaibu Ringim and
Alhaji Mohammed Lawan Narogo.

November 19, 1981:

Governor Mohammed Shehu Kangari of Sokoto
State, who died in Kaduna was buried.

November 19, 1981:

The registration of political parties by the
Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) was to be
subject to the ratification by the National Assembly,
House of Representatives resolved.

November 19, 1981:

A desperate attempt by a Lagos high society
group to smuggle over N100,000 in various foreign
currencies out of the country was thwarted by the
Nigeria Airports Authority Security Officials.

November 21, 1981:

The Ogun State Government set up a new re-
gional Council to perform the functions of the Awo-
lajebuland, Oba Sikiru Adetona.

November 21, 1981:

A popular Lagos Medical Practitioner and pro-
prietor of the Ajayi Memorial Hospital, Apapa Road,
Ebute-Metta, Dr. Richard Adejumo Ajayi, died in a
motor accident on the Lagos-Ibadan Expressway.
His driver also died in the accident on kilometre 29.

November 21, 1981:

NAF Day was celebrated.

November 21, 1981:

The Vice-President of Nigeria, Dr. Alex Ekwueme
left Lagos for Conakry, Guinea for a five day official
visit.

November 21, 1981:

The House of Rep. sentatives decided that each
polling or counting agent should be paid N10 daily the
Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) during the
1983 elections.

November 22, 1981:

Governor Bola Ige of Oyo State accused some
members of his party in the State of trying to desta-
bilize the party.

November 23, 1981:

The Federal Government was to spend about
N190 million on the second phase of its low-cost
housing scheme for the country.

November 24, 1981:

The Awujale of Ijebuland, Oba Sikiru Kayode
Adetona, was suspended by the Ogun State Govern-
ment. His suspension took immediate effect and
remained in force till further notice.

November 24, 1981:

President Shehu Shagari left Lagos for Port
Harcourt on a five day official visit to the Rivers
State.

November 24, 1981:

11 Kaduna State Commissioners were sworn
in by the Governor, Abba Musa Rimi. They were
the first set of Commissioners of the first democra-
tic Government of the State since October, 1979.

November 25, 1981:

President Shagari appealed to all Nigerians for res-
traint over the issue of boundary disputes. He said
this in his reply to the address presented to him by
the Chiefs and people of Ogbia/Egbema in Ahoada
Local Government area while on tour of Rivers State.

November 25, 1981:

Kano State legislators approved Abubakar Rimi's
nominee to the vacant post of Deputy Governor. The
nominee was Alhaji Abdul Dawakin Tofa, the Com-
missioner for Special Duties.

November 25, 1981:

Four top officials of the Sketch Publishing Company, Ibadan were summoned at a Kaduna Chief Magistrate Court over a charge of publishing false statement.

November 25, 1981:

The House of Representatives resolved to put the mass media under censorship "three months before and a month after an election" in 1983.

November 28, 1981:

The Sokoto State new Governor, Dr. Garba Nadama was sworn in by the State Chief Judge, Mr. Justice Umaru Kalgo.

November 28, 1981:

Teachers in Oyo State went on rampage carrying placards to protest alleged ill-treatment by the State Government.

November 28, 1981:

President Shehu Shagari returned to Lagos after a four-day official visit to the Rivers State.

November 28, 1981:

Nigeria's Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Chief Richard Osuolale Akinjide, was appointed a member of the International Law Commission of the United Nations. He was to serve on the Commission for a period of five years beginning from January 1982.

November 28, 1981:

A ₦562.2 million draft budget for 1982 was announced for Ondo State.

November 28, 1981:

Businessman Godwin Daboh was freed by a Court on the charge that he forged a medical sick report.

November 28, 1981:

The NPN national convention mandated President Shehu Shagari and the party national leadership to break new grounds for co-operations at the Federal level.

November 29, 1981:

More than 46,000 air travellers were stranded because of flight cancellation attributed to bad weather.

November 30, 1981:

FEDECO empowered by House of Representatives to appoint its own Secretary.

December 1, 1981:

The House of Representatives passed the Electoral Bill, 1981 as amended after its third reading.

December 1, 1981:

The Nigerian Union of Journalists tested against the setting up of a National Council for government controlled press months before, and one month after elections.

December 1, 1981:

The Delta Steel Plant Commission's greatest capital projects plan roll of steel at Aladja, Warri in Benue.

December 1, 1981:

The Lagos State Government is ₦96 million for its services during the year. This was revealed by Governor Jakande during his budget to the Lagos State House.

December 2, 1981:

The UPN leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the party's five Governors were absent from preliminary talks on realignment of federal government took place in Jos, Plateau State. The participants were: NPP, GNPP PRP.

December 2, 1981:

Ogun State Magistrates began a strike over industrial action, accusing the government of using them with "levity and contempt".

December 2, 1981:

The Anambra State House of Assembly passed a Bill creating 31 new local government areas brought to 54 the number of local government areas in the state.

December 3, 1981:

"The Shrine" - headquarters of the Kuti's Africa 70 Organisation was closed down by the Police. They said they wanted criminals in the Lagos metropolitan area.

December 4, 1981:

Afro-beat music King Fela Kuti was arrested by the Police. He was held in "battle" with the Police.

December 4, 1981:

Two mobile policemen at a check point, were crushed to death in a crash involving a trailer and five other vehicles.

December 4, 1981:

The UPN was absent from the 1981 elections.

ing of four political parties in Jos because it led to the venue and the presence of the NPP National Chairman, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya, so ended the UPN.

ember 4, 1981:

Teachers in Oyo State returned to their desks owing government's promise to grant their demand wage benefits. The teachers had gone on strike November 27, on the allegation that the state government had refused to give them transport allowance and leave bonus.

ember 5, 1981:

Fela Anikulapo-Kuti appeared at an Ebuta-Metta State's Court, charged with armed robbery.

ember 5, 1981:

Magistrates in Ogun State announced the suspension of their two-day work-to-rule action till December 10.

ember 5, 1981:

An Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP) Nwogu, was jailed 21 years for armed robbery.

ember 5, 1981:

The bill of provide pension for former holders of office of President, Governors, and Premier received an overwhelming support of the members of House of Representatives.

ember 6, 1981:

Nigerian soccer suffered another crushing blow as Stationery Stores failed in their bold attempt to capture the Africa Cup of Cup-Winners.

ember 7, 1981:

All the five UPN Governors will be given the opportunity to run for a second term in office, the party's National Secretary revealed in Ibadan.

ember 7, 1981:

Only three out of 20 vehicles allegedly stolen from the National Assembly last year were missing, according to an official report.

The report by the Committee which investigated the matter, said one was stolen from the Senate, two from the House of Representatives pool.

ember 7, 1981:

Newspapers Proprietors Association (NPPA) threatened Court action against House of Representatives over its proposal for a committee to censor the press.

ember 8, 1981:

Nigerian troops left for Chad.

ember 8, 1981:

New Revenue Allocation Bill was sent to the National Assembly by the President, Alhaji Shehu

Shagari

December 8, 1981:

To boost agricultural co-operatives, Federal Government plans to establish 38 Agricultural institutes.

December 8, 1981:

Landlords in Moroko and Ilado sent a protest letter to the Lagos State Governor, Alhaji Lateef Kayode Jakande over quit notices served on them by Dideolu Estates Limited, 98 Landlords were affected by the quit notices.

December 8, 1981:

The former Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa, was unanimously elected by the deputy national leader of the Imo state's faction of the People's Redemption Party (PRP), at the end of the party's annual convention in Kaduna.

December 9, 1981:

A new Revenue Allocation Bill was tabled in the House of Representatives for its first reading. The formula were as follows: The Federal Government, 55 per cent; States - 35 per cent; and Local Government 10 per cent.

December 9, 1981:

The Industrial action by primary school teachers in Bauchi which started on December 1, was suspended following the intervention of the Education Committee of the Bauchi State House of Assembly.

December 9, 1981:

The Federal Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal lodged by Senator Franklin Atake against his conviction by a Federal High Court. Senator Atake had appealed against his conviction and sentence for contempt by Justice Fred Anyaegbunam.

December 9, 1981:

Senator Abraham Barau (PRP) Kaduna who was jailed two years for allegedly smuggling 13 bundles of carpet into the country, but freed by the Federal Court of Appeal, regained his seat in the Senate.

December 9, 1981:

More Universities re-opened as the Academic Staff Union of Universities called off their ten week-old industrial action.

December 10, 1981:

The new Federal Revenue Allocation Bill was passed by the House of Representatives. All amendments proposed to the Bill by some legislators were rejected by the House.

December 10, 1981:

The Federal Appeal Court allowed an appeal by the Awujale of Ijebu-land, Oba Sikiru Adetona against

Dec 6 81 - Stores, Yankel
Dec 8 84 - i.l.c.c. Zomale
Dec 9 85 - Iversen National

the Judgment of an Abokuta High Court over the Segbetun Commission of Inquiry.

The court restrained both the Commission from further sitting and members of the Regency Council from acting.

December 10, 1981:

A case of false publication and conspiracy against the Daily Sketch Editor and a Senior Reporter with the newspaper was dismissed by a Yaba Magistrate's Court.

This followed a notice of discountenance, entered in respect of the case by the Lagos State Attorney-General.

December 11, 1981:

Chief Obafemi Awolowo declared in Lagos that it was in the best interest of the UPN, GNPP, PRP and NPP to forge a Union among themselves, for the purpose of ensuring victory in the 1983 elections.

December 12, 1981:

Private Primary Schools could be established throughout the country but in accordance with the laid down standards by the Federal Government. This was contained in the revised National Policy on Education published in Lagos.

December 12, 1981:

The House of Representatives rose for the Christmas recess. The House was to re-convene in January 11, 1982.

December 12, 1981:

A Lagos businessman Godwin Dabon declared for the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN).

December 13, 1981:

A one time Minister of Defence, Alhaji Inua Wada, described as incorrect, the account of the Nigerian civil crisis published by Major Wale Ademoyega.

December 13, 1981:

The Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP), advocated for equal number of States in the North and South. Thus, the party said should consist of 17 States, in both the North and South.

December 14, 1981:

Some top leaders of the five political parties met in Lagos, to work out a strategy for spreading the process of creating new states. The meeting held under the auspices of the Movement for the Creation of New States, took place at Eko Hotel, Lagos. This was a bid to mount pressure on the National Assembly.

December 14, 1981:

The National Teachers Institute was to conduct the Teachers Grade Two Certificate examination instead of the West African Examinations Council (WAEC) as

from June of 1982.

Three papers, English Language, Arithmetic, Principles and Practice of Education, hitherto set by WAEC were to be set by its headquarters in Kaduna.

December 15, 1981:

Republic Buildings which housed the then, Presidential Adviser on Information, Olu Adebayo, the Ministry of External Affairs, the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, engulf in flames whose source was not known.

December 15, 1981:

Debate on the Revenue Allocation Bill in the Senate.

December 15, 1981:

An alleged bid to kill Malam Aminu Adenoma of the People's Redemption Party was foiled by loyal partyman. That happened at Queen's Cinema, Kano, where the party was holding its congress.

December 15, 1981:

The Ogbu Sports Fiesta, titled the 1981 Sports Festival - Bendel 81, was declared open by Professor Amosure Aliu on behalf of Prof. Shagari.

December 15, 1981:

A massive shake-up was announced in Customs and Excise Department, five areas were redeployed, while an X-Squad was set up to strengthen its enforcement.

The aim, according to the Minister, Mr. Victor Masi, was to inject new sense and effectiveness into the operations of the department.

December 15, 1981:

Missiles went into the air when the 1st Wing of the NPN began its convention at the Palace Hotel, Victoria Island, Lagos.

December 15, 1981:

The tussle over the ownership of Lagos Newspapers was resolved in favour of the Lagos Lawyer, Mr. Tunji Braithwaite. Omojolu Thomas dismissed the court action by the former Managing Director of the Lagos Express, Mr. Bayo Iyaniwura.

December 17, 1981:

President Shagari proposed a 10% increase in the 1982 budget.

December 17, 1981:

President Shagari chose the grand patron of the Labour Wing of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC).

ber 17, 1981:

Governor Anwal Ibrahim of Niger State presented first class staff of office to the Emir of Agaie, Mohammed Bello.

ber 17, 1981:

The Benue State House of Assembly passed a law making it compulsory for all children of primary age in the State to go to school whether their parents liked it or not.

ber 17, 1981:

President Shehu Shagari said that he would seek approval of the National Assembly to write off payments made to the states under the nullified revenue allocation system.

ber 18, 1981:

All the amendments made to the Revenue Allocation Bill by the Senate were rejected by the Finance Committee (JFC) of the National Assembly.

ber 18, 1981:

The Federal Civil Service Commission approved appointment of Mr. A. Musa as acting Director of Department of Customs and Excise as from July 1, 1982.

ber 18, 1981:

Ten newly-appointed High Court of Judges sworn-in at Owerri by the Imo State Governor, Sam. Mbakwe.

ber 18, 1981:

The Bendel State Governor, Professor Ambrose Unsho Alii presented a draft budget of N777.2 million for the 1982 financial year to the State House of Assembly.

ber 18, 1981:

The Oyo State Governor, Chief Bola Ige's proposed expenditure of N726.7 million for the 1982 financial year was presented to the Oyo State Assembly.

ber 20, 1981:

A shock defeat for Nigeria's Obisia Nwankpa in a Super-light Weight Champion fight.

ber 20, 1981:

An army Corporal, Moshood Amuda and Mrs. A. soldier's wife committed suicide.

ber 20, 1981:

The impeached Deputy Governor of Kano, Alhaji Farouk said that the problem between him and Governor Rimi of Kano State was political, not routine government work.

ber 21, 1981:

The visa unit of the American Embassy was temporarily

moved to a new place in Lagos due to the fire incident which destroyed the US Embassy at Victoria Island.

December 22, 1981:

Some top army officers, including three major generals, 27 Brigadiers and 22 colonels were reassigned.

December 22, 1981:

Governor Anwal Ibrahim of Niger State lost his father, Aged 80, Alhaji Ibrahim Dodo died in his Suleja town residence.

December 22, 1981:

The Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association, Mr. Benjamin Nnanyelu Okagbue died at the age of 59.

December 22, 1981:

All the 40,000 low-cost housing Units built by the Federal Government were to be sold to winners on owner-occupier basis. These facts were revealed by President Shagari while declaring open the 2,000 federal low-costs, housing units at Abesan town near Agege.

The 40,000 units were constructed at a cost of N450 million.

December 23, 1981:

President Shehu Shagari signed the instrument constituting a commission of inquiry into the fire incident that destroyed three Ministries at the Republic Building at Marina, Lagos.

The three man commission headed by Justice Belgore of the Federal High Court was to determine the cause of the fire and punishment for the culprits.

December 23, 1981:

The Cross River State Governor, Dr. Clement Isong presented N457 million budget to the State House of Assembly.

December 23, 1981:

Benue State Governor, Mr. Aper Aku announced a draft budget of N591.6 million for 1982 fiscal year.

December 24, 1981:

An attempt to kidnap and deport a University Lecturer, Dr. Patrick Wilmot, from Nigeria failed in Kano.

Dr. Wilmot, acting Head of the Department of Sociology at the Ahmadu Bello University, is a Jamaican but married to a Nigerian, from Zuru in Sokoto State.

December 24, 1981:

A permanent Secretary in the Niger State Civil Service, Alhaji Ibrahim Majidadi was appointed the first administrator of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

December 24, 1981:

A tight budget proposal of N584,451,510 for 1982 financial year was presented to the Bauchi State Legislature for approval by Governor Abubakar Tatari Ali.

December 24, 1981:

Governor Mohammed Goni of Borno State presented a budget proposal of N630.29 million for the 1982 fiscal year to the House of Assembly.

December 24, 1981:

Governor Jim Nwobodo of Anambra State presented a "budget of economic revolution" to the State House of Assembly for the 1982 fiscal year. He proposed N887,105,310 for approval by the State Assembly.

December 24, 1981:

Governor Solomon Lar presented a budget proposal of N579.98 million to the State's House of Assembly for the 1982 financial year.

December 25, 1981:

Lagos assumed a sombre mood following the traditional mass exodus of several inhabitants who sojourned home to celebrate Christmas.

December 25, 1981:

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Lagos, Dr. Anthony Okubunmi Okogie urged Nigerians not to be discouraged by all that had happened and was still happening around them in the society. This was part of his Christmas message to Christians all over the country.

December 25, 1981:

Governor Lateef Jakande of Lagos State likened the birth of Jesus Christ in the manger to the provision of the present educational infrastructures for pupils in the State.

This was part of the Governor's Christmas message.

December 26, 1981:

The deposed traditional ruler of Ogunke, Chief John Umenyiora was barred from holding his Ofala festival.

December 26, 1981:

The Alaba Market Traders Association threatened to quit Lagos State if security of their lives and properties were not guaranteed by the State Government.

December 26, 1981:

The Benue State Governor, Mr. Aper Aku said that recent happenings in the State had shown him that there were hired politicians within the State Civil Servants. He swore to find who the politicians are and to give them summary dismissal.

December 27, 1981:

The Seven-Up Bottling Corporation was officially declared opened by Lagos State, Alhaji Lateef Kayode.

December 28, 1981:

Long-standing rumours about Adolphus Benedict Tolbert, the eldest son of President William Tolbert, was confirmed by the leader, Samuel K. Doe.

December 28, 1981:

The Commissioning of additional Government areas carved out of Borno State may have to wait due to lack of qualified manpower for their successful completion, was disclosed by the Governor, N. Maiduguri.

December 28, 1981:

The Federal Government made a provision of N38.36 million as statutory allowance for the year 1981. Governor, Alhaji Lateef Jakande disclosed.

December 26, 1981:

The Minister of Civil Aviation Alhaji Dan Musa, set up a panel of inquiry to investigate to look into the cause of a Corvett aircraft registration TV-115 on November 16.

December 26, 1981:

The national leader of the People's Party, (PRP) Maima Aminu Kano said he would not "compromise principles for power".

December 26, 1981:

A Methodist Bishop was denied Christmas service. The venue of the service, Olowogbowo on the Lagos-Badagry Expressway, was the Bishop involved was the Rt. Rev. Bamgbose.

December 26, 1981:

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Abubakar warned that the ECOWAS difficulties if member nations failed to sign the protocol pertaining to the movement of persons within the sub-region.

December 29, 1981:

Another peace move over the straits of the Awajale of Ifeoland and Government was initiated by the Anglican Bishop of the Egbas and Egbade Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Akintayo.

December 29, 1981:

The Patriarch of the Methodist Church, Professor Bolaji Idowu described the

as stemming from personal "envy, animosity and malice"

December 29, 1981:

The Nigerian wife of a lecturer at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Mrs Makki Saratu Wilmot made a statement to President Shehu Shagari over the abduction and attempted deportation of her husband from Nigeria.

December 30, 1981:

A probe panel set up by the Chief Judge of Oyo State, Mr. Emmanuel Fakayode to look into an alleged embezzlement of N39,000 in Oyo town judiciary and its sitting, the panel was headed by Mrs. C. O. Awolowo, Chief Magistrate of the Ibadan Chief Magistrate Court.

December 30, 1981:

The Nigerian Newsprint Manufacturing Company Limited at Oku Iboku, in Itu Local Government area of Cross River State was to start production at the end of 1982.

December 31, 1981:

A three-man judicial panel to investigate the cause of the public building fire was sworn in.

December 31, 1981:

The abduction and attempted deportation of a university lecturer Dr. Patrick Wilmot became a subject of Court litigation as Mrs. Makki Saratu Wilmot filed a "writ of habeas Corpus" at Kano High Court, challenging the legality of the abduction of her husband and for the purpose of deportation.

December 31, 1981:

Governor Awwal Ibrahim of Niger State presented a budget proposal of N390,448,349 to the State House of Assembly for the services of his Government for the year 1982 financial year.

December 31, 1981:

The Director of Budget Chief Theophilus Akinyele appealed to the National Assembly legislators to increase the national budget so as to help the nation achieve its economic goals. He made this appeal at a television news review in Lagos.

December 31, 1981:

Individuals could own private shipping lines in Nigeria. This was announced by the Minister of Transport, Dr. Umaru Dikko in Lagos.

January 1, 1982:

A notorious armed robber, Isiaka Ayinde Oseni as "Senior Operator" was condemned to death

for robbing a driver of a vehicle and belongings worth N67,000.

January 1, 1982:

The Chairman of the National Bank of Nigeria, Chief Michael Omoside revealed that the bank planned to build a 21 storey building in Lagos this year at a cost of N22 million. This new building would serve as the headquarters.

January 1, 1982:

University of Jos matriculated 1871 students.

January 2, 1982:

600 special trained anti-riot Policemen are being deployed to Lagos to combat crimes and to meet the expected rise in political activities.

January 2, 1981:

President Shehu Shagari left Lagos for Anambra State on a day's visit.

January 2, 1982:

The Gongola State Government proposed a budget of N498.8 million for its services in the 1982 financial year.

January 2, 1982:

The Kaduna State Government announced that patients would no longer pay for medical services as from 1982.

January 3, 1982:

"I am still a member of the Unity Party of Nigeria" the expelled UPN Senator, Alhaji Silaru Shittu-Bey was quoted as saying in Lagos.

January 4, 1982:

Government officials have been told to refrain from partisan politics so as to promote the spirit of oneness in the country. President Shehu Shagari made this appeal at Oko, Anambra State.

January 4, 1982:

Governor Bisi Onabanjo of Ogun State said that the four political parties in a realignment plan were forging ahead with the move.

January 4, 1982:

Ten Russian experts flew into the country to help find solution to the acute shortage of raw materials in the exploration and milling divisions of the Steel Industry.

January 4, 1982: A Peace Committee mediating in the dispute between the Awujale of Ijebu Land and the Ogun State Government plans to meet the State Governor, Chief Bisi Onabanjo.

January 5, 1982:

The Senate ordered its Standing Committee



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griculture to investigate an alleged N40 million
er deal in the Ministry of Agriculture. They
given three months within which to submit their

ary 5, 1982:

The Oyo State Governor announced the re-
ment of four Commissioners. Redeployed
Alhaji Busari Adelakun, Chief Michael Fatoki,
I. A. Olatubosun and Mr. Ahmed Bello.

ary 5, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari donated five per cent
1982 salary to five charity organisations.

ary 5, 1982:

The management of the Nigerian Airways was fully
ned to Nigerians sequel to the exit of the KLM
agement, after two years service.

ary 5, 1982:

The Federal Government said that it was com-
ed to resolving outstanding demands of the Aca-
c Staff Union of Nigerian Universities. The Secre-
to the Federal Government, Alhaji Shehu Musa
led this.

ary 6, 1982:

A legislator representing Tangale Waje East
tutency in the Bauchi State legislature died
notor accident.

ary 6, 1982:

Afro-beat Musician, Felo-Anikulapo Kuti was
tted on a seven-comit armed robbery charge.

ary 7, 1982:

Mr. Justice Babatunde Belgore appealed to
Nigerian and world public to come forward
full facts and information relating to the
disaster which destroyed the Republic Building.

ary 7, 1982:

The appointments of three new ambassadors were
rmed with an unanimous vote in the Senate.
e confirmed were Mr. Evaristus Akpanke-Uke,
i Aamzat Ahmadu and Mr. Zauna Musa Hindi.

ary 7, 1982:

roprietors of new factories must obtain approval
ocation if they were to benefit from the Federal
nment's industrial incentives. The Federal
ter of Industries, Malam Adamu Ciroma revealed
and said that it "is to ensure that the location
ms reflects the Federal character as enshrined
Constitution."

ary 7, 1982:

Members of the Kaduna State House of Assembly
told to declare their assets. Speaker Dan Musa
d down the directive as a new year package to

the Assembly men.

January 7, 1982:

The Chief Imam of Mecca arrived in Ibadan, the
Oyo State Capital for the official opening of the
Ibadan Central Mosque.

January 8, 1982:

Eld-el-Maulud Celebrations — public holiday to mark the
Prophet Mohammed — the birth day of

January 8, 1982:

The Vice-President Dr. Alex Ekwueme called for
more use of the public complaints commission.

January 9, 1982:

Alhaji Ganiyu Salimonu otherwise known as Alhaji
Badiya convicted of murder and sentenced to death in
1971 regained his freedom. Governor Lateef Jakande
granted him the remission on the recommendation of
the Council on the exercise of the prerogative of
mercy.

January 9, 1982:

Mr. Hassan Sunmonu, the NLC president may be
forced to relinquish his Union post. A letter from the
Ministry of Works demands that Mr. Sunmonu should
resume duty in the Ministry or withdraw his services
immediately.

January 10, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari enjoined all Nigerians to
live in peaceful co-existence. He made the call in
Ibadan while performing the official opening of the
first phase of the N3.5 million Ibadan Central Mosque.

January 10, 1982:

The University of Lagos (Unilag) offered admission
to only 3,000 out of a total of 30,000 applicants for
undergraduate courses for the 1981/82 academic year.
Professor Akin Adesola disclosed this at the matricu-
lation ceremony held at the Unilag Campus.

January 11, 1982:

Retired Major-General Adeyinka Adebayo said
that "Civilian government is better than any army
rule" — because it is better and more acceptable to the
people. He was reacting to the military take-over in
Ghana.

January 11, 1982:

President Ahidjo of the Cameroun flew into
Lagos for a four-day state visit to Nigeria.

January 11, 1982:

All the governments of the Federation were given
up to the end of this January to implement the ruling
of the National Industrial Court (NIC) on vehicles
loans and allowances. Mr. David Ojedi said that his
Union would take appropriate action to demonstrate

its resentment for non-implementation.

January 11, 1982:

The impeached Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Balarabe Musa was to contest the 1983 gubernatorial elections in the State. This was revealed by Chief Michael Imoudu who said that the PRP would refuel Alhaji Balarabe Musa "because majority of our supporters wish him to come back".

January 12, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari urged the House of Representatives to delete some of its amendments to the Electoral Bill of 1981. In a six page letter to the Speaker, Chief Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, President Shagari said that some of the amendments "though well intentioned" were likely to create more problems than they are meant to solve.

January 12, 1982:

The Nigerian Association of Technological student (NATS) started boycott of lectures to back up their demands.

January 12, 1982:

The fourth round of bilateral talks between Nigeria and Cameroun began at the State House with the issue of border dispute at the top of the agenda.

January 12, 1982:

The House of Representatives appointed a commission of enquiry to investigate charges by the Federal Ministry of Finance that the society General Surveillance Company had bribed National Assembly members, through the House Finance Committee to influence decision on the pre-shipment inspection of Imports Bill 1981.

Before the commission was set up, the Chairman of the House Finance Committee, Chief Ralph Obioba had refuted this allegation, contained in the January 8, 1982 edition of the PUNCH.

January 13, 1982:

The Kano State Legislature set up a 15-member Committee to probe some legislators accused of financial malpractices.

January 13, 1982:

President Shagari called for an amicable and expeditious solution to outstanding problems between Nigeria and Cameroun.

January 13, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari left Lagos accompanied by President Ahmadu Ahidjo of Cameroun for Sokoto. The Cameroun leader spent a day in Sokoto, while President Shagari spent two weeks holiday, during which he made private visits to many parts of the state.

January 13, 1982:

The Sokoto State Governor, Dr. Garba Nadama,

granted pardon to seven persons who were removed from public service in 1976 for "disloyalty to the State".

January 13, 1982:

An eclipse of the moon occurred on the week-end with hundreds of children on the streets chanting religious songs.

January 14, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari forwarded for approval of 12 nominees to the Senate for appointment as ministers.

January 14, 1982:

Two Nigerians were arrested in connection with the Diplomatic-bag scandal. Two were arrested in the run. Arrested were Peter Cosmas and Paul Eikhonne, - said to be employees of the Nigerian High Commission in London.

January 14, 1982:

President Ahidjo's four-day official visit to Nigeria ended today.

January 14, 1982:

A Kano High Court struck out a writ of Habeas Corpus against the Federal Government and the Ministry of Immigration by the wife of a UN member, Mrs. Pat Wilmot. According to the Court, Judge, Mr. Justice Dahiru Mustapha, the Ministry of Internal Affairs had signified that it no longer had interest in the detention of Mr. Wilmot.

January 15, 1982:

Kaduna State legislators have taken a motion to the Court to prevent a commission set up by the Governor from functioning.

January 15, 1982:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Chief Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, said that the House would set a precedent on the question of recalling a member.

January 17, 1982:

The leader of the NPP, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the UPN leader Chief Obafemi Awolowo agreed to team up and work together to form a two party leaders said they were both in favour of such a political union.

January 18, 1982:

The leaders of the four political parties in the realignment talks agreed that Chief Obafemi Awolowo should be the candidate for the 1983 elections. The leaders said that Dr. Azikiwe was not keen for the race.

January 18, 1982:

"Under Boy". Davidson Andeh of Nigeria is 18th among the World's Lightweight ratings World Boxing Council (WBC).

January 18, 1982:

Economic trees, property and agricultural equipment worth over N500,000 were destroyed in two fire incidents in Benue State.

January 19, 1982:

Mike Ugwu (NPN) Anambra called upon the members of the National Assembly to introduce the penalty for smugglers in the country. According to the legislator, this was the only measure that could save the country's economy.

January 19, 1982:

Workers of the Central Bank continued their strike action for the second day to back up their demand for improved conditions of service.

January 19, 1982:

P. F. Wilmot, the Ahmadu Bello University lecturer who escaped from Kano airport as he was about to be "deported" came out of hiding.

January 19, 1982:

Plans to move to re-name the city of Lagos as Eko were rejected by the Obas of Lagos, Obas Adeyinka Oyekan.

January 19, 1982:

Arrangements have begun for the smooth placement of the present primary six pupils in the Lagos Public School into form one next academic year - 1982/83.

January 20, 1982:

A high-powered Ghanaian delegation flew into Lagos to brief the Federal Government on the events leading to the overthrow of the civilian government of General A. A. Limann.

The delegation was led by Ghana's Chief of Defence Staff and Chairman of the ruling Provisional National Defence Council, (PNDC), Brigadier J. Nunoo-Mensah.

January 20, 1982:

General A. A. Longe, the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation, said that 1,390 applications for car loans with a total value of N7,986,969 had already been approved and paid since the scheme was introduced seven months ago.

The N25 million which the Federal Government allocated to the car loan scheme covered both the salaries and the parastatals.

January 20, 1982:

The Anambra State Civil Service Commission was given a 21-day ultimatum within which to release 1980 and 1981 outstanding promotions of civil servants.

January 20, 1982:

Mr. Victor Masi, the Minister of Finance called on the Department of Customs and Excise to concentrate more on combating the menace of smugglers and their agents and also to ensure that the entire staff lived above board. He also called on the Department to evolve ways to curbing illegal importation of arms and ammunition.

January 21, 1982:

An attempt on the life of the Minister of Commerce, Alhaji Maitama Yussuf, was foiled by a special squad of the Mobile Police. During the battle that raged between the alleged assailants and the Police, three persons believed to be "Vantauri Group" - (the invulnerables) were killed.

January 21, 1982:

Ghana's Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) recalled the country's High Commissioner in Nigeria, Alhaji Youssif Patti.

January 21, 1982:

The N178 million Lagos-Ibadan Expressway fetched the Federal Government more than N34 million in toll fees since it was opened four years ago. The Minister for Works, Professor Sunday Essang said this in Lagos. He further disclosed that the 120 kilometres road was costing about N3.8 million to maintain yearly.

January 22, 1982:

The Senate President, Dr. Joseph Wayas said that there was no limit to the number of requests on new States, and that only the Nigerian populace could determine the number of States they wanted. Dr. Wayas made the clarification in Lagos while speaking to a delegation asking for the creation of a Nassarawa State out of the present Plateau State.

January 22, 1982:

Lawyer Gani Fawehinmi and four other lawyers - Mr. P. C. Magbenwele, Mr. S. O. Apetuye, Mr. O. O. Imoukuede and Dr. M.A. Yusufu were to appear before their profession's disciplinary committee on January 25. They were to face professional charges which were contrary to the Rules and Professional conduct in the Legal profession.

January 22, 1982:

The new Revenue Allocation bill was signed by President Shugu Shagari into law. The Bill was recently passed by the National Assembly following the voiding by the Supreme Court of the Revenue Allocation Act, 1981.

January 22, 1982:

The Anambra State Government spent about N2.6 million on combating the meanly bug disease in the State. The Project Officer of the State Plant Production services made this revelation.

January 22, 1982:

The Methodist Archbishop of Enugu, His Grace Dr. C. M. Dimojo described the crisis in the Methodist Church of Nigeria as personality clashes rather than religious rumpus. He made this remark at an exclusive interview with the Daily Times in Enugu.

January 23, 1982:

President Shugu Shagari called on all states Governments to continue to exercise utmost discipline and prudence in the management of public finances. "It is by so doing that we can hope to realise our social and economic objectives.

The President made the appeal while signing into Law the Revenue Allocation Bill at the State House, Fubadu Road.

January 23, 1982:

Amid Protests, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution to dissolve the 12 man panel appointed to investigate a bribe allegation against some of its members.

The House had set up the Special committee on January 11 to look into allegations that members of its Finance Committee took bribes from the Societe General Surveillance (SGS) to influence decisions on the pre-shipment inspection of Imports Bill passed by the House.

January 23, 1982:

President Shugu Shagari left Lagos for Bauchi on his way to the Yankari Games Reserve for a four day private visit.

January 23, 1982:

A contract for the building of Bauchi State Radio House was signed between the management of the Radio Corporation and SA'A Construction Company, Bauchi. It cost N2 million.

January 23, 1982:

The National Conference of Women Commissioners appealed to all political parties in the country to eschew violence and bitterness in the country's body politics. The woman stated that this was the only way Nigerian politicians could ensure peace and the stability of the country.

January 23, 1982:

President Shugu Shagari swore in two ambassadors at the State House, Ribadu Road, Lagos. They were Hamzat Ahmadu for the Cameroun Republic and Aliaji Zona A. Musa Hindi.

January 24, 1982:

More than 4,000 cases were received yearly by the Federal Public Complaints Commission since it was established in 1975. This was disclosed by the Secretary of the Commission, Alhaji Aminu Kofuma.

January 24, 1982:

The Nigeria Airways announced fares for domestic routes ranging from 10 to 154 percent in some sectors.

January 25, 1982:

The Judicial Tribunal into the fire disaster began public sitting at the International Affairs, Victoria Island.

January 25, 1982:

Universities and other higher learning institutions received the go-ahead to engage in the green revolution. Shugu Shagari flashed the green light at the University of Ibadan convocation read on his behalf by the Minister of Education, Mr. C. O. Odu.

January 25, 1982:

A 90,000 Telephone Community (PARX) A 600 T 100 Lines) was received at the Cross River Breweries Ltd, Cross River State.

January 25, 1982:

Resident Doctors and Consultant University Teaching Hospital (LUTH) resolved not to receive or attend to patients as from February 1, 1982 on account of conditions of shortages.

"It is no longer ethical nor is it in the interest of our patients to continue practice under such conditions," they claimed.

January 26, 1982:

No attempt was made to rescue the victims who were trapped in the collapsed building. The technicians assigned feared the building could collapse on them.

This revelation was made in a statement by the Federal Fire Officer, Mr. Olatunji, at the Belmore Hotel, Lagos, on December 14 fire disaster.

January 26, 1982:

The Chairman of the University of Lagos Teaching Hospital (LUTH) Management Committee, Williams said that he would not be satisfied with the hospital doctors' work until the hospital facilities were improved.

January 26, 1982:

The rector of the Federal Polytechnic, Lagos, M. O. Anyiam was ordered to leave the country.

The Chairman of the College of Education, Ibadan, Alhaji Y. A. B. Olatunji, also said that he would not be satisfied with the financial mismanagement.

January 26, 1982:

About five hundred worked

and a peaceful demonstration at the National Assembly premises in protest against "massive importation of passenger cars".

January 26, 1982:

The Ondo State Government announced that it would introduce purchase tax on hotel services, supermarkets and petroleum fuel.

January 26, 1982:

The Federal Government subsidised the producers of Cocoa in the country to the tune of N70 million in the 1980/81 season. This was revealed by General Manager of the Nigerian Cocoa Board, Akinola Akinsipe.

January 27, 1982:

Only five days after the House of Representatives dissolved the 12-man investigation panel on a charge of alleged mismanagement, the House again passed a resolution reinstating the panel.

The House took a different view when a motion was put on the President to institute an inquiry into the alleged mismanagement. The motion was defeated by an amendment, urging the President to reinstate the dissolved committee.

The amendment was moved by Mr. Mike Ugwu (UPN) and Professor Opeyemi Ola (UPN).

January 27, 1982:

The N2.5 billion Steel Project to be established in Cross River State by the Federal Government will be located at Ikot-Abasi.

Feasibility studies carried out by a team of Nigerian experts recommended Ikot Abasi as the most suitable site for the industry which was expected to produce flat steel.

January 27, 1982:

The Kaduna State branch of the NPN expressed its confidence in President Shehu Shagari's administration. The Congress called for President Shagari's renomination as the NPN's 1983 presidential candidate for the excellent performance of his government.

This call was contained in a Communique issued at the end of the party's Congress held in Zaria.

January 27, 1982:

A Federal Fire Officer, Mr. Oluwale Alademehin, told the Belmore Tribunal that the Republic Building disaster was "an act of sabotage".

According to Mr. Alademehin, two special equipment which should have been used to fight a high-rise building fire disaster of the magnitude of the Republic Building were not employed.

January 28, 1982:

A group of NPP Senators and legislators protested against the actions of the Owerre of Onitsha, Dr. Udo Udo Azikiwe, the National Chairman. Chief

Adeniran Ogunsanya, Governor Jim Nwobodo and nine other top members of the party.

The group christened "Tactical Committee of the NPP" and led by Senator Nathaniel Anah, told the Press that they wanted Dr. Azikiwe, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya, Dr. Alexander Fom, Chief Jim Nwobodo, Chief Sam Mbakwe, Governor Solomon Lar and Chief Ifeanyi Chukwu Emechukwu sacked immediately from the party.

January 28, 1982:

An Ibadan-based publisher, Prince Adekunle Aromolaran was unanimously appointed the Oyo State Deputy Governor, Chief Sunday Afolabi who disclosed this said that the Kingmakers of the State Government had no objection to the choice.

January 28, 1982:

A bilateral agreement between Nigeria and Egypt was signed in Lagos. Chief (Mrs.) Adenike Oyagbola, the Minister for National Planning signed for Nigeria while the Egyptian Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Mohammed El-Atef Nawawi, signed the agreement on behalf of his country.

January 28, 1982:

Republic Building was constructed for the use of G. Capper Limited but the Federal Government bought it over from the firm.

January 28, 1982:

The External Affairs Ministry proposes to establish a foreign service institute for the country.

The institute which would be independent of the Institute of International Affairs, would run a one year programme in foreign services to train Nigerian Diplomats on diplomacy under the atmosphere of Nigerian service as well as make them understand the Country's stand on diplomatic services. A Minister of State in the Ministry, Alhaji Ali Baba disclosed this before the House of Representatives Committee on External Affairs.

January 28, 1982:

The legal practitioners Disciplinary Committee was ordered to stop further proceedings in respect of some complaints involving a Lagos Lawyer, Chief Gani Fawehinmi.

A Lagos High Court Judge, Mr. Justice Ademola Johnson gave the order following a motion filed by Chief Fawehinmi asking for an order to leave to enforce his fundamental human rights enshrined in the constitution.

Justice Johnson ordered that the disciplinary committee should stop further proceeding until final determination of the case in court.

January 28, 1982:

The Federal Government is now determined

ensure increased indigenous participation in the shipping business. Transport Minister, Dr. Umaru Dikko gave the pledge in Lagos at the opening of a two-day national conference of the Nigerian shippers Council.

January 29, 1982:

President Shelu Shagari summoned a meeting of leaders of the five political parties to discuss the issue of creation of new states. Senate President Joseph Wayer announced that a meeting of the leaders was to be held on February 23.

January 29, 1982:

Nigeria lost more than N4.5 billion as demurrage payments and surcharges in 10 years due to chronic congestion at the sea ports.

January 29, 1982:

Seven Policemen in Lagos were summarily dismissed for "grave acts of negligence". They were accused of "dereliction of duty" resulting in the escape of 12 dangerous armed robbery suspects from a Police "Black Maria".

January 29, 1982:

The Managing Director of the Nigeria Airways, Alhaji Muhammad Barure told the Senate Committee on Transport and Aviation that the net deficit of the Airline was N20 million.

January 29, 1982:

The President, Alhaji Shelu Shagari commissioned the N1.6 million Delta Steel Plant at Aladja, near Warri in Bendel State.

January 30, 1982:

President Shelu Shagari said that it was not true that Bendel State had been neglected in the building and maintenance of roads. According to him, since the Federal Government took over some state roads in 1974, it had built more than 1,470 kilometres in Bendel State alone.

January 30, 1982:

The Imo State Governor, Chief Sam Mbakwe warned that, henceforth, any teacher who refused posting would be sacked. "After all, we employ the teachers and we have reasons for transferring them and any teacher who refuses transfer would definitely go."

January 30, 1982:

Employees of Lagos State Government are to be provided with a comprehensive insurance cover to the tune of over N16,000 each. All categories of workers including dispatch riders, road safety corps men, motor cycle riders, fire fighters of the fire service corps, and demolition men were to be involved.

Others were life guard, destitute camp workers, mortuary attendants, X-ray attendants, communicable disease workers and zoo attendants.

The measure was aimed at ensuring efficiency on

the job and to give workers in the discharge of their duties

January 31, 1982:

President Shelu Shagari appealed to well-trained Nigerian Professionals working in foreign countries to return home and help build the country. The President made the call while delivering a lecture on the occasion of the convocation of the University of Benin.

January 31, 1982:

President Shelu Shagari wants to know so as to halt the current practice of Ministers holding more than one portfolio.

The President's Senate Lobbyist, Yakasai, made this clarification to the press.

February 1, 1982:

The former Governor of Bendel State, Ogbemudia declared his intention to return to politics. He also said he might test the waters of the National Party of Nigeria because it is "the only party with a strong national base".

February 1, 1982:

The Federal Government allocated N20 million to the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, for the National Institute for Solar Energy Research.

The allocation was part of the Government's effort to encourage research in solar energy.

February 1, 1982:

Seven Permanent Secretaries and their servants in Sokoto State were transferred in an administrative reshuffle, the first since General Garba Nadama took office 10 weeks ago.

February 1, 1982:

Five lawyers were conferred with the title of Senior Advocate of Nigeria (SAN). They were Nwachukwu Anyanwese, Mr. Henry Nwagwu, Chief Effiong I. E. Ekong, Mr. Peter Side and Mr. Abdullahi Ibrahim.

February 1, 1982:

The Governor of Oyo State, Chief Abacha, in seven newly appointed Judges for the High Court.

The River State Government awarded a contract to a Dutch Company to construct drainage systems in 16 villages.

This was one of the steps taken by the Government to check flood and erosion.

February 1, 1982:

The Director of Customs and Excise, Mr. Musa, said that his department had effectively with the N58 million allocated in the 1982 budget.

Mr. Musa said this before the House of Representatives on Finance and Appropriation in Lagos.

total of N695 million was budgeted for the present last year.

February 2, 1982:

Doctors at the Lagos University Teaching Hospital refused to attend to new patients in the hospital. The doctors' action was to back up their demand for improvement on the facilities in the hospital.

February 2, 1982:

Thirteen Ministerial nominees whose names were submitted to the National Assembly by President Shagari were asked to report for screening at the committee room of the National Assembly.

February 2, 1982:

Minister of Health, Mr. Daniel Ugwu refuted allegation that teaching hospitals in the country were starved of funds.

February 2, 1982:

Oyo State area of the Customs and Excise collected over N35 million from imports and excise last year. The area administrator of the department, Mr. S. O. Bamisaiye disclosed this.

February 2, 1982:

A philanthropic Club for the welfare of the needy and the dignity of man was launched by the students of the University of Lagos. Known as the "Beta Club", it has its major objectives as the promotion of the dignity of man, the welfare of the needy and the development of a sense of awareness and social inter-relationship among members.

February 2, 1982:

Mechanical voting machines may not be used in the general elections.

The executive secretary, to the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDEC), Alhaji Salidu Barda explained that the Commission merely inserted the provision in the Electoral Bill to provide an enabling law for the alternative system of election, then or in the future.

February 2, 1982:

Top public relations consultant, and Lagos State Attorney General, Alhaji Moshood Olanipekun Alli was shot and killed by armed robbers. The armed gang drove away in a white Mercedes Benz car (LA 7374 AJ) after the

February 3, 1982:

The Senate confirmed the appointments of two women and 11 men as ministers.

February 3, 1982:

The killing of a Lagos Public Relations Consultant, Alhaji Moshood Olanipekun Alli, is believed to be a case of

This fact came to light when the Mercedes Benz 230E in which Alhaji Alli met his death was recovered at Ibeju, on the outskirts of Lagos where it was abandoned.

February 3, 1982:

The Federal Government was to recruit teachers from Britain for our institutions of higher learning. To this end, an agreement was signed between the Nigerian and British Governments.

February 3, 1982:

The first phase of the completed Federal Government Low Cost Housing Units at Enugu were handed over to the Federal Ministry of Housing and Environment, Enugu, Anambra State.

February 3, 1982:

A village head, Alhaji Yushau Cirinawa in Kura Local Government area was suspended from office by the Kano State Government for an alleged abuse of office.

February 3, 1982:

Civil Servants in Bendel State began an indefinite strike action to back up their demand for improved conditions of service.

February 3, 1982:

About 40,000 primary and post primary school teachers in Anambra State embarked on an industrial action. The State Chairman of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) Chief C. O. B. Eche said that teachers embarked on the action to "sensitise the government into appreciating the gravity of the teachers' situation, and find permanent answers to the problems".

February 3, 1982:

A BOEING 727 Iberia Airlines aircraft at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Lagos, got involved in a collision with a moving truck. The 57 passengers aboard the aircraft scheduled to fly to Las Palmas were stranded at the airport.

February 3, 1982:

Three parliamentarians begged the Senate Judicial Committee passionately to help increase the votes made to them in the 1982 budget draft. The parliamentarians were the Legal Aid Council, the Law Reform Commission and the Council for Legal Education.

February 4, 1982:

The proposed new states it approved by the National Assembly would take off on October 1, 1983. The Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme told media executives in Lagos.

February 4, 1982:

The Senate President, Dr. Joseph Wanyo called on the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) to make recommendations that would help to better guarantee

and protect the rights of Nigerian citizens. He made the call while declaring open a three-day workshop on human rights, organised by the NBA Human Rights Committee in Lagos.

February 4, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari swore in 13 Ministers whose appointments were approved recently by the Senate.

February 4, 1982:

The Lagos State Government promoted 767 Nurses in various health institutions in the State. This was contained in the State's gazette.

February 4, 1982:

The West African Examinations Council (WAEC) created 10 zonal offices to take charge of examination centres in the country, a spokesman for the Council, Mr. Chike Ezimora said in Lagos.

February 4, 1982:

A Lagos Lawyer, Mr. Fred Egbe, withdrew his membership of the Nigerian Bar Association. He took the decision because of alleged open connivance and secret delight, shown by the executive of the association at his persecution for the past four years.

February 4, 1982:

Two Governors, Jim Nwobodo and Sam Mtakwe were blamed over the closure of Nkalagu Cement Factory in Anambra State. The Minister for Industries, Malam Adamu Ciroma, told the Senate Committee on Commerce and Industries that the non-challant attitudes of the two governors towards the Federal Government consequently led to poor production of the factory.

February 4, 1982:

Two Commissioners in Ondo State took the State Legislature to court over a vote of no-confidence passed on them on January 19 last year.

The plaintiffs were the state Commissioner for House Affairs, Sports and Information, Chief Segun Adegoke and the Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice, Mr. Kayode Aderibigbe respectively.

February 4, 1982:

The Plateau State Government ordered 80,000 tonnes of assorted brand of fertilisers for use in the State during the 1982 farming period.

February 5, 1982:

President Shagari performed the swearing-in ceremony of 13 new Ministers demanding probity from them and their older counterparts.

He told them "You must, like Caesar's wife, be above board in your conduct of work and living style".

February 5, 1982:

Mr. Justice Babatunde Belgore described as "a

wonderful co-incidence" some events on the day the Republic Building was

February 5, 1982:

Nigeria described the allegations with some other countries, plan to not only false and baseless but also the Ministry of External Affairs said the allegation was an attempt to create unity between the two countries in Africa.

February 5, 1982:

President Ahmed Sekou Toure in Lagos for a three day state visit.

February 5, 1982:

Obisia Nwankpa, was fined N200 stood suspended from professional year. His offence was "Gross misconduct before, during and after", his Super Light Weight title fight against of Jamaica in Lagos on December 19.

February 6, 1982:

The Supreme Court dismissed the three State Governments against the ment over the Public Order Act of 1954.

The States were Bendel, Borno and Fatai-Williams who heard the case in their decision.

February 6, 1982:

The Institute of Management (IMT) Enugu was closed down and the ed to leave the Campus. This followed continued demonstration on the Cam

February 6, 1982:

New States may be created by 1983. This was the resolution adopted the end of a meeting of presidents National Assembly and the 1982 Assembly.

February 7, 1982:

Professor Chike Obi, of the University indicated that he may contest the election. "If I am charged with the directing the scientific and technical this country, I will transform Nigeria Japan in 15 years time" - He emphasised.

February 8, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari called Countries to free their economy from foreigners and to invest that contribute their people.

President Shagari said this at the money of the Ahmadu Bello University

ary 8, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari left Lagos for Nairobi, to attend the Organisation of African Unity meeting on Western Sahara and Chad.

ary 9, 1982:

The Inspector-General of Police Mr. Sunday said that he became panicky when he learnt the Police circular on Press censorship. He was embarrassed because he did not believe gagging-anywhere in the World.

ary 9, 1982:

The Federal Government has no plans to gag press or muzzle personal freedom, the Minister of Justice, Mr. E. C. Osamor said and promised the Government would respect constitutional rights of these rights.

ary 9, 1982:

Lagos State was divided into 14 areas for the purpose of levying development charges on land. According to the Land Use Regulations just published in the State's official Gazette, N20,000 or N9.08k per square metre is payable yearly for a half-acre residential or industrial plot of land in Victoria Island, Dolphin Scheme, Apapa G.R.A., Iganmu and

however, N5,000 or N2.47k is payable for a residential plot in Badagry township and Epe.

ary 9, 1982:

Plans had reached advanced Stage for the building of a National Mining Institute in Jos, Plateau State. This was disclosed by the Minister for Mines and Steel, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan.

ary 9, 1982:

The headquarters of the Nigeria Police in Gongola was partially burnt by fire.

ary 9, 1982:

Anambra State Commissioner for Chieftaincy Affairs, Mr. Francis Okoro was shot in the thigh by robbers in his Challet at the Paramount Hotel.

ary 10, 1982:

Police Minister Emmanuel Osamor named a three-man panel to investigate the circumstances surrounding the issuing of a Police circular purporting to gag press.

The three-man panel comprised, Mr. J. E. Uduchi a Permanent Secretary in the Executive office of the President (Chairman) and two others - a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Alhaji Muhammadu Dan and a Senior administrative officer, Mr. Ojukwu.

ary 10, 1982:

The Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Sunday

Adeyemi said that he would resign if it was conclusively proved that he had a fore-knowledge of the Press circular. In his own words, he said "I will sack myself".

February 10, 1982:

The Presidential Adviser on Information, Chief Olu Adebajo, declared before a Senate Committee on Public Enlightenment that it was "too dangerous" to censor the Press.

February 10, 1982:

Dr. C. C. Mojekwu, a one time Attorney-General and Minister of Justice in the former Eastern Nigeria died in a motor-accident at Illinois, United States of America.

February 11, 1982:

Senate President Dr. Joseph Wazas said the Senate would not allow itself to be stampeded or pushed around in respect of the 1981 Electoral Bill.

February 11, 1982:

Mr. Atanda Musa became the first Nigerian to win the Men's Singles title in the Commonwealth Table Tennis Championship. He defeated Zoran Kosanovic of Canada 21-17, 21-23 and 21-19 in this years contest which took place in Bombay, India.

February 11, 1982:

The Nigerian Press Organisation (NPO) called for a Judicial Inquiry into the Police circular on Press censorship.

February 11, 1982:

The allocation of over N508 million in the 1982 budget for the construction of four new steel projects was okayed by the Senate Committee on Appropriation and Finance.

The projects are flat products plant, N359 million, alloy special steel plant, N11 million Aluminium smelter plant, N85 million, and sundry complexes N52 million.

February 13, 1982:

A warm reception was accorded the Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II when he arrived for a six day state visit to Nigeria.

From the Airport to the Stadium, a large crowd lined both sides of the road cheering the Pontiff. The Pope alighted from his A-300 "CANALETS" airbus jetliner at about 4 p.m. and walked into the warm embrace of President Shehu Shagari.

February 13, 1982:

The Managing Director of the New Nigeria Newspapers, Alhaji Tukur Othman, was summoned before the Senate Labour Committee to defend himself on allegation of mismanagement made against him by the workers union of the Company.

February 13, 1982:

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Professor Iya Abubakar resigned his appointment which takes effect from April 15, 1982.

February 13, 1982:

The Federal Government warned all ship owners throughout the world not to deal with a purported Nigeria's London Office for the registration to ships to carry Nigeria flag.

The Minister of State for Transport, Malam Garba Wusachi declared that the said London Office was a "fake" and that the Merchant Shipping Act, 1962 of Nigeria, which is still operative vests the sole responsibility for the registration of all vessels flying Nigerian flag on the Government Inspector of Shipping, whose office is located at the Federal Ministry of Transport.

February 13, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari received the Pope at the State House Lagos. The President said: "We have embarked on a drive for a new revolution aimed at strengthening the moral fibre of our people, which is about Love and brotherhood, honesty, integrity and respect for those traditions that make a nation."

February 14, 1982:

Pope John Paul II ordained 100 priests at a colourful Pontifical High Mass in the Murtala Muhammed Square, Kaduna.

February 14, 1982:

More than 600,000 Christians from all walks of life, converged in Enugu, the Anambra State Capital to welcome Pope John Paul II.

February 15, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari announced a reshuffle of his cabinet. In the changes effective from today, two Ministers were dropped, five new cabinet ministers appointed, nine reposed, while 11 retained their positions.

February 15, 1982:

Governor Jim Nwobodo signed into law the Anambra State Special Development fund Bill in Enugu.

February 15, 1982:

Two traditional rulers in Kwara State were upgraded by the State Governor, Alhaji Adamu Atta.

They are the Emir of Lafiagi in Edu Local Government, Alhaji Saadu Kwam Haliru, and the Chief of Kalma in Baruten, Alhaji Mohammed Takur Omar Ole.

February 16, 1982:

The Pope warned against the exploitation of human misery and ignorance for aims that have nothing to do with human dignity.

"Exploitation of man and of Society is a great

crime against the work of the Cross. Pope Paul II gave the warning in Ibadan to a crowd of Catholics at the Sports ground of Ibadan.

February 16, 1982:

Nigerians were to take over SGS by the Societe Generale de Suresse. The Company was to train more than 100 Nigerians to effect the take-over.

The Vice-President of SGS, Mr. said the five year training would cost 100 million pounds sterling.

February 17, 1982:

The Pope spoke against any form of corruption. Such an action was a sabotage to the economy. Addressing industrialists, businessmen and employees in Lagos, Pope said nothing could replace diligent, efficient hard work.

February 17, 1982:

Non-Nigerians living within our borders were advised to be loyal to the Nigerian Government.

Speaking to non-Nigerian businessmen, Pope declared "Be loyal to Nigeria. Love you. Love Nigeria. Help Nigeria. respect her leaders. Help her to rise. make friends with Nigerians", he stressed.

February 17, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari left Lagos to attend the trade fair that was going on in the Capital.

February 18, 1982:

The Pope left Lagos full of praises and prayers for Nigeria.

He also left a message of love to Nigerians to love one another as God loves them.

February 18, 1982:

The establishment of OGBC of the Ogun State Broadcasting Corporation is illegal, the Chairman of the corporation, Fafolu said.

February 18, 1982:

President Shagari called on foreign investors to establish industries in the country in order to produce finished products.

Speaking at the fourth Kaduna State Fair, President Shagari said, "We need incentives for would-be investors."

February 18, 1982:

A disciplinary Committee of the House of Representatives found a member of the O. Bob-Manuel (NPN Rivers) guilty of corruption.

As part of its disciplinary action, the Committee recommended the removal of Bob-Manuel, the Committee recommended

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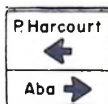
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later should not be placed in any position of leadership in any Committee or sub-committee of the House in which he might be called to serve.

February 19, 1982:

A plot to overthrow the Federal Government was uncovered. Officers of the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO), nipped the plan in the bud, while details of the operation are being worked out.

The coup plan was said to have been masterminded by a Borno businessman.

February 19, 1982:

The Anambra State Government took a stern disciplinary action against 25 members of the state wing of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT).

Six of them were dismissed, eleven retired, three demoted and five others suspended for 12 months without pay.

The State Governor, who announced this at a Press Conference in Enugu, said the action was taken against the teachers for the part they played during the recent strike action of teachers in the state.

February 19, 1982:

Six persons died immediately on the Ios-Kaduna road when a trailer with registration number KN 834 KE rammed into a Toyota Mini-bus with registration number PL 674 BK.

February 19, 1982:

The Permanent site of the Anambra State University of Technology was handed over to a construction firm by the President of the University, Professor K. O. Dike.

February 19, 1982:

The Federal Government ordered that all boards of Government parastatals should "Correct the Over-staffing" now prevailing within them as a matter of urgency.

This was also contained in the government white paper on the Onosode Commission's suggestions.

February 20, 1982:

Commercially oriented parastatals were no longer to receive direct funding through appropriations from the Federal Government. Rather they were expected to finance their operations and expansion programmes from profit generated by them and ploughed back into the business.

This was one of the recommendations accepted by the Federal Government from the Onosode Presidential Commission on Parastatals.

February 20, 1982:

Twenty-six dead persons were among the 100 recipients of this year's national awards conferred by President Shehu Shagari.

February 20, 1982:

No editor or reporter can be compelled to dis-

close his source of information in exceptional circumstances, in Ikeja.

This was part of the ruling given by A. L. A. Balogun, while giving his action filed by the Editor of the House of Representatives and its Clerk of the National Assembly.

February 20, 1982:

The 48th Emir of Katsina, Kabir Usman was installed by the State. Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi.

February 21, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari conferred honours on 188 Nigerians and two foreigners.

The highest award of the Government, the Federal Republic (GCFR) was conferred on the late Military Head of State, General Mohammed, who was assassinated in 1976.

February 21, 1982:

The Chairman of the Daily Times Limited, Alhaji Magaji Dambatta, was conferred with National Theatre, Lagos.

Alhaji Dambatta was conferred the Federal Republic (OFR).

February 22, 1982:

A council Chairman and four members of the House of Representatives, told the House of Representatives that they would support the creation of more States that would be the creation of Kogi State.

They are Mallam Abdul Omale, Dekina Local Government Benue State, Alhaji Idnis Ekpo, Mr. Alhaji Israel Ake.

February 22, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari conferred honours on a Nigerian linguist, a multi-purpose standard ship.

February 23, 1982:

Nigerian made Steel may be produced in Katsina, but some Senators were told. They were to be produced in Katsina and cost three times more than the steel heard that it would cost N200 to produce it there.

February 23, 1982:

The President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, made available for the victims of the Barawa Riots in Kaduna State.

He gave the directive after an inspection tour of Housing Estate.

February 23, 1982:

A 23-year-old Police Corporal from Bendel State, Gbemini Okogie was awarded a national honour for an act of gallantry.

He was presented a second class model of the order of the Nigerian Medal (ONM) by President Shuhari at the National Theatre.

February 24, 1982:

President Shuhari expressed concern over the absence of some party leaders at the meeting held to discuss the issue of creation of more states in the Country.

The party leaders who did not attend are those of UPN and NPP. Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim of the GNPP was later to the meeting after it had been declared closed.

February 24, 1982:

The Minister of Commerce, Alhaji B. M. Yusuf, ended the publication in some dailies that he was unable to perform his functions as a Minister.

February 24, 1982:

A 17-man Committee under the Chairmanship of the Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme was set up to consider the issue of more states in greater detail.

The Committee comprised two representatives of each of the five parties, two representatives of the Federal Executive, two representatives of the Senate, and two representatives of the House of Representatives.

February 25, 1982:

An appeal was made to all the governments in the Country to "exercise restraint in external borrowing until the revenue and external reserves of the Country improve."

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Victor Masi, made the appeal in his address to a conference of commissioners responsible for Finance at Maiduguri.

February 25, 1982:

Mr. David Rockefeller, one of America's leading businessmen and Chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, paid a visit to President Shuhari.

February 25, 1982:

The N10 million suit for alleged libel filed by the late PRP gubernatorial candidate for Imo State during the 1979 elections, Mr. Steve Evuhiocha, against the Daily Times and its former editor, Mr. Momoh, was dismissed by an Umuahia High Court.

February 25, 1982:

The Nigerian Ambassador to Switzerland, Alhaji Ayi Kwande, denied knowledge of the 120,000 naira allegedly to have been given to members of the House of Representatives Finance Committee by the

S.G.S.

February 26, 1982:

A Unity Party of Nigeria top executive has held out a challenge to Professor Ambrose Ali, Governor of Bendel State.

The challenger, Dr. Tunde Obanor, said he "has the mandate of the people of Bendel State" to challenge Governor Ambrose Ali in the 1983 election.

February 26, 1982:

The Senate, sitting as a committee, approved N20 million as special grant to the Lagos State Government. The grant is to assist the State in its dual role as both the State and Federal Capital.

February 27, 1982:

Arms in 360 cartons illegally imported as "agricultural equipment" fell into Police hands in River State and six arrests have been made.

One of the suspects was a business man, picked up in Anambra State. The cartons contained 180,000 short-guns cartridges stored in a container - No. CATU 22704318.

February 27, 1982:

Nigerians aspiring to earn diplomas and University degrees from abroad have been warned to "beware of dupes and fake certificates".

The Federal Government listed three institutions in Cyprus whose diploma certificates were not recognised.

February 28, 1982:

Governor Aperc Aku of Benue State was accused of mis-government and of abandoning the National Party of Nigeria's manifesto and its promises to the people.

Mr. Isaac Shaahu, a former member of the House of Representatives and a former Minister of Commerce and Communications, all in the present administration, told the Sunday Times in an interview.

March 1, 1982:

Striking workers of the National Power Authority (NEPA) were being ordered back to work or face instant dismissals and court prosecution.

The go-back-to-work order was given by the Minister of Mines and Power Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan, who described the current strike action as illegal.

March 1, 1982:

Senate President, Dr. Joseph Wayas described the absence of some political leaders at the meeting on the creation of new states as "unfortunate."

He said that those leaders should realise that the National Assembly had received requests for the creation of new States throughout the country, and it would not be in the interest of their electorate if they backed out.

March 1, 1982:

Doctors at the Lagos University Teaching Hospital refused to attend to out-patients, in continuation of

their industrial action. This action was defiance of the Nigeria Medical Association (NMA) directive, that the doctors should not extend their actions to out-patients.

March 2, 1982:

The Federal Government mobilised and despatched teams of engineers and technicians to NEPA installation to reactivate the various power stations. An announcement from the executive office of the President said this was in pursuance of the assurance given to restore normal electricity supply throughout the country.

March 2, 1982:

The race to 1983 was started. FEDECO — the Federal Electoral Commission set the ball rolling with an invitation to politicians interested in the 1983 election to apply for registration. It said that it was exercising its right in accordance with the provisions of section 78-80 of the Electoral Act of 1977, and section 202 of the constitution. It gave March 21 as the deadline for the FEDECO to receive the applications.

March 3, 1982:

A 20-man team of NEPA technicians and engineers left Lagos for key installations in various parts of the country. The mission was to help restore full electricity supply which had disrupted several amenities, including water supply for six days running.

March 3, 1982:

The House of Representatives rejected a provision of more than N250 million proposed as contingency funds in the 1982 draft budgets. The House unanimously rejected the provision as "the account of money spent from such provisions in the subsequent years were never rendered."

March 3, 1982:

The Senate reduced the N150 million contingency fund for this year to only two million.

In taking that decision, the Senate cut off N148, 980.00 from the bulk sum voted for the President to give financial relief in times of disaster.

March 4, 1982:

Any of the five parties unable to meet constitutional requirements for registration would have its certificate of registration cancelled. Alhaji Saidu Banda, executive secretary of the Federal Electoral Commission dropped the hint.

March 5, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari dispelled rumours that Nigeria intended to invade Ghana or any other country in the world. Addressing a seven-man delegation from Ghana, he said he was anxious to disabuse the minds of all Ghanaians that Nigeria had the intention of invading their country in an attempt to reinstate the over-thrown government of President Hilla

Liman.

March 6, 1982:

Top notchers of the UPN convened to celebrate the 73rd birthday anniversary of Femi Awolowo.

March 7, 1982:

The Green Eagles of Nigeria lost 3-0 to suddenly emerge favourites for the African Cup of Nations title in Egypt.

March 8, 1982:

All the 23 local government councils were dissolved. The dissolution of Governor Lateef Jakande in compliance with a judgment of a Lagos High Court.

March 8, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari advocated a process in Nigeria, the plea, in his opening of the all Nigerian judges conference in Lagos, said civil process and criminal process were divergent and, in some cases, outdated.

March 8, 1982:

The House of Representatives approved N100 million for the completion of the Third Lagos State Development Fund. The amount was part of a N1 billion approved as a Contingency Fund.

March 9, 1982:

Two sub-committees viz political and administrative were set up to examine the process relating to the creation of new states. The committees were set-up after six hours of deliberation by a man committee on the creation of new states.

March 9, 1982:

A new Local Government (Amendment) Bill was passed by Lagos State Legislators. Among the 23 new men were named to head the new Local Government Management Committee.

March 9, 1982:

The House of Representatives passed the Appropriation Bill. The Bill provides for the consolidated Revenue Fund for 1982 from more than 6.7 million.

The Bill, was however, slightly amended to increase estimate of over N100 million.

March 10, 1982:

The Senate decided that political parties apply individually to the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) for symbols.

With a deafening voice, the Senate amended clause 83 of the Electoral Commission Bill to recognise a party that commanded a simple majority of members in national and state assemblies.

10, 1982:

House of Representatives passed a resolution the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) and the deadline for the registration of political parties to 12 months prior to the date of the next election. The commission had already made an announcement fixing March 22 as the closing date for receiving applications for the registration of political parties.

11, 1982:

The involvement of all political parties in the election of new states in the country would facilitate the exercise, the Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee (CDC), Chief F.R.A. Williams told the House of Representatives Committee on creation of new states. He said the hurdle on the provision of section 8, of the constitution could only be jumped by the consensus of all political parties.

11:

A coup by an army-police "Liberation" group led by sergeant-major overthrew the ruling National Party Council in the former Dutch colony of Suriname.

12:

At the summit of the leaders of the UPN, NPP, GNPP and PDP at Maiduguri, Borno State decided to form an alliance of the four parties to be called the Progressive States Alliance (PPA).

13:

The Chairman of the FEDECO, Mr. Justice Victor O. Whiskey said in Benin that March 22 "is not desirable for intending political parties to obtain registration forms".

Further, he said, any of such association wishing to obtain forms for registration as political parties could do so anytime even during the election period.

13:

The Nigerian Bar Association, Lagos Branch, drew up a comprehensive programme to review the political activities of the country. Part of the programme was to set up legal clinics in Lagos State, opened to the public for free legal advice.

14:

Professor Tam David-West said in Abeokuta that the present fashion among state governments to establish universities without financial consideration was disastrous for the country's future education.

15:

Nigerian manufacturers accused some Japanese companies of collaboration with some indigenous businessmen to sabotage the country's economy.

The manufacturers who were in the galvanised sheets industry, claimed that the Japanese companies were pursuing a deliberate policy of smuggling

into the country thousands of tonnes of galvanised sheets.

March 15:

The National Chairman of the National Party of Nigeria, Chief Adisa Akinloye predicted the doom of the alignment of the four parties, saying that it "is an illusion. The meeting of minds of the destructive cabal will always be an illusion".

March 15:

President Shehu Shagari's request for the extension of the withdrawal date of Nigerian soldiers in Chad threw the Senate into turmoil.

Most of the Senators kicked against considering the request until "facts and figures on our soldiers are received".

March 16, 1982:

Twelve members of the National Assembly Joint Finance Committee staged a walk-out, over what they termed an "Unconstitutional Procedure" adopted during the meeting.

March 17 1982:

The Federal Government lifted its embargo on employment into senior grade levels in the Federal Ministries and Parastatals.

March 17, 1982:

The Daily Times was honoured with a special award for its editorial excellence and balanced coverage of events affecting the cause of humanity. The award was made by the Population Action Council, a division of a World International Organisation (WIO) in Washington D.C.

March 18, 1982:

A Lagos-based businessman, Alhaji Zanna Bukai Umaru Mandara, who was alleged to have been involved in a coup plan against the Federal Government was refused bail by the Federal High Court in Lagos.

March 18, 1982:

The Senate adopted a motion to invite the Minister in-charge of Police Affairs, Alhaji Ndagi Manudu, to come and say what actions he had taken to beat down what senators called the "alarming increase of armed robbery in the country."

March 18, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari declared in Bonn, West Germany, that Nigeria, and indeed the Third World, had been unfairly depicted by foreign media. According to the President, much of what had been "written" and said about us in the media are based on impressions of casual and ill-informed visitors, which could never by any stretch of the imagination, reflect the true opposition of things in Nigeria."

March 19, 1982:

Ghana clinched the 13th Cup of Nations soccer title in Tripoli pipping hosts Libya 8-7 on penalty.

Mohammed Ershad, took power in Dacca, dissolving the council of ministers and parliament and proclaiming martial law.

March 25, 1982:

The leadership of the Great Niger (GNPP) in the Senate changed for the first time in 1979. Senator Mahamud Waziri was elected national chairman of the party and is now Senate leader.

March 26, 1982:

The Chairman of Federal Elections (FEDECO), Mr. Justice Victor O. Makurdi that none of the local governments after October 1, 1979 would be members of the Commission for the purpose of nominating and electing members of the Commission.

March 26, 1982:

The Federal Government reassured there was no cause for panic over movements in the economy. Alhaji Shehu the Federal Government was quite determined to deal adequately with

March 27, 1982:

In a keynote address to the accountant-General of the Federation David Dafinone, blamed the unemploying situation in the country on the structure of the finance ministries, and the Accountant-General therein.

March 29, 1982:

Frozen and canned fish was placed under government inspection with immediate effect.

Bank of Nigeria announced. The
also re-introduced on spare part
and books.

March 29, 1982:

A fresh legal battle over the new constitution in Lagos State began at the Lagos High Court on March 27, 1982. The battle was between Prince Sule Alhaji Rasaki Omole, Chief Sule Lateef Shobayo on one hand and Attorney-General and Commissioner of Lagos State, Mr. J. A. O. Ojo on the other.

March 30, 1982:

The Chairman of the National (NSC) assumed the duties of the And the acting director, Dr. A therefore deployed, on a full-time nal Institute of Sports, of which nal principal since its inception."

March 30, 1982:

The family of the Oni of Ife, declared that nothing was wrong health.

The Bangladesh Army Chief Lt. General Hossain

family was reacting to the publications in the Times of March 28, Sunday Concord of the State, and Daily Times of March 29 that Oba was critically ill.

30, 1982:

Eight rates negotiations started in Lagos between a regional negotiating committee of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport, and the Kingdom West Africa Lines Conference (WAL).

31, 1982:

President Shahu Shagari directed that the new rules imposed by the Central Bank of Nigeria on the registration of new form "M" and open new Letters of Credit be lifted by the middle of

31, 1982:

External debts owed by states and guaranteed by Federal Government currently stood at N3.539 million. Finance Minister, Mr. Victor Igase Masi, made the disclosure, expressed anxiety on the fiscal position of the states.

1, 1982:

Chief Adebisi Ogedengbe the Minister of Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture declared "there is nothing like an acting Chairman of National Sports Commission (NSC). Even if such existed, a purported deployment by the Chief Executive of the commission would be ultra vires and, therefore, of no effect."

1, 1982:

The present constitution did not empower a member to declare a legislator's seat vacant in any House of Assembly in the Country. A Benin High Judge Mr. Justice Rufus Ogbobine, declared invalid while delivering judgement in an action brought against the Speaker of the Bendel State House of Assembly, Chief Benson Alegbe.

1, 1982:

The Senate went on Easter recess. The motion for a two week recess was moved by Senator Dafinone and unanimously adopted by the Senate.

2, 1982:

The Onitsha High Court declared that the title "ruler" for some members of the various traditional houses in the country was unconstitutional. Hence, any litigation brought against such members using the name, must therefore be improper and invalid, the court ruled.

2, 1982:

Law and order broke down in the House of Representatives as members manhandled the Speaker, Chief Edwin Ume-Ezeoke. In the scuffle that ensued,

the Mace, which is the symbol of the authority of the House was smashed.

April 2, 1982:

The University education career of the 1982/83 Miss Nigeria, 19 year-old Miss Tokunbo Onanuga crumbled. This followed irregularities discovered in her stated results both at the GCE Ordinary and Advanced levels.

April 3, 1982:

An unidentified Israeli diplomat was shot and killed in a street near his Paris Home by a young woman in the presence of his wife and eight-year-old daughter.

April 4, 1982:

Nigeria topped the medals table among the seven nations with four gold, three silver and three bronze ahead of Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast on the final day of the supreme council in Africa Zone Three boxing championships for Siper Trophy in Quagga.

April 5, 1982:

At the opening of a three-day conference on Nigeria's International boundaries at the Institute of International Affairs, Lagos, Dr. Wayas said that it was a misconception to think that Nigeria was broke, or "that we are in total economic chaos".

April 5, 1982:

Lord Carington resigned as British foreign Secretary. His resignation followed Argentina's seizure of the British-ruled Falklands Islands last Friday.

April 6, 1982:

At the end of six-hour meeting of political party leaders in Lagos, a communique issued disclosed that a time-table which would lead to the creation of new states by next March were worked out, and that President Shahu Shagari would assent to an Act of the National Assembly creating new States by that date.

April 7, 1982:

The naira would not be devalued despite the present state of the country's economy, declared Vice-President Alex Ekwueme. Dr. Ekwueme disclosed that the issue of devaluation of the naira had been thoroughly examined by, economic experts and they came to conclusion that it was not in the interest of the nation to devalue.

April 7, 1982:

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was standing solidly behind Nigeria to weather through the current "oil storm". President Shagari also said the OPEC was leaving no stone unturned, to prevent the developed nations from destabilising the organisation.

April 7, 1982:

Magistrates in Ondo State began a sit-in-chamber action, to back up their demand for better services.

conditions.

April 7, 1982:

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher rejected an opposition Labour's demand for her resignation over Argentina seizure of the Falkland Islands. She was quoted as saying "No, now is the time for strength and resolution".

April 8, 1982:

The NPN declared in Lagos that its primary concern "is the peace, stability, unity and progress of the nation". The national Secretary of the party, Alhaji Sulema Takuma, said these were the pre-requisites for any purposeful development and progress.

April 8, 1982:

The NPN was not perturbed by the merge or alliance of the UPN, NPP, GNPP and the Imoudu-led faction of the PRP. Alhaji Takuma said that his party was fully armed with all conceivable democratic armament "to fight and obliterate once and for all, these charlatans and progressive non-starters". He described the alliance of the four parties "as an ignition point for disorder".

April 8, 1982:

Nigeria's best interests were not served by a state of journalism that bordered on recklessness, President Shugu Shagari declared in Markurdi at the commissioning of a newspaper - "Nigerian Voice".

He pointed out that there were instances too numerous to recount when newspapers had carried stories that were manifestations of fantasy and also mischievous reporting sometimes to the alarm or detriment of the public.

April 9, 1982:

The Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO), despatched letters of acknowledgement to some of the political groups that had returned their completed registration forms to the commission's head-quarters in Lagos.

April 10, 1982:

President Shugu Shagari described the alliance of UPN, NPP, GNPP and the Imoudu faction of the PRP as "an alliance of three hyenas's President Shagari said that "the hyenas" would either tear themselves to pieces or destroy the thing they were fighting for. He made the remark at the graveside of the late Senator J. S. Tarka, in Gboko, Benue State while addressing his first political rally there since his election as President in 1979.

April 11, 1982:

The Resurrection of Jesus Christ from death is the greatest event in Christianity, the Catholic Bishop of Jos, the Right Rev. G. G. Gnakpa said.

The Bishop said that by rising from death, Jesus Christ proved beyond the shadow of doubt, his divinity, and set a seal on His claims and teachings.

April 12, 1982:

Industrialised countries were tagging the efforts of the OPEC nations. The President of the International Union (IPU) Dr. Rafael Caldera said propaganda against the OPEC organisation needed to be solidified to oppress from developed countries.

April 13, 1982:

The Inter-Parliamentary Union began at the National Theatre, Lagos.

April 13, 1982:

Relations of patients on admission to the University Teaching Hospital (UTH) by at the hospital complex. They said hospital doctors would carry out to discharge en-masse patients on admission.

April 13, 1982:

Israeli delegates to the Lagos hidden from view. They were said the opening ceremony at the Iganmu, but nobody could pick them full of delegates, because they hid them.

April 14, 1982:

Five members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union called for a round table conference halting the craze for arms race, weapons. Some members also urged governments to declare their renunciation of the use or threat of national relations and for the peaceful differences between states.

April 14, 1982:

At the launching and distribution office to the newly created 23 management committees at the Governor Alhaji Lateef Jakande's the management committees due state assembly made the law while the requirement of the constitution.

April 15, 1982:

The Spiritual head of the Communion, Dr. Robert Runcie, a two-week pastoral visit.

April 15, 1982:

The Legal Practitioners Division of the Nigerian Bar Association determining allegations of professional misconduct against a Lagos Lawyer, Chief Corder to this effect was given at by Mr. Justice Ademola Johnson.

6, 1982:

Federal High Court Overruled the preliminary motion raised by Chief Rotimi Williams (SAN), defence counsel to Alhaji Mandara, that his could not be tried under the charges brought against him.

16, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari expressed satisfaction with the Archbishop's spirit of religious tolerance. He told the visiting Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. Robert Runcie who gave him a courtesy call. "With our diversity as a nation, there is still a great deal of tolerance here. And cherish democracy, wisdom and our constitution, for we have ourselves evolved."

17, 1982:

The Spiritual Head of World Anglican Communion, Reverend Dr. Robert Runcie openly condemned apartheid. He stressed that the doctrine of apartheid was 'an insult to God, and an insult to man, whom God dignifies'.

17, 1982:

The visiting Archbishop of Canterbury Most Rev. Robert Runcie unveiled the tombstone of the first African Bishop, the late Rt. Rev. Samuel Ajayi Crowther at the premises of the Cathedral Church of Christ, Lagos, during an ecumenical service.

19, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari presented an "Enabling Bill" to a special joint session of the National Assembly. In the five-clause Bill, he asked the National Assembly to empower him to issue "provisional orders" to protect the national economy from worsening.

20, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari ordered that unutilized driving licences should be returned immediately. All holders of such licences were required to submit them to the Ministry of Commerce before the end of the month for review and validation.

20, 1982:

The Basic Travel Allowance (BAT) was slashed to N2,500 per adult, while business allowance was further reduced to N2,500 a year.

The BAT was reduced to N800 per adult during President Shehu Shagari's budget speech on December 19, 1982.

20, 1982:

Eleven private jetties were closed down with immediate effect. This was one of the stern measures announced by President Shagari in view of the present economic crisis and the increasing wave of smuggling in the country.

21, 1982:

Small vans imported into the country were made to pay 100 percent import duty. Pick-up vans of

various makes were to suffer the same fate.

April 21, 1982:

Any vessel which violated the new order on closure of private jetties would be sunk, the Transport Minister, Dr. Umaru Dikko declared in Lagos. He was sure that no vessel discharged at any private jetty throughout the country.

April 21, 1982:

At the meeting of the Nigerian Medical Association, the national President, Dr. Bayo Banjo attacked top civil servants and public officers going overseas for treatment at public expense. He argued that the officials not only wasted foreign exchange but slowed down the development of medical facilities in the country.

April 22, 1982:

The GNPP Leader, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim declared himself a presidential candidate for 1983 election. He said he would contest the election either on the platform of the GNPP or the PPP, "if I am convinced of PPP".

April 23, 1982:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Chief Edwin Ume-Ezeoke told the National Assembly Correspondents that a plan to assassinate him was not unconnected with efforts of members of the so-called "Ezeoke-must-go" Committee that broke the mace on April 2.

April 23, 1982:

The dust over the sources of allegation of forgery against the current Miss Nigeria, Miss Adetokunbo Oluwakemi Onanuga was cleared by the Joint Admission and Matriculation Board (JAMB).

According to the Registrar of the board Mr. Michael S. Angulu, the irregularities were discovered by a "married lady principal assistant registrar" after which he ordered an investigation.

April 23, 1982:

Nigeria belongs to everybody and no one person or group of persons have no monopoly of answers to all the problems of humanity.

The National Secretary of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) Alhaji Suleman Takuma, made this remark while briefing the press on the recent austerity measures taken by the federal government to redeem the nation's economic depression.

April 24, 1982:

Lack of financial discipline in the whole system of the Federal Government led to the present economic depression in the country. This was the view expressed by Senator Jonathan Odebiyi, UPN Senator and Leader.

April 24, 1982:

Any solution to the Chadian conflict would have to include a demilitarisation of all political - Military factions in the country, including the rebel armed forces of the North (FAN). Chadian economy and Finance Minister Michel Ngangbet Komaye said in Yaounde.

April 24, 1982:

The United States warned the United Nations that it would withdraw all financial and political support for the organisation if Israel is expelled.

April 25, 1982:

Israeli troops completed their pull-out from the Sinai peninsula, after evicting the last group of Israeli militants protesting the withdrawal.

April 26, 1982:

Anxious spectators who trooped into the House of Representatives to see "action" went away disappointed when the House adjourned abruptly without debating Speaker Edwin Ume-Ezeoke's rumoured impeachment move.

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April 26, 1982:

Senator David Dafinone, NPN-Bendel warned governments against sacrificing merit and efficiency for national character when considering top appointments.

April 26, 1982:

The Minister of Information Malam Garba Wusishi reiterated that the Federal Government would not interfere with the function of the mass media.

April 26, 1982:

Dr. Clement Isong, the Governor of Cross River State suggested that state governments as employers of labour, be allowed to negotiate "the price at which they hire labour". He was speaking at a symposium titled "National conference on Problems of Political stability and the future of the second Republic."

April 27, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari made further modification of the adaptation of Public Order Act 1981. By the modification, the President substituted "after consultation with the Governor of a state" for "with

concurrence of the Governor of a state "as previously contained in the 1981 Public Order Adaptation Act"

April 27, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari signed into law the 1982 Appropriation Bill. Chief Justice of Nigeria Mr. Justice Atanda Fatai-Williams said that the Supreme Court would no longer entertain any breach of the Supreme Court Rules 1977 of September 1977. One of the provisions of the rules touched on non-compliance with time of appeal or time allowed to file briefs of argument.

April 28, 1982:

Dr. Kingsley Mbadiwe warned the NPP leader Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe to beware. Dr. Mbadiwe said "I am satisfied that I have done my best to absolve Dr. Azikiwe from self-destruction for five years."

April 28, 1982:

The Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme appealed to all Nigerian students to emulate the spirit of self-reliance, resourcefulness and responsibility as exemplified by the Sigma Club. He added that it was by so doing that they could be found truly worthy of character and learning.

April 28, 1982:

The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Menachem Begin said that he would propose a new law making it illegal in the near future to evacuate or dismantle any Jewish settlement in the occupied territories. He said that the recent evacuation of settlements in Northern Sinai was an exceptional case which would not reoccur.

April 29, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari assured the people of Ondo State that the presence of the Federal Government would further be felt when two major projects in the area were completed. The projects were a N35 million 356-bed university teaching hospital, and the Federal Polytechnic, both of which were to be sited at Ado-Ekiti.

April 29, 1982:

Governor Lateef Jakande of Lagos State advised doctors to pursue specialist courses rather than be interested in business activities. He noted that many physicians in the past neither attempted to better themselves in the medical field nor aspired to specialise. The Governor gave the advice while receiving in audience, members of the Executive Committee of the West African College of Physicians (WACP).

April 29, 1982:

Private school proprietors in Lagos scored another victory in their legal battle over the control and administration of private schools in the state.

In a judgment, the Federal High Court of Appellate Jurisdiction unanimously upheld the appeal lodged by the private school owners in the state against the decision of the Ikeja High Court, which last year summarily



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missed their action against the Lagos State Government over the control of private schools in the state.

April 30, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari reaffirmed the confidence of his administration in university autonomy. He said "In a developing country like ours, it is redictric to see university autonomy in the sense of intellectual freedom of professors and students to undertake research".

April 30, 1982:

The impeachment of Governor Balatube Musa of Kaduna State, would be in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution, Alhaji Dauda Mani, the majority leader of Kaduna State House of Assembly said.

He said it would be unconstitutional on the part of the Assembly to allow the governor to serve his term after he had allegedly violated the constitution.

April 30, 1982:

The Acting Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Sunday Adewusi expressed gratitude to President Shehu Shagari for the special allocation of N87 million made to the police to fight crime. He also thanked the National Assembly for approving the allocation and promised that it would be put to the best use.

May 1, 1982:

Nigeria's labour leader, Hassan Sunmonu, told a gathering of Nigerian workers at May Day rally, that the present economic situation should not be used as "a pretext to further tighten the already tightened belt of workers".

May 1, 1982:

"Pirates and smugglers at the Nigerian Ports, will henceforth face a tough time," President Shehu Shagari warned while opening the N48,654,002 million Sapele, Bendel State. He directed that mobile para-military body be set up as a matter of urgency to deal with pirates and smugglers who attack vessels on the roadsteads to the ports.

May 2, 1982:

An Indian businessman, Purshotam Waswani was convicted for imitating Nigerian currency notes into plastic portraits.

May 3, 1982:

The national publicity secretary of the NPN, Mr. Simon Shango, said that the economic crisis in the country originated from the glut in the international oil market. The NPN said that the pattern of the Federal Government expenditure did not show evidence of financial recklessness.

May 4, 1982:

The Lagos State Chairman and gubernatorial candidate of the Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) Mr. Ara Noibi resigned his membership with immediate effect.

May 4, 1982:

The Public Petitions and Enquiries Committee of the Lagos State House of Assembly was given the uphill task of providing solutions to the menace of robbery in the state.

In addition the committee would advise the government on steps to be taken to rid the state of notorious elements.

May 4, 1982:

The Federal Government donated N1,120,500 to the Nigerian Labour Congress, to enable the congress execute its programmes. This subvention was channeled through the Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity, and was already reflected in the Federal budget.

May 5, 1982:

The quota system of admission into Federal universities and the award of Federal scholarship, was a violation of the Constitution a frontline political issue, Dr. J. O. J. Okezie declared in Owerri.

May 5, 1982:

Governor Bola Ige of Oyo State urged the Nigerian Labour Congress not to allow any political party to infiltrate into its different unions.

May 6, 1982:

The leader of the GNPP, Alhaji Wasiri Ibrahim announced that the aim of the UPN, NPP and other party to form an alliance had collapsed.

May 6, 1982:

The Progressive Parties Alliance will not be able to achieve the much desired unity of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, neither its economic or political progress. "This was the communique issued at the end of a state executive committee meeting of the GNPP in Maiduguri.

May 6, 1982:

The controversial 1981 Marriage (Amendment) Bill, suffered defeat in the House of Representatives after three days of exhaustive debate.

Before meeting its "very much expected" defeat, the Bill had equally suffered stiff opposition from a majority of members of the House.

May 7, 1982:

Officers and men of the Nigerian Army were banned from wearing vests or any other items of clothing bearing political symbols.

May 7, 1982:

The Kaduna State Government announced a 10 per cent cut in the salaries and allowances of the governor, his deputy, and commissioners, as part of measures to improve "the worsening financial situation" in the state.

May 8, 1982:

Conciliatory talks, aimed at ending the two-year-old crisis in the Nigerian Union of Journalist began.

With Alhaji Jose at the peace meeting, was a one-time President of the NUJ, Chief Michael Asaju, the Director of the Nigeria Institute of Journalism (NIJ), Mr. Gabriel Ogunshakan and the union's national secretary, Mr. Jola Ogunlusi.

May 9, 1982:

The British Defence Ministry categorically denied that British forces had invaded the Falkland Islands, but did not dismiss the possibility that there had been limited military action earlier.

May 9, 1982:

The Babatunde Jose panel, finding ways to end the two-year-old feud in the Nigeria Union of Journalists (NUJ), wound up its sitting in Lagos after hearing the parties to the dispute.

May 9, 1982:

Prof. Chike Obi said that he would ensure that all beer industries in Nigeria collapsed, if he found himself in position of authority.

May 10, 1982:

President Shchu Shagari sent a letter to the Senate, informing the members of his intention to cut the salaries of political office holders.

If the request is granted, all political office holders including Mr. President, the Vice-President, ministers and special advisers, would sacrifice 12½ per cent of their salaries, effective from last month.

May 10, 1982:

The 24-man National Assembly reconciliation team on the 1982 Electoral Bill, which resumed sitting was urged to approve the participation of independent candidates in the 1983 general elections.

May 10, 1982:

The House of Representatives stressed that all the requests for new states presented to the National Assembly were in compliance with the provisions of the constitution.

May 10, 1982:

The wife of the national secretary general of the UPN, and one of those recently granted state pardon, Mrs Helen Gomwalk, declared for the NPN.

May 10, 1982:

The police was directed to investigate an alleged N10 million fraud during the FESTAC 77. The House of Representatives adopted the report of the committee on Public Petitions, which recommended that an allegation that the Special FESTAC Task Force embezzled over N10 million, be referred to the police for investigation.

May 11, 1982:

The National Assembly Joint Committee, deliberating on the 1981 Electoral Bill, rejected the House of Representatives amendments, which allowed independent candidates to submit relevant documents to FEDECO.

May 11, 1982:

The National Assembly's Joint Committee on the Electoral Bill, declared with a vote of 12-11 to rescind the earlier amendment made by the House of Representatives, that the executive secretary of FEDECO shall be appointed by the Commission, and not by the President. The President could now appoint FEDECO's Executive Secretary.

May 12, 1982:

The Progressive Parties Alliance (PPA), was to present a common list of candidates for the five elections to be contested next year.

This was one of the 14-points resolution adopted at its meeting which ended in Lagos.

The Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, laid the foundation stone of the Lagos Thermal Power Station, reputed to be the largest single power plant in the country, with capacity of 1,320 megawatts.

May 12, 1982:

Teachers in Federal-owned secondary institutions embarked on an industrial action, demanding better conditions of service.

May 14, 1982:

"The present austerity measures will affect all institutions of the Federal Government including the Universities". This was disclosed by President Shchu Shagari in his address at the opening of the faculty of physical Science Building, of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

May 14, 1982:

Assembly correspondents, covering the Kwara State House, walked out on the Speaker, Alhaji, Shehu Usman, for using uncomplimentary languages against them.

May 14, 1982:

Alhaji Tanko Yakasai, the President's lobbyist at the Senate, said that any council set up to censor government-controlled media during and after elections would be "lifeless". He was commenting on the decision of the National Assembly Joint Committee on the Electoral Bill that, "all mass media controlled by the Federal and State governments, shall be brought under a National Advisory Council, three months before, and a month after an election".

May 15, 1982:

The Oyo State Governor, Chief Bola Ige, called on Ijeshas to continue to intensify their self-help "programme spirit". He said they should not allow the age long tradition of self-help, for which they were

identified to stop. This statement was made at Adimula Square Ilesha, during the Iwuye ceremony and presentation of instrument and staff of office to the Owa Obokun of Ileshaland, Oba Adekunle Aromolaran.

May 17, 1982:

A notice of impeachment and the removal of the Rivers State Governor, Chief Melford Okilo, and his deputy, Dr. Frank Eke, was laid before the state legislature.

Signed by 14 out of the 36 members of the House, the Sponsors were made up of 12 NPP legislators, one NPN and the only UPN legislator.

May 17, 1982:

The National Economic Council (NEC), met in Lagos with the obvious aim of discussing current economic measures as they affect the state governments.

The meeting which had the vice-president, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, at its head, kept both its agenda and proceedings secret from anxious newsmen.

May 17, 1982:

Members of the House of Representatives rejected a 10-per-cent cut in their salaries.

A motion that sought to effect the cut was thrown out by a vote of 133 against 57.

May 18, 1982:

The former "biafrian" leader, Mr. Chukwuemeka Ojukwu was free to return home. This followed the ratification of President Shehu Shagari's recommendation, asking for the pardon of the self-exiled secessionist leader, by the National Council of States, at the end of its meeting in Lagos.

May 18, 1982:

The Deputy Governor of Lagos State, could perform similar duties of a commissioner. This was the specification of a Bill passed by the Lagos State House of Assembly, and sent to the Governor for assent.

May 18, 1982:

The first President of Independent Nigeria, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, was invested with the award of the Grand Commander of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GCFR). He was decorated with the award by President Shehu Shagari.

May 19, 1982:

Barely 24 hours after Mr. Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu was granted state pardon, Nigerian border posts and overseas missions were alerted of the government directives.

May 19, 1982:

The demand for Eko State from the present State joined scores of other requests now pending before the National Assembly.

May 19, 1982:

Negotiations between the Federal Government and the university teachers on a new salary award into a deadlock.

This followed an outright rejection by Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) three-point proposal tabled by the Vice-President Dr. Alex Ekwueme, at the first round of talks.

May 20, 1982:

Former Head of State, Yakubu Gowon, p.2, President Shehu Shagari, for his magnanimity in granting pardon to Mr. Chukwuemeka Ojukwu, p.1 Gowon who himself was given a state pardon p.2 October, was speaking in an interview in London.

May 20, 1982:

153 NPN members of the House of Representatives joined their PRP colleagues in surrendering 10 per cent of their salaries in aid of Nigeria's sick economy.

May 20, 1982:

New guidelines of Federal spendings announced. They suspended all new projects not started - unless a specific case is made to the cabinet budget committee, through the budget department. The guidelines, especially for the release of funds for carrying out capital projects, would be in force until December.

May 20, 1982:

A UPN legislator in Bendel State, Mr. I. Okonjo objected to a 10 per cent cut in his salary. Okonjo said he would not allow a 10 kobo deduction "until I know how much of the N360 million budgetary allocation and N174 million external borrowings for 1981 financial year was spent in my constituency."

May 21, 1982:

Madam Grace Ojukwu, mother of the ex-Biafran leader, Mr. Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu, expressed profound gratitude to President Shehu Shagari and other members of the National Council of States, over the clemency granted her son.

May 21, 1982:

A motion, seeking the Federal Government's to compel contractors to donate 10 per cent of the value of their contracts towards revamping the nation's economy was tabled before the House of Representatives.

May 21, 1982:

Governor Melford Okilo replied to the 10 allegations of official misconduct in the impeachment

ce served on him by the House of Assembly.

23, 1982:

Mr. Mark Gimson Oghoghome alias 'Speedy tch', was buried in Lagos.

24, 1982:

The Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO), entered the Nigeria Advance Party (NAP) as a political party.

FEDECO also re-registered the existing five political parties NPN, UPN, NPP, GNPP and PRP.

24, 1982:

The Supreme Court dismissed a motion by the former Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Balarabe Musa, for an order to file an additional grounds of appeal against his impeachment.

25, 1982:

The Bill that would regulate the procedure for the creation of new states was tabled in the Senate.

25, 1982:

The Senate Committee on Transport and Aviation, issued documents relating to all wet-ust aircraft to Nigeria Airways.

The call for documents followed suspected shady deals in the recent wet-list Boeing 747, which was now giving the airline "a lot of trouble".

26, 1982:

PP and GNPP were now planning to merge under the name of the Progressive People's Party (PPP).

Party sources said that a national congress of the parties scheduled for June 12, in Kano, might be formally to FEDECO for a merger into a single party with the name "Progressive People's Party".

26, 1982:

A motion, formally urging the Rivers State House of Assembly to investigate allegations of impeachment offences by Governor Melford Okilo and his deputy, Dr. Frank Eke, was defeated by 19 votes to 10.

26, 1982:

It was made illegal to print, sell or trade in tickets connected with public transport dues in Lagos, and illegal for any person or authority to collect any money in any public place from any class of public transport or driver until further notice, as a result of a resolution undertaken signed by all the leaders of the road transport unions in the state, with the state police and.

26, 1982:

Foremost, labour leader, Alhaji Harun Popoola

Adebola, died in a private Lagos Hospital at the age of 66 years.

May 26, 1982:

The Premier of the defunct Eastern Region, Dr. Michael Iheowukara Okpara, gave presidential government in Nigeria a pass mark. He believed that the system was better than cabinet government for Nigeria and could make the country stable.

May 27, 1982:

The Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO), now worked out a formula to ward off any attempt to rig next year's elections. Under the formula, electors were to cast their votes wherever they were registered.

May 27, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari left Lagos for Cotonou, Benin Republic, to attend the ECOWAS heads of state summit.

May 27, 1982:

Activities marking this year's Children's Day were rounded off with parade of school children in different parts of the country.

May 27, 1982:

Malam Abdulhameed Sanni - Nigerian Advance Party (NAP)'s general secretary, said that it was not the wish of the party to merge or ally with any of the old parties so as not to be "contaminated".

May 28, 1982:

Any political association disqualified by the Federal Electoral Commission last Monday, was free to reapply to the commission if it felt it could scale the hurdle on second attempt.

May 28, 1982:

Nigeria added three more war ships to her naval fleet. The three ships viz. Ekun, Anyam and Siri - meaning tiger in Nigerian three main languages, sailed into Nigerian waters at Apapa from France.

May 28, 1982:

Pope John Paul II arrived in London at the start of a historic six-day visit to Britain. Within hours of his arrival, he was in Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral, celebrating the first papal mass to be held in Britain, where Christian communities were set up some 1500 years ago but broke with the Vatican in 1534.

May 28, 1982:

President Mathew Kerekou of Benin Republic, was unanimously elected President of the ECOWAS. He succeeded the former President, Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone.

May 29, 1982:

British troops advanced towards the Falklands capital Port Stanley, after recapturing the twin settle-

ments of Darwin and Goose Green on East Falkland Island.

May 30, 1982:

The NET building headquarters at the Marina, Lagos was under tight security, following a threat by some unknown persons to set the multi-storey building afire.

June 1, 1982:

The Retired Army Chief of Staff, General T. Y. Danjuma, said that he had neither the inclination, nor the money to take part in politics.

June 1, 1982:

Senate Leader, Dr. Olusegun Saraid, told the Senate that it would be difficult to create new states without amending section 5 of the constitution. He described the Section 5 of the constitution as ambiguous, saying it militated against the exercise.

June 1, 1982:

Transport Minister, Uman Dikko, launched Nigeria's first shipping policy paper with a warning to greedy foreign shippers.

Another feature of the new policy was the strict adherence to Nigeria's foreign exchange regulations, to ensure that all shipping companies make appropriate fund transfer transaction through the Central Bank.

June 2, 1982:

Tough measures to reduce the overseas trips of Federal Government officials were introduced. The directive, in a statement from the President's office, said requests from parastatals, government companies, and institutions should be sent to the secretary's office through their supervisory ministries.

June 3, 1982:

The issue of regaining military ranks by former Head of State, Mr. Yakubu Gowon and the ex-biafran leader, Mr. Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu, was a matter for the army council and not the President. This clarification was contained in a statement issued by the President's chief press secretary, Mr. Charles Igoh.

June 3, 1982:

Army was to publish the names of all dismissed, convicted and retired soldiers. The move was to check dismissed and convicted military personnel from parading the streets, as if they were retired with full benefits.

June 3, 1982:

Oyo State legislature shelved its earlier decision to probe charges of corruption against top government functionaries and law makers.

June 4, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari made it crystal clear that there was no ulterior motive behind the free pardon

granted Mr. Odumegwu Ojukwu. To prove, he told a 32-man delegation from Nnewi, Anambra, which called on him, "I took the decision on nationalistic and humanitarian grounds".

June 4, 1982:

Nine top NPN leaders from the West declared solid support for the re-nomination of President Shehu Shagari to bear the party's flag.

June 4, 1982:

The Ondo House of Assembly passed a motion banning night parties in the state with immediate effect. The motion was passed by 17 votes in favour and 14 against.

June 4, 1982:

The National Assembly would not press requests for new states that were not signed by the councillors, the Senate President Dr. Joseph Ojo revealed.

June 4, 1982:

The Majority leader of the Ogun State House of Assembly, Chief Babatunde Elemide warned from the UPN. The expulsion was announced by the state executive of the party shortly after a meeting in Abeokuta.

June 5, 1982:

Israel launched a three-front invasion of Lebanon, with 200 tanks and armoured carriers on the coast road to Tyre, an infantry brigade ploughing through the central sector and a battalion advancing from the east, under Hermon.

June 6, 1982:

Representatives of Non-Aligned nations held a four day meeting in the Cuban capital, Havana, to discuss a final communique, covering political and economic issues, which would serve as a basis for the summit's 1982 summit, scheduled to be held in September.

June 7, 1982:

A Lagos judge Mr. Justice O. Ajofe found Governor Lateef Jakande guilty of perjury for his court. But he said the Governor should be punished because of section 261 of the Constitution.

The section among other things, said that no criminal, civil proceedings, arrest or inquiry could be made against a Governor.

June 7, 1982:

Chadian rebel Armed forces of the North (FAN), led by that country's defence minister, Hissene Habre, took N'djamena, capital of Chad at 8 a.m. Nigerian time.

June 8, 1982:

The House of Representatives resolved that the Federal Government could not move the Federal Capital to Abuja without a National Assembly resolution to that effect. This resolution countered an earlier recommendation by the House Committee on Government to the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja.

June 8, 1982:

Senate President, Joseph Wayas, suspended sitting order to allow tempers cool down. He brought proceedings to an abrupt halt when Senator David Oniye took Senator Ayo Fasanmi to Task for an insubstantial comment on the NPN.

June 8, 1982:

Gongola State Governor, Abubakar Barde, and other GNPP members were suspended from the State by the Ibrahim Waziri faction.

June 9, 1982:

57 legislators from both National and Oyo State Houses of Assembly, declared their support for Chief Sunday Afolabi, Deputy Governor of Oyo State, for the 1983 gubernatorial nomination race in the state.

June 9, 1982:

Israel was in control of 2,500 sq. km. (almost 1000 sq. mi.) of Lebanon, with Beirut threatened from two fronts, though there were pockets of desperate Palestinian resistance as far south as Tyre.

June 9, 1982:

Chad rebel victor, Mr. Hissene Habre, moved into the presidential building in Ndjamena as units of Armed Forces of the North (FAN), patrolled the streets to prevent a repetition of Monday's looting, and imposed a dusk to dawn curfew.

June 10, 1982:

The Ogun State House of Assembly adjourned in confusion following the decision of the State executive council of the UPN. "to impose a new majority leader" on the opposition.

June 10, 1982:

The Supreme Head of the world-wide Ahmaddiya movement, Mirza Naair Ahmad, died in Islamabad, Pakistan at the age of 72 years.

June 12, 1982:

President Shahu Shagari's candidature for a second term of office was adopted by acclamation. Over 100 delegates attended the one-day NPN special convention at the National Theatre, Lagos. They unanimously agreed that Alhaji Shagari should be the party's presidential candidate for the 1983 general elections.

June 13, 1982:

Governor Awwal Ibrahim of Niger State appointed a committee to develop Suleija town on the lines of a government master plan.

June 13, 1982:

King Khaled of Arabia, 17th in the Saudi Dynasty, died of a heart attack. He ascended to the throne on March 25, 1975, at the age of 62, following the assassination of his brother Faisal.

June 14, 1982:

The Commonwealth Super-light Weight Champion and African Boxing Union Welterweight King, Obisika Nwankpa of Nigeria, at Aba Sports Stadium, successfully defended his title against the Jamaican born, Desmond Morrison of England.

June 14, 1982:

Two Senators tabled a motion asking for a change in the colour of Nigerian Currency.

Senators Mahmud Waziri and Nosika Ikpo, said the change was necessary to free the currency from the clutches of hoarders.

June 14, 1982:

The House of Representatives sent a message of condolence to the government, people and the Royal family of Saudi Arabia on the death of King Khaled.

June 14, 1982:

The House of Representatives adopted the Joint Conference Report of the National Assembly on the Electoral Bill, 1982.

June 15, 1982:

The Federal Court of Appeal in Kaduna dismissed, by a majority of four justices to one, the appeal by Federal government, against the decision of a Maiduguri high court that Alhaji Shugaba Abdulrahman Darman is a Nigerian.

June 15, 1982:

The House of Representatives agreed that corporal punishment should be restored in primary and post-primary institutions in the country, as a way of preventing juvenile delinquency.

June 15, 1982:

The Senate President, Dr. Joseph Wayas, said in Lagos, that "if any request by any community to merge with a new state fails, a boundary exercise would be effected". The exercise, he explained would be effected once the new state has been created.

June 15, 1982:

Alhaji Tanko Yakasai, the special assistant to the President at the Senate said, that President Shahu Shagari would veto any bill that aims at "gagging" the mass media controlled by the Federal and State government before and after the 1983 elections.

June 15, 1982:

Argentine troops in East and West Falkland Islands surrendered to British forces at 2 a.m.

June 16, 1982:

Two commissioners were sacked by Governor Bola Ige in a big reshuffle of Oyo State executive council.

Four board members were also removed from office in the exercise.

June 16, 1982:

57 members of the Oyo State House of Assembly declared their unalloyed support for Governor Bola Ige as the flag bearer of UPN for the 1983 election. The 126 members House of Assembly comprises of 113 UPN members, seven NPN and six vacancies.

June 17, 1982:

Dr. Alex Fom, the national secretary of the NPP, made a passionate appeal to the Federal Government to restore to former Head of State, Mr. Yakubu Gowon, and the former Secessionist leader, Mr. Chukwuemeka Odumegwu-Ojukwu, their full military rights and benefits.

June 17, 1982:

President Shahu Shagari stressed the need to diversify "our sources of energy", in order to reduce dependence on oil.

President Shagari was speaking in Lagos when he signed into law the National Electric Power Authority (Amendment) Act, and the Nigerian Coal Corporation (Amendment) Act of 1982.

June 18, 1982:

At 11.55 a.m. it was a stirring scene of emotions as the ex-Biafran leader, Mr. Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu, again set foot on the soil of his fatherland. He was brought from Abidjan, Ivory Coast, where he had been in self-exile, for twelve and a half years.

June 18, 1982:

"Long Live Nigeria".

These were Mr. Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu's home-coming words in Abidjan, Capital of the Ivory Coast.

He uttered these words when he was invited to board a Boeing 727, which was to bring him home.

June 19, 1982:

The United States Senate voted by an overwhelming majority to extend the voting rights act adopted in 1965, to project the vote of southern blacks.

June 20, 1982:

The Nigeria Airways Boeing 727 which flew Mr. Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu from Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja to Enugu, was compelled to hover in the air for 30 minutes, because a huge crowd had taken over the airport.

June 20, 1982:

Senator David Dafinone, NPN senatorial Leader, said in Benin, that the suspension of Samuel Ogbemudia and four others, was null and of no effect. This was so because, the executive, which announced their suspension, ceased to function.

June 21, 1982:

Governor Adekunle Ajasin was rebuffed by Ondo State House of Assembly, Legislators, and them his partymen, traded punches right in the face of the Governor, whose plea for peace fell on deaf ears.

June 21, 1982:

The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, probing the alleged illegal transfer of N126 million abroad completed its assignment.

June 22, 1982:

Thirty-nine of the 52 requests for new states submitted at the National Assembly were referred to the House of Representatives Committee on Creation of States for consideration.

June 22, 1982:

Mr. Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu was conferred a traditional Chieftaincy title in his home town.

The honour, "Ike Mba" of Nnewi, which translates as "the nations strength - came from the community."

June 22, 1982:

News of alleged planned eliminations of political leaders, including President Shahu Shagari, out at the Federal High Court, Lagos, when Zama Bukai Mandara was being tried for a coup.

June 23, 1982:

Nigeria's 30,000 port workers began a nationwide industrial action to fortify their campaign for better benefits.

June 23, 1982:

Speaker Edwin Ume-Ezeoke rebuffed the House Representatives Committee, which was probing the N80,000 bribe scandal. He was to see the probe in his office, but when its Chairman, Alhaji Paiko and his men called on him, the Speaker refused to see them.

June 23, 1982:

The Senate Committee on Labour, averted a threatened 88 industrial actions in the country since its inception in 1980.

June 23, 1982:

The House of Representatives was forced to suspend work on amendments proposed for the creation of new states because there was no quorum.

June 24, 1982:

The Senate President, Dr. Joseph Wayas, on behalf of President Shehu Shagari, opened the N21 million port in Ibadan.

June 24, 1982:

Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe, escaped unhurt from a pre-dawn gun attack on his official residence in the capital, Harare.

June 24, 1982:

The House of Representatives resolved to empower the Federal Electoral Commission, to conduct a referendum in an area from where demand for a new state originates.

June 25, 1982:

The PRP accused its national secretary, Mr. Sam Ikoku, of subversion. The party viewed Mr. Ikoku's statement that the party had no chances of success in 1983 general elections with seriousness.

June 25, 1982:

The Supreme Court ruled, that the judicial commission of inquiry into the Kaduna Local Government Council by ex-governor Balarabe Musa, on March 1980 was in order.

June 25, 1982:

The Lebanese Government resigned, as christian militant forces allied to the Israelis were reported to have captured Jamhur, east of Beirut in a four-day air, and ground offensive, to cut Syrian lines along Beirut-Damascus highway

June 26, 1982:

About 80 passengers aboard an F.28 Nigerian Airways plane, narrowly escaped death, at the Benin port, when the plane crashed.

June 28, 1982:

The week-long industrial action of the Nigerian Ports Authority Worker's Union was called off at noon, after the intervention of the Senate Committee on Labour.

June 28, 1982:

The first day of Britain's rail strike caused chaos throughout the country, with the London area badly hit. The nation-wide rail strike, the biggest for 56 years, coincided with a continuing London underground (SUBWAY) strike.

June 28, 1982:

The Bill prescribing a formula for creating new states was passed by the House of Representatives. Known as the creation of states (procedure) Bill 1982, it provided a procedure to be adopted when the request for a new state is made.

June 29, 1982:

The general secretary of the PRP, Mr. Sam Ikoku, refuted subversion charges that he was sure his party would give good account of itself in the 1983 elections.

June 30, 1982:

Chief Richard Akinjide, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, said that the suspended Aerostat Balloon project, meant for communication purposes was a white elephant. He was explaining the issue of indemnity clause to the House of Representatives Committee on Communications.

June 30, 1982:

Mr. Justice Victor Ovie-Whisky, told the House of Representatives Committee on Public Services, that the Federal Electoral Commission, was to give all the registered political parties N7.5 million, this year, and that this money would be paid according to Electoral Bill requirements.

July 1, 1982:

Lagos State Commissioner of Police, Alhaji Mamman Nassarawa, announced that no application for possession of personal or prohibited fire arms would be entertained by the police. He said that the embargo had become necessary because of the proliferation of fire arms.

July 1, 1982:

A High Court ordered a traditional ruler Oba David Ladeji, the Alasoko of Isoko, in Oyo State to quit his palace.

July 2, 1982:

The move to impeach Governor Clement Isong and his deputy, Dr. Nathan Offorboche failed. The Cross River House of Assembly voted 50 to 20, against a motion urging the House to investigate allegations of "gross misconduct" brought against them by 48 legislators.

July 2, 1982:

Policemen below the rank of non-commissioned officers possessing, less than five years experience, were to cease carrying fire arms at check points. A recommendation for this was tabled in the House of Representatives.

July 2, 1982:

Catholic bishops in Nigeria, strongly deplored "the type of politics" ranging in the country. They said that politics had degenerated into "personal antagonism harshwords, character assassination, half-truths or even falseness, vile language in radio, Press, television, intolerance of other views, and other political opinions or options.

July 3, 1982:

Israeli forces kept up pressure on West Beirut, whose population was fast becoming indifferent, as an envoy of the French Government arrived for talks with President Elias Sarkis.

July 5, 1982:

A Lagos High Court ruled that the Land Use Act, promulgated by military rulers in 1978 "is a dormant law." And until it was resuscitated, it would be unconstitutional for any Governor to rely on it for purposes specified in the Act.

July 5, 1982:

Debates on President Shehu Shagari's request for a contingency fund of N300 million was stopped when a Senator told the Senate that someone had gone to court to challenge the demand.

July 5, 1982:

A High Court Judge, ordered the Inspector General of Police, Mr. Sunday Adewusi, to arrest the Anambra State Police Commissioner, Mr. Bishop Eytene. Mr. Justice B. O. Okadigbo also ordered Mr. Adewusi to bring Eytene to his court on July 29.

July 6, 1982:

The Executive Bill requesting N300 million contingency fund ran into a hitch in the House of Representatives, when Mr. Bayo Akinlolu (Lagos/Ondo), raised a constitutional point of order. He said the House that a case was pending in a Federal Court in respect of the 1981 contingency fund.

July 6, 1982:

At the closing ceremony of the week-long Day Celebrations in Kaduna, President Shehu Shagari said that the Federal Government would enter a re-equipment programme, to boost the operational capability of the Nigerian Army.

July 6, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari, wrote to Senate members to inform them that he had vetoed the NNPC Bill passed by the House of Assembly. He told the Senate to expect his reasons of objection in an amendment he was to table to them.

July 7, 1982:

Dr. Alex Ekwueme, the Vice-President, said that the internally raised loan of N300 million was to be distributed among the various state governments. And in response to this, the Federal Government suspended the period of three months, the recovery of all loans by the state governments.

July 7, 1982:

The Chairman of the Lagos State Central Licensing authorities, Alhaji Bello Ojekunle, directed that from August 1, taxi-cabs in Lagos State wear the "LS" registration sign on four more signs. The sign was to be written on the inside roof top, the two front seats and at a conspicuous spot in the front compartment.

July 8, 1982:

Members of the panel that probed the alleged bribery of some Federal Legislators were bribed with N80,000 by a foreign firm submitted three confidential reports to the House of Representatives.

July 8, 1982:

An acute shortage of staff hit the National Youth Service Corps almost crippling its activities. A number of the 9-year-old establishment were kept out of the service. The NYSC director Col. P. K. Obasi said the situation on "poor service conditions."

July 9, 1982:

The Governor of the Cross River State sacked three commissioners in a cabinet reshuffle. They were the Commissioner for Agriculture, Professor Nto Elijah Henshaw, Mr. I. A. Uduak (Culture) and Chief Eniang Essien (Establishment) from the Calabar Senatorial District.

July 9, 1982:

All the 45,000 teachers sacked by the

Government two weeks ago were re-instated. This followed a meeting between leaders of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) and the Imo State Government Chief Sam. Mbakwe.

July 9, 1982:

The Joint Conference to resolve the Senate and the House of Representatives differences on the States Education was fixed for August 25.

July 10, 1982:

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Jalo Waziri disagreed with a suggestion by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Owele of Onitsha, that Nigeria should change over to a parliamentary system of government.

He said that the country should try the Presidential system for the next five years before thinking of a change.

July 11, 1982:

Italy lost a 24th minute penalty - pick but bounded to Clinch the FIFA World Cup for the third time when they trounced West Germany 3-1 in the final in Spain.

July 11, 1982:

Israel sacked the Palestine Mayor of the West Bank village of Deir Diburan and dissolved his municipal council for refusing to co-operate with the territory's civilian administration.

July 12, 1982:

Bank transactions were paralysed as junior employees of commercial banks all over the country began an industrial action. They were demanding for pay rise and better conditions of service.

July 12, 1982:

Buckingham Palace security came under the spotlight when Home Secretary William Whitelaw made a statement on how an intruder reportedly got into Queen Elizabeth's bedroom. The man spent about 10 minutes with the Queen before being detained.

July 12, 1982:

The Supreme Court in Lagos, dismissed the appeal lodged by the former Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Balarabe Musa over his impeachment last July by the Kaduna State House of Assembly. In their unanimous verdict the justices dismissed the appeal without want to prosecution.

July 13, 1982:

Chief Chukwuemeka Odumegwu-Ojukwu declared Lagos that he had not returned from exile "to compete for the leadership of the Ibos." Stressing that he is not for any leadership tussle, Chief Ojukwu said that those who knew him would agree that his major concern was for the welfare of the common man.

July 15, 1982:

A Lagos State Commissioner, Alhaji G. O. Oshinweye spoke in the controversial Land Use Act which a Lagos High Court judge declared "dormant." He warned the public against illegal transfer of property, especially land without government approval.

July 14, 1982:

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Alhaji Ali announced in Lagos that all expatriates who overstayed in the country and those who entered Nigeria illegally were to be deported immediately. And the issuance of expatriate quota and business permits in respect of certain businesses were to be suspended at least for six months.

July 14, 1982:

The Special Adviser to the President on Political Affairs, Dr. Chuba Okadigbo said he was unaware of any query on his conduct since the arrival of Chief Chukwuemeka-Ojukwu.

July 15, 1982:

One of the pillars of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) Chief Moshood K. O. Abiola withdrawn from party politics with immediate effect. Chief Abiola chairman of the Ogun State branch of the NPN also resigned all his political posts in the party both at the State and Federal levels.

July 15, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari, in Lagos, assented to the Federal Court of Appeal amendment Bill 1982. The Bill is to bring the Federal Court of Appeal Act 1976 in line with the Constitution.

July 15, 1982:

The mace of the Oyo State House of Assembly was saved, as members disagreed over a local government amendment bill. It was over the effective date of the newly passed 1982 local government Amendment Act for which January 1, 1981 was inserted.

July 15, 1982:

The Kwara State Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice Alhaji S. A. Yussuf resigned in protest over the protracted intra-party crisis within the NPN in the State. He said that he was compelled to resign owing to the "obstinate stance of the Governor's faction of the party against the leadership of Dr. Olusola Saraki."

July 16, 1982:

The Attorney-General of the Federation, Chief Richard Akinjide was taken to court over the trusteeship of the Methodist Church of Nigeria.

July 16, 1982:

Minister of State for Communications Dr. U. I. Okon said that the department of Posts and Telecommunications was to be split into two autonomous

organisations in a major re-organisation envisaged by the Federal Government.

July 18, 1982:

Spartans Football Club of Owerri, defeated the Aighom F. C. of Lome 4-0 in the first leg semi-final tie of the West African Football Union Competition played at the National Stadium, Surulere.

July 19, 1982:

The Federal Court of Appeal nullified the decision of a Lagos High Court in a suit filed by the former Editor of the Daily Times, Mr. Tony Momoh. In a majority of judgement, the Court of Appeal held that the Lagos High Court had no jurisdiction over the case and should not have entertained it.

July 19, 1982:

An African "mini-summit" aimed at trying to resolve deep divisions in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) over the Western Sahara (SADR) issue before the full heads of states and government meeting was cancelled.

July 19, 1982:

Governor Adamu Atta of Kwara dropped three commissioners and three special advisers in a cabinet reshuffle announced in Ilorin.

July 20, 1982:

Flight-Lt. Jerry Rawlings sent a Ghanaian flag-red, gold and green with a black star in the centre to Azumah Nelson, the Ghanaian and Commonwealth Champion. Flight-Lt. Rawlings said "This is the only proud and consistent symbol left in this country and which should encourage him (Azumah) to win at all costs."

July 20, 1982:

Governor Adamu Atta of Kwara State accused Senator Olusola Saraki of having no "patriotic stake" in the State.

July 20, 1982:

Governor Solomon Lar of Plateau warned that the fulfilments of the objectives of the National Youth Service Scheme might be doomed to failure if the scheme was not isolated from partisan politics.

July 21, 1982:

Thousands of Moslems all over the country trooped to their various praying grounds to celebrate the year's Id-El-Fitri. The Head of State, President Shahu Shagari was among the dignitaries who offered prayers to Allah at the Central praying ground in Sokoto on the occasion.

July 21, 1982:

The standing committee of the Nigerian Guild of Editors resolved to take appropriate actions against its President Chief Christ Okolie for his various actions and utterances which tended to bring guild into disrepute.

July 21, 1982:

The Chairman of the Kwara State NPN, Olusola Saraki said that he could not "use my time to join issues with a Governor who has abandoned his political party." Dr. Saraki said "Governor Adamu Atta is a drowning man who is struggling to hold to any available straw to keep his head above water."

July 21, 1982:

A former Governor of Bendel State Dr. Ogbemudia claimed that the greatest danger to Nigeria's political climate was "tribal politics." He said until amend was put to it, such practice would continue to "pollute and divide the country."

July 22, 1982:

The disagreement within the standing committee of the Nigerian Guild of Editors was settled. According to a statement, the disagreement, which had threatened to break up the Guild for some time, was due to the break-down in communication between its members.

July 22, 1982:

The registration of new political parties was temporarily suspended by the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO).

July 22, 1982:

The Emir of Bauchi, Alhaji Adamu Jumbai, died of his palace from an undisclosed illness. He was 70 years old.

July 23, 1982:

The unregistered Progressive People's Party had devised what it called a "fool-proof" method to ensure its registration when it makes a second appeal with FEDECO.

According to the national administrative commission of the Association, Chief Adewale Fashanu said that photographs of PPP offices in every state would be seized in the papers.

July 23, 1982:

Governor Lateef Jakande of Lagos State urged the National Assembly to pass a supplementary budget act, which would give state governments money with which to pay teachers and civil servants till June 30. He said the fund should be payable on regular basis.

July 23, 1982:

Chief Moshood Abiola bowed to a demand to break the promise of silence on his part from partisan politics. He said that:

"(a) He would bow to no pressure to join the NPN and politics.

(b) He was spending N70,000 a month on Ogun State NPN alone but "all I have in return is blackmail, ungratitude and insult."

(c) He could no longer be in a party.

could not contest for his political right and know what is going on."

(d) He had seen a lot that his conscience could no longer tolerate and he could not embark on campaigns for a cause he did not believe in.

July 24, 1982:

Japan reacted with shock and anger to the International Whaling Commission's decision to end Commercial Whaling in three years, and sources said Tokyo might file a formal objection and ignore the ruling.

July 26, 1982:

United States congressman Paul McCloskey confirmed that Palestinian Liberation Organisation Chairman Yassa Arafat had accepted all United Nations resolutions on the Palestinian question including recognition of Israel's right to exist.

July 26, 1982:

A medical practitioner, Dr. John Adewumi Godipo took the Federal Government to court over his conviction in 1977 for alleged foreign exchange malpractices.

July 27, 1982:

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was in serious crisis as ministers of member-states worked virtually round the clock to restle up a quorum for the yearly summit meeting.

July 28, 1982:

The Chief Executive of Nigeria's Ports Complex, Alhaji Bamanga Tukur withdrew his services to go into active partisan politics. Alhaji Tukur worked with the ports for more than 23 years.

July 29, 1982:

Dr. Samuel Ogbemudia said that he did not join the NPN "for the sake of becoming a Governor." He declared. My loyalty and total commitment to the course of the NPN is not through the eye of gubernatorial ambition.

total ambition.

July 28, 1982:

The proposed trip to Switzerland by the House of Representatives Committee on States Creation was suspended. The directive to suspend the proposed trip was handed down by Speaker, Edwin Ume-Ezeoke who also directed the Clerk of the House to withhold the estacode for the 15-member Committee.

July 29, 1982:

Governor Jim Nwobodo of Anambra State was renominated by the Enugu senatorial zone of the NPP for the 1983 gubernatorial race.

July 30, 1982:

Borno prominent businessman, Zanna Bukar Mandara was sentenced to a total of 50 years imprisonment at the Federal High Court. He was found guilty of plotting to overthrow the Federal Government.

July 30, 1982:

A Lagos High Court Ordered the Concord Press of Nigeria to pay N25,000 damages, to the Lagos State Governor, Alhaji Lateef Kayode Jakande. Mr. Justice W. Akibo Savage awarded Governor Jakande the amount while delivering judgment in the N0.5 million libel suit file by the governor against the Concord Press of Nigeria in 1980.

July 30, 1982:

The retiring general manager of the Nigeria Ports Authority (NPA) Alhaji Bamanga Tukur said that he was going into politics to improve the quality of life of his people.

July 31, 1982:

Iraqi forces killed more than 27,000 Iranian soldiers since the start of Iran's Ramadan offensive east of Basra in Southern Iraq.

August 1, 1982

Kenya's President Arap Moi regained control over the country after loyal forces had put down an early morning military mutiny to topple his government. President Moi told the nation in a broadcast that he was in control and thanked the military for their loyalty.

August 1, 1982

Spartans Football Club of Owerri qualified for the final of the West African Football Cup despite going down 0-1 to Les Aiglons of Lome in the second leg match. Spartans had dominated the first leg match winning 4-0.

August 2, 1982

The University of Nairobi was shut on government order, one day after the abortive first coup attempt in Kenya. Its students were accused of looting during the insurrection by a section of the Air Force - and of giving open support for the rebels.

August 2, 1982

Mr Lawrence Amu, the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation Managing Director announced that a critical review of Nigeria's joint venture operations with oil companies in the exploration sector was on the way. It was to protect the future of Nigeria's oil industry and put Nigerians in key decision making positions.

August 2, 1982

The Sole Administrator of the National Sports Commission (NSC) Alhaji Buba Ahmed said in Kaduna that the dissolution of the Commission's Board had paved the way for the country to attain new heights in sport.

August 3, 1982

A commission to tackle the incessant boundary disputes between the Cross River and Imo States was set up by President Shehu Shagari. The six-member panel was to ascertain the limit and extent of the existing inter-state boundaries between the two states.

August 3, 1982

Alhaji Basari Oloyede Adedokun, Oyo State Commissioner for Health resigned his post.

August 4, 1982

Chief Obafemi Awolowo predicted that PPA would win in the 1983 general elections. Addressing a Press conference shortly on arrival from holy pilgrimage and holiday abroad, the UPN leader said the country had no alternative to the PPA.

August 4, 1982

Chief Awolowo warned the nation against the devaluation of the Naira. He said that though the country's foreign exchange reserve had run down to about N780 million, to devalue the Naira would be dangerous.

August 5, 1982

President Shehu Shagari's departure from Libya for the 1982 OAU meeting was announced. No reason was given but it was gathered that President was still expecting a message from the External Affairs Minister Ishaya Audu, who was in Tripoli.

August 5, 1982

President Shehu Shagari signed the 1982 Bill into law but asked that a second look be given to certain aspects of the legislation.

Prominent in his long list of "objections" was section 119 of the Bill which vested the control of government-owned media in the National Council three months before and one month after elections.

August 5, 1982

The conference room of the Peoples' Republic of China in Tripoli for the 1982 OAU summit met in small group hotel rooms, still hoping to resolve the crisis. The room kept a vital one-third of member states away.

August 6, 1982

The Federal Electoral Commission said it would not delegate anybody to do a house-to-house canvassing of names of voters. This classification was made by the resident Electoral Commission for Lagos, Mrs. Folake Thanni at the official launch of the public enlightenment campaign for the 1983 voter which was to start on August 16, 1982.

August 7, 1982

The National Party of Nigeria in Lagos warned to any political party that would contest the 1983 presidential election. "Any attempt to hold an election will be disastrous for the nation". A.M.A. Akinloye, the NPN national Chairman.

August 8, 1982

In an address read on his behalf in Ibadan, President Alex Ekwueme at the opening of the Assembly of the Christian Council of Nigeria said that President Shehu Shagari said that moral reform was necessary because no nation could prosper if it was corrupt politically when its society was morally weak.

August 8, 1982

President Mohammed Zia Ul-Haq ruled out a general election in Pakistan and said that he would believe in majority rule. The President said he had set for himself an objective of introducing Islamic order in the country and would work towards that end for as long as he could co-operation of the people."

August 9, 1982

A four-day international seminar on the rights of the Palestinian people was held at the United Nations Committee on Palestine.

held in Dakar. The seminar was to consider Israel's policy in the occupied territories, the role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the political, economic and cultural development of Palestinians and the role of the UN on Palestinian question.

August 9, 1982

The Jama'atu Nasril Islam, (JNI) declared that it had nothing to do with the Jama'atu Isalatil Bidi'ah or any other Islamic body that did not preach in accordance with Islamic principles as laid down in the Quran and Sunnah.

August 10, 1982

President France Albert Rene of the Seychelles blamed the failure of the Organisation of African Unity summit on countries "not really independent politically" and "those who have no choice in whatever decisions they have to make."

August 10, 1982

Governor Aper Aku of Benue State called for a constitutional amendment ensuring rotation of the presidency between the South and the North. He said that both geographical areas should be split into six zones; three each way — for a constitutional guarantee of minority interest.

August 10, 1982

Journalists boycotted proceedings in the Indian Parliament in New Delhi in an unprecedented action or protest against controversial legislation clamping down on the Press in the East Indian state of Bihar.

August 10, 1982

The Federal Government warned the Oyo State government of the consequences of its failure to co-operate over the Igbeti Marble Industry.

August 11, 1982

A Federal High Court rejected an application for bail sought by Zanna Bukar Umaru Mandara, who was convicted for attempting to overthrow the Federal Government. Mandara requested for bail pending the termination of an appeal he had filed in the Federal Court of Appeal against his conviction.

August 11, 1982

President Shehu Shagari said that it was very unfortunate that the OAU summit ended without achievement and requested all the elder statesmen of the organisation to hold a meeting to consider how to save the organisation from collapse.

August 12, 1982

The National Party of Nigeria (NPN) set out guidelines for gubernatorial nomination for this year's election. In a communique issued after the party's NEC meeting in Lagos, it was stated that primary elections should be held in five senatorial districts of each state where there were more than three governorship candidates.

August 12, 1982

About 39,000 government-employed workers in Ogun State shivered at a news item that the government was contemplating to cut their pay by half from this month.

August 13, 1982

The Executive Secretary of the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) is not the "almighty" of the Commission and any time, any incumbent of the office becomes dictatorial, he would be called to order. This assurance was given in Lagos by the Chairman of the Federal Electoral Commission, Mr. Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey, principally to clear a statement credited to Resident Electoral commissioner in Ondo State, retired Lt.-Col. John Ayo-Ariyo to the effect that the executive secretary of the commissioner was powerful than all the 24 electoral commissioners combined.

August 13, 1982

The offices of the Ogun State civil service were deserted. This was as a result of the half-pay measure announced in Abeokuta the capital city. Most of the offices were locked up while the small number of civil servants who attended idled away.

August 13, 1982

"No power can remove any resident state electoral commissioner as their appointments are 'sacro-sanct'", FEDECO chairman, Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey asserted. He added: "Commissioners are very powerful appointees. They are constitutionally appointed under section 140, sub-section 1."

August 14, 1982

The Ogun State government suspended its decision to pay civil servants half salaries.

August 14, 1982

"Allocation to Health in Nigeria is one of the lowest in the world." This was disclosed by Secretary-General of the West African College of Physicians (WACP), Professor A.B.O.O. Oyediran in Benin-City.

August 14, 1982

Impeachment clause in the Nigerian constitution was an object of blackmail by the legislators to force governors to conform, the Dean of Faculty of Law, University of Lagos, Professor M.A. Ajomo observed.

August 15, 1982

A member of the House of Representatives, Dr. Emmanuel Utande condemned the leadership of the Senate for allowing members of Senate Committee on States Creation to travel to Switzerland when they had not undertaken any country while signature-verifying tour.

August 15, 1984

No amount of bricking on complaints would be an effective weapon for removing a bad government

except through the ballot, Governor Bisi Onabanjo of Ogun State said. It was, therefore, imperative for people in the state to turn out in large numbers to register with a view to having a good chance of electing the government they wanted, he said.

August 16, 1982

PUNCH Chairman, Chief Olu Aboderin, and Mr Solomon Osasona, executive secretary of the Newspapers Proprietors Association of Nigeria (NPAN), Punch Nigeria Ltd. and Mr. Jola Ogunlusi, general secretary of the Nigerian Union of Journalists filed a suit at the Federal High Court, Lagos challenging the constitutionality of the controversial section 120 of the Electoral Act 1982.

August 16, 1982

The registration of voters exercise for the 1983 general election kicked off in all the states of Federation.

August 16, 1982

The Ogun State Civil Servants declared an industrial action against the state government. The decision, according to a body called Joint Action Committee representing all industrial unions in the state, followed the refusal of the state government to restore the payment of leave bonus and suspend all other economic measures contained in the state government's release.

August 17, 1982

The registration of voters already carried out in Lagos State was cancelled by the FEDECO. A statement in Lagos by the Chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey, stated that the exercise would start afresh.

August 17, 1982

The unregistered People's Progressive Party (PPP) made another move for FEDECO-recognition. A team of 40 members led by the interim national chairman, Dr Basil Nnana Ukegbu arrived at FEDECO offices to file a fresh application for registration.

August 18, 1982

The General Manager of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA), Alhaji Bamanga Tukur entered into politics, and declared for the NPN and announced interest in the Gongola State governorship in the 1983 election.

August 18, 1982

The Plastic Manufacturing Company (Nigeria) Limited of Lagos was shut indefinitely by the customs and Excise Department which accused it of not paying excise duties for three years.

August 18, 1982

The Secretary of the Israeli human rights league condemned his country for "crushing the sovereignty of a state, violating human rights and committing war crimes" in its invasion of Lebanon. Mr Joseph Al Gazy

who was in Nicosia to participate in an inquiry into Israeli war crimes in Lebanon, extracts from the Israel Press as proof that it violated international law in its June 1982 invasion.

August 19, 1982

President Chun Doo Hwan, of the Republic of Korea, arrived in Lagos for a four-day visit to strengthen Nigerian-Korean ties. Both nations shed diplomatic relations two year ago.

August 19, 1982

Hundreds of applicants, most Teachers from the besieged Surulere Lagos State FEDECO office, sought temporary employment. The rush for jobs led to the suspension of the exercise. The rush for jobs led to the suspension of the exercise by FEDECO and the subsequent release of "Fraudulent and dishonest" officials in Lagos.

August 20, 1982

Senator Bitrus Kajal of the Mahmud Waziri of the Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) was removed from the Senate.

August 21, 1982

King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, the world's longest-reigning monarch, died at the age of 83. King Sobhuza, who was crowned on March 1921, was 83 years old and had more than 50 children.

August 20, 1982

The voters registration exercise attracted widespread protests from the six registered political parties. Their protests stemmed from the slow pace of the registration exercise which had entered its third day.

August 20, 1982

Speaking at the opening of Nigeria-Korea talks at the State House, President Shagari said that Nigeria would strive hard to ensure peace, security, prosperity and guarantee for human rights.

August 21, 1982

The Ogun State Government asked its striking workers to go back to work. It warned that those who failed to report at their offices and carry out their duties would be regarded as absenting themselves from work. Such absentee-workers, the government said, would be subjected to the provision of any disciplinary action which were applicable to their conditions of service.

August 22, 1982

Alhaji Lateef Kayode Jakande, the Governor of Lagos State, identified his greatest political ambition as that of seeking a second term as the governor. And after that ambition might have been fulfilled in 1987, he would go back to the United States which he left to become a governor.

August 22, 1982

Nigeria and the Republic of South Korea

together for the eradication of under-development and the establishment of a new world economic order. They also agreed that significant changes had to be made to the structure of the current international economic crisis and secured rapid progress for developing countries.

August 22, 1982

The first Palestinian guerrillas evacuated from Lebanon flew to Jordan and Iraq. The withdrawal was part of a renewed fight to gain a homeland.

August 23, 1982

Bashir Gemayel, 34-year-old commander of Lebanon's powerful right-wing militia, was elected as the youngest and one of the most controversial presidents in the country's history.

August 24, 1982

FEDECO would seek the assistance of the Army in the maintenance of peace and order during the 1983 elections. Mr. Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey said this was necessary to ensure free and fair elections particularly as the police have been over-stretched with work.

August 24, 1982

President Shehu Shagari was registered in Sokoto at the Uguwar Malamai Registration Centre near his personal house in the state capital for the 1983 elections. He thus became voter No. 001 in Sokoto.

August 24, 1982

Arab countries took a wait-and-see attitude after the election of Christian right-wing leader Bashir Gemayel as Lebanon's new President. Kuwait and Egypt said they hoped his election by the Lebanese Parliament, which was welcomed by the United States and Israel, would help to restore peace and stability to Lebanon.

August 24, 1982

The government of Ogun State agreed to pay leave bonus, for 1982, saying that about 70% of workers had already received their bonuses and it would be fair not to pay others.

August 24, 1982

The eight-day-old boycott of work by the civil servants in Ogun State was called off in the evening. It followed a joint closed door meeting at the government executive chamber of the five-man Joint Action Committee (JAC) representing 15 industrial unions and the state government led by Governor Onabanjo.

August 25, 1982

The Joint Conference Committee of National Assembly okayed the creation of states and Boundary Adjustment Procedure Bill 1982.

August 25, 1982

Only two-state creation requests out of 52 satisfied provisions of the state creation procedure bill as

adopted by the Joint Committee of the National Assembly.

All other requests did not satisfy a clause passed by the committee which stated that requests would not be valid unless signed by an "elected local government council established in 1976 or thereafter pursuant to Section 8 of the constitution."

August 25, 1982

The UPN supported the establishment of a Press Commission in the Electoral Act. The Party's stand said that it was necessary "to check the excesses of government controlled media many of which it alleged "jettisoned the ethics of the noble profession".

August 26, 1982

The Federal Government denied newspaper reports alleging that there were fake clauses in the Electoral Act recently assented to by the president. In a statement issued by the Chief Press Secretary to the President, Mr. Charles Igoh, the government described as totally was different from the version assented to by President Shehu Shagari.

August 27, 1982

Chief Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu flew quietly into the country from Ivory Coast to take part in the voters' registration exercise for the 1983 general elections. Speaking at Enugu, Shortly after he had registered as a voter, Chief Ojukwu said the exercise demanded a high degree of morality, civic responsibility, and full co-operation of all.

August 27, 1982

The President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari approved the appointment of the Governor of Sokoto, Dr. Garba Nadama as the Amirul Hajji for last year's pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.

August 27, 1982

The NPP national chairman, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya called on the Senate President, Dr. Joseph Wayas and the Speaker of the House of Representatives Chief Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, to summon a meeting of the National Assembly "to deliberate on urgent matters of national importance. Chief Ogunsanya listed three issues to be considered to include the whole exercise of registration of voters throughout Nigeria and determined how best FEDECO could be aided to achieve its objectives.

August 28, 1982

French armoured vehicles of the multinational buffer force moved into the strategic East-West Beirut passage area, north of the race track, taking up positions held by the Lebanese Nasserite Murabitun Militia.

August 29, 1982

The national leader of the Great Nigeria Peoples Party (GNPP) Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, proposed an amendment to the constitution that would give room for "Presi-

dential council system of government." Alhaji Waziri said that this was a recipe for political stability in the country.

August 30, 1982

The House of Representatives' Committee on Public Service Matters recommended that the registration of voters was to be extended by two weeks.

It also resolved that the services of National Youth Corps members should be enlisted for the exercise.

August 30, 1982

The FEDECO ruled in Lagos that there would be no extension of time of revision of the voters registration exercise. The nation-wide registration exercise ended at 6 p.m.

August 30, 1982

The head of the Lagos State Civil Service, Dr Olufemi Lewis, identified 10 qualities essential for a management appointee as a way of promoting a virile and efficient civil service in the country.

These include the ability to plan, organise, control communication orally and in writing and a sense of good leadership, decision making creativity, initiation and flexibility.

August 30, 1982

Mr. Yasséi Arafat, Chief of the Palestine Organisation, left Beirut by Sea, saying "I and my heart stays in Beirut."

August 31, 1982

Fifteen persons died when a Lagos-bound express train from Kano derailed at Olofin, 30 others received injuries and were taken to University Teaching Hospital (UCH) Ibadan for treatment.

August 31, 1982

The FEDECO said in Lagos that it had rejected recommendations of the House of Representatives on Public Service Matters because it viewed it as unwarranted encroachment on the independence of the commission.

August 31, 1982

Chief Busari Adelakun sent a 12-word message across the nation from Lagos; "Watch it, the melting pot of Nigeria politics is smouldering."

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September 1, 1982

Mr. A.A. Adesina, counsel to Chief Obafemi Awolowo gave an indication at Lagos High Court that the N4 million libel suit against the NATIONAL CONCORD Newspaper, was to be settled out of court. Chief Awolowo had sued the newspaper and its then editor, Dr Doyin Aboaba (now Mrs (Dr) Doyin Abiola) for an alleged libel titled "Oniru family not paid Maroko land compensation" published in the Newspaper's edition of March 10, 1982.

September 1, 1982

Chief Godwin Daboh accused the leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), Chief Obafemi Awolowo, of not practising what he preached. Chief Daboh, who is famous for his anti-corruption crusading, made the accusation at the Press Centre, Lagos where he announced his decision to quit the Unity Party of Nigeria and partisan politics.

September 1, 1982

Anyone who wished to vie for the 1983 gubernatorial election on the ticket of the NPN in Ogun State was to pay a non-refundable deposit of N10,000. This criterion made known by the NPN Secretariat in Akure.

September 2, 1982

Chief Ume-Ezeoke, the Speaker of the House of Representatives said that the National Assembly could not fold its arms and watch the controversy the registration of voters exercise had generated all over the country. To this end, he directed the House Committee on Public Service Matters to liaise with its Senate counterpart to produce a motion to resolve the problems in the registration.

September 2, 1982

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Industry, Senator David Dafinone described an order by the Senate Sub-Committee on Finance and Appreciation on sales of seized and uncleared goods at the ports as unconstitutional, null, void and of no effect. On the Committee's verdict, the Senator explained that the power to give an order belonged to the executive.

September 2, 1982

The UPN confirmed that Chief Godwin Daboh reported allegations of "big time" corruption against some of the party's top functionaries to its leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo. It said Chief Awolowo investigated the charges but found them to be "absolutely false and without foundation."

September 3, 1982

Pupils in Lagos State's private primary schools lost their legal right for places in government-owned secondary schools. But they scored a point as the Ikeja High Court judge refused to make a declaration that the government acted unconstitutionally by admitting pupils in private primary schools into public

secondary schools.

September 3, 1982

The three months embargo on employment in Lagos State was being extended by Governor Lateef Jakande said that this was because of the worsening economic situation.

September 3, 1984

Dock workers throughout the country benefit from a new pay bonanza released. Every dockworker was to be paid N12,000 minimum wage. This was an increase of N10,000 old wage of N100 monthly.

September 5, 1982

ADC-8 aircraft carrying 57 passengers on a chartered flight from Lagos to London, its runway and hit a stationary plane at Heathrow Airport, near London. No casualty reported.

September 5, 1982

President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea flew home at the end of a two-day visit to Nigeria.

September 5, 1982

The Speaker of the Lagos State House of Assembly, Mr. Oladosu Oshinowo, said that the inclusion of a clause was necessary in our constitution to make it "unreliable, unreasonable and corruptible." The provision of the clause, he stressed, was that "nobody should regard anything as permanent."

September 4, 1982

The national leader of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) and the Owelle of Onitsha, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, re-emphasised the need to preserve national unity. According to him, this could be achieved if all political leaders did only those things that would solidify the national survival and greatness.

September 6, 1982

Former Permanent Secretary and Director of UTC Motors, Mr. S.J.I. Akure, filed writs of summons against the Benue Chapter of the Makurdi High Court. In the suit, Mr. Akure prayed the High Court to restrain the agents from allowing Governor Aper Aku to contest elections on the ticket of the NPN. Mr. Akure alleged that the Governor had stolen N100 million in both Nigerian and foreign banks. He also alleged that the Governor, Mr. Aper Aku had compelled contractors and firms to loot and empty the treasury.

September 6, 1982

The Federal Government instituted a writ of habeas corpus against three states viz Imo, Ondo and Oyo. The suit filed at the Supreme Court of Nigeria was against the Attorney-General of the Federation.

court injunction to restrain all the law enforcement agencies in the three states from taking steps whatsoever to enforce any of the orders issued in connection with registration of voters exercises.

September 7, 1982

Guilde of Editors began their annual meeting in Enugu, the Niger State capital, with a plea from Governor Anwal Ibrahim for "Shun the selfish power brokers." This was apparently in reference to politicians whom he claimed were "bent on destroying the nation."

September 7, 1982

Chief Obafemi Awolowo and five UPN Governors flew out of Lagos to Yola, Gongola State, where an executive council of the party was being held.

September 7, 1982

Complaints and allegations that rice was out of stock arose from saboteurs and individuals who wanted the commodity for trade rather than public consumption as envisaged by the task force. The chairman of the Presidential Task Force on Rice, Dr. Umaru Dikko, made this assertion in Lagos while testifying before the House of Representatives special panel that was probing the activities of the task force.

September 8, 1982

The Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) was ordered to take court actions in Benue and Bendel States. In both cases, the courts were asked to nullify the voters register, revised from August 16 to 31 for use in this year's elections.

September 8, 1982

Eight Obas and four Chiefs from Yorubaland joined their fight for constitutional recognition to the State House, Ribadu Road. They also used the occasion of their county's call on President Shahu Shagari to voice their protest against the Land Use Act.

September 8, 1982

President Shahu Shagari named September 8, as the nation's mass literacy day - thus setting in motion a gigantic campaign to stamp out illiteracy and quicken the pace of development.

September 8, 1982

The Federal Government adjusted the salary structure of civil servants and public officer from level 05 to 09. This came as a result of the implementation of the minimum wage of N125 a month.

September 9, 1982

The Guild of Editors elected a new President, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim, Director of the Nigeria Press Commission (NTA). He was to hold office for two years.

September 9, 1982

Nigeria's Presidential adviser on energy, Alhaji

Yahaya Dikko took over from Ecuadoran Energy Minister, Eduardo Ortega as President of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

September 9, 1982

Water taps dried up in metropolitan Lagos and suburbs, as workers of the Lagos State Management Board embarked on an indefinite strike. About 80,000 workers were involved in industrial action which had kicked off at noon after the expiration of seven days' notice.

September 9, 1982

Alhaji Tanko Yakassai disclosed to the National Assembly correspondents that Bill on Fundamental Human Rights had been sent by President Shahu Shagari to the National Assembly for legislation. The Bill otherwise known as the African Charter on People's and Human Rights sought the ratification and enforcement of the African Charter on Human Rights which was adopted by African States in Banjail, Gambia in January 1981.

September 10, 1982

The Federal Government explained the adjusted Salary Structure for Civil Servants. In a letter of Clarification, the Permanent Secretary for the Establishments Department in the Office of the Head of the Civil Service, stated that the adjustments were within the income policy guidelines for 1980-82.

September 10, 1982

For the first time, Arab leaders publicly acknowledged Israel's right to exist. This was contained in a slightly-modified version of Saudi King Fahd's eight-point peace plan.

September 12, 1982

The New Chinese Communist Party Central Committee elected Mr Hu Yaobang, 67, as Party General Secretary.

September 12, 1982

The Syrian Press insisted on the "Success" of the Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, and noted the important role played by President Hafez Assad in the elaboration of the peace plan adopted by Arab leaders.

September 13, 1982

Several people were killed and at least 180 injured when a New York bound Spanish DC-10 bounced on takeoff, ploughed across a crowded highway and burst into flames.

September 14, 1982

The Governor of Oyo State, Chief Bola Ige was restrained by the Ogbomosho High Court from setting up an inquiry into the traditional spheres of the chieftaincy declaration of Soun of Ogbomosho and four Obas in the area.

September 14, 1982

Catholic bishops ended their national five-day episcopal conference in Maikurdi, Benue State, with a pledge not to stay silent over political developments.

The said a bishop would be guilty of "total disservice" if he did not condemn foul play in matters such as the registration of voters, nomination of political candidates and party campaigns.

September 14, 1982

The Kwara State House of Assembly expressed concern over the boarding policy. The policy, it said had not only generated a lot of disenchantment among parents and guardians but had also exposed a some of the innocent students to immoral acts.

September 15, 1982

Chief Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu declared for the first time that he was to go into politics and declare for a party of his choice. He made this disclosure when he paid the Senate President, Joseph Wayas, a courtesy call in his office at the National Assembly, Lagos.

September 15, 1982

The World Bank's resident representative in Nigeria Mr Owais Sadat said that the Federal Government's management of the country's economy as well as her external borrowing were satisfactory. He confirmed that Nigeria had not over-borrowed because of her capacity to make earnings was sound.

September 15, 1982

Legislators in Ondo State rejected the Governor's reconstituted 17 Local Governments and insisted that he immediately recognise the 58 created by them. An emergency House of Assembly meeting called by Speaker Richard Jolowo warned government officials and agencies against recognising the Governor's Councils.

September 15, 1982

Lebanon declared seven days of national mourning in memory of President-elect Bashir Gemayel, who was killed in artillery fire at a militia headquarters in Beirut, the capital.

September 16, 1982

The Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC) began a "house cleaning" exercise to rid the company of corrupt elements, the general manager, Alhaji Dabo Mohammed said in Lagos. Alhaji Dabo said that 34 officials, 10 of them in the management grade, had been removed.

September 16, 1982

Civil Service in Ondo State suspended their seven days strike action against the government. This followed an agreement reached between the government and leaders of the state council of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) on Wednesday.

September 16, 1982

Israeli troops were in control of all strategic points

in West Beirut after a day and night of fierce fighting with Lebanese leftists and Palestinian forces behind in the capital, according to Israeli authorities.

September 17, 1982

Pope John Paul II, had asked Cardinal Dr. Ekanem, the Bishop of Ikot-Ekpene, to take over the Catholic church in the Federal Capital Territory - Abuja. He was to oversee the planning and execution of church projects such as the Catholic Central National Missionary Seminary and the Catholic Episcopate of Nigeria. Bishop Ekanem had chosen Father Matthew Kuka of the Kaduna arch-diocese as his representative.

September 17, 1982

Alhaji Abdurahman Okene, the Chairman of National Population Commission (NPC) announced that eleven committees had been set up by the National Population Commission to consider various aspects of the population problem.

September 17, 1982

The Federal Court of Appeal in Lagos fixed September 28 to hear an application for bail filed by Bukai Mandara pending the determination of an appeal against the judgment of the lower court which convicted him.

September 19, 1982

Governor Anwal Ibrahim, of Niger State said Minna that illiteracy was the cause of Nigeria's backward development and called for an immediate war against it, describing it as Nigeria's number one enemy.

September 19, 1982

Benue Governor Aku, who was accused by J. I. Akure (M.Sc.) of Stealing N16.5 million in funds, held a press conference in Lagos as an attempt to clear his name of the serious allegations.

September 19, 1982

Chief Edwin Clarke, said in Abeokuta, that the Federal Government had performed well to ensure the NPN's return for a second term in office.

September 20, 1982

Doctors prescribed a four point cure for the deteriorating conditions in hospitals and growing health institutions. The first pill was MORE funds for hospitals from 1983.

September 20, 1982

The Federal Government condemned the presence of defenceless Palestinian refugees in Beirut. Ishaya Audu, Minister of External Affairs said the Federal Government "holds the Israeli Authorities who have remained in effective occupation and control of Beirut, responsible for these outrageous acts."

September 20, 1982

President Shehu Shagari urged the 47-man

contingent for the 1982 commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia, to make the nation proud by bringing back laurels. He said "as ambassadors you should not indulge in local politics nor do anything that could cast aspersions on the good image of the country."

September 21, 1982

The Anambra State Governor, Chief Jim Nwobodo described the new national educational policy on education as impracticable for now. He said that although the idea was laudable, his government could not embark on it for financial reasons.

September 21, 1982

The austerity measures introduced by the Federal Government since April 1982 were to remain until further notice. Chief Theophilus Akinyele, the Special Adviser on Budget Affairs confirmed that "the measures will not be relaxed as of now."

September 22, 1982

Dr. Saka Balogun, the Oyo State Special Assistant to the President at a news conference in Ibadan, formerly announced his resignation to enable him seek re governorship race next year.

September 22, 1982

National leader of Nigerian People's Party (NPP), Mr. Nnamdi Azikiwe unleashed a tirade on the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) concluding that "it was bungled." The failure of the commission, according to him, was a result of the slipshod manner in which the controversial registration exercise was handled.

September 23, 1982

President Shehu Shagari set in motion the machinery for an ethical revolution to save Nigeria from moral decay. Sixteen members of a special committee to steer the course of change were announced to the National Council of State which met in Lagos.

September 23, 1982

The Progressive Party Alliance (PPA) called on FEDECO to cancel the results of the registration of voters exercise. In effect, the Alliance urged the commission to arrange immediately, the revision of the existing register in accordance with the Nigerian constitution and the Electoral Act.

September 23, 1982

Lebanese President, Amin Gemayel was sworn in at the Fayadieh Military Academy in the suburbs of East Beirut where he was elected by parliament on Tuesday to replace his assassinated brother, Bashir Gemayel.

September 23, 1982

Mr. S.J.I. Akure and Chief Godwin Daboh who levelled allegations of wrong doing against Governor Per Aku of Benue State challenged the governor to a

television debate.

The two men threw the challenge in a statement they jointly issued to counter a Press conference addressed by the Governor in connection with the allegations.

September 24, 1982

The Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan was accused by Governor Bola Ige of playing politics with the running of Igbeji Marble Industry. Chief Ige alleged that the minister had been doing everything to thwart efforts being made by him and President Shehu Shagari to get the industry on its proper footing.

September 24, 1982

Speaker Edwin Ume-Ezeoke declared that FEDECO was answerable to National Assembly through legislation. The Speaker made this known on FEDECO's refusal to honour an invitation by the House Committee on Public Service Matters.

September 25, 1982

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, former President of Nigeria and chairman of PPA called on the Federal Government to return the shares of the Daily Times and the New Nigerian newspapers to their former owners. The shares were acquired by the military during their administration in the country.

September 26, 1982

Governor Adekunle Ajasin said in Ibadan that critics of the new National Policy on Education were worried over the cost of implementing the programme and not its content.

September 26, 1982

Voting began in a regional election which had a crucial bearing on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's attempt to survive a vote of no confidence last weekend.

September 27, 1982

Professor Ayodele Awojobi of the University of Lagos broke down in tears at the Federal High Court in Lagos. His reason was because "those handling the affairs of this country have already plunged it into economic chaos."

September 27, 1982

Nigerians were warned of the danger of mixing politics with religion. In his Eid-El-Kabir message to the nation, President Shehu Shagari observed that certain individuals and groups were trying to introduce religious sentiments into the country's current political activities especially in the selection of candidates for this year's general elections.

September 27, 1982

Governor Lateef Jakande of Lagos State told traditional rulers in the state not to entertain hopes that the Land Use Act would be abrogated. He

therefore, warned that individuals who still sell lands in the state were committing crimes for which they might eventually be punished in accordance with the law.

September 28, 1982

Several hundred athletes, officials and journalists were evacuated from the Commonwealth Games Stadium for two hours because of a major bomb scare.

September 28, 1982

Mr. Clement Gomwalk said that the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) would fight the 1983 elections on its own, if the PPA arrangements ran into a hitch.

September 29, 1982

Nigeria expressed dissatisfaction with the method adopted for the selection of members into the various committees of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) conference in Nairobi, the Kenyan capi-

tal.

September 30, 1982

China said it would recover the whole of Hong Kong when conditions were ripe and that 1997, the year under which the Britain took over the territory, were unacceptable.

September 30, 1982

Leaders of the Congo, Tanzania, Zambia, Mali and Mozambique met behind closed doors in Addis Ababa in what was seen as a last ditch effort to save the badly-split Organisation Africain de l'Unité (OAU) from total disintegration.

September 30, 1982

Chief Judge and Judges of High Courts of the State were to start earning N16,000 and N15,000 annum respectively.

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Leventis Motors Ltd., P. O. Box 390 Apapa. Tel: 874551, 874602	Distribution and Servicing of Mercedes-Benz Cars and Commercial Vehicles, Renault Cars, Honda Motorcycles and Cars, Blumhardt Trailers, David Brown and Case Tractors and equipment, Bonser Forklift, India Tyres.	Lagos: — Apapa, Ebute-Metta, Ijora, Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano, Jos, Maiduguri, Benin, Onitsha, Enugu, Aba, Port-Harcourt.
Leventis Stores Ltd., P. O. Box 3476, Lagos Tel: 631080, 631012.	Department Stores, Super Markets, Hardware, Building Materials, General Wholesale.	Lagos: Marina, Apapa, Ebute-Metta, Surulere, Ikeja, Ibadan (two), Kano, Kaduna, Maiduguri (two), Ife, Benin, Warri, Enugu, Zaria.
Leventis Technical Ltd., P. O. Box 259, Lagos. Tel: 860073, 861480	Distribution and Service of Office machinery and equipment, Refrigeration and airconditioning.	Lagos: (Iddo and Yaba), Ibadan, Kano, Maiduguri, Jos, Benin, Onitsha.
Nigerian Bottling Company Ltd., P. O. Box 10, Apapa. Tel: 877108, 877169.	Manufacture and Distribution of Coca-Cola, Fanta, Sprite and Krest Soft Drinks, Hi-Time Squashes.	Factories at: Lagos, Ikeja, Ibadan (two), Kano (two), Jos, Port-Harcourt (two), Enugu, Benin, Kaduna, Ilorin, Owerri, (under Construction), Depots throughout Nigeria.
Apapa Chemical Industries Ltd., P. O. Box 10, Tel: 874660.	Manufacture of CO ₂ and Dry Ice	Plants at: Lagos, Benin, Kaduna, Enugu, Ilorin, Kano.
Victoria Beach Hotel Ltd., P. O. Box 2158, Ebute-Metta. Tel: 860171, 831119.	The Mainland Hotel, Ebute-Metta, Lagos.	
Crown Product Ltd., P. O. Box 159, Lagos.	Manufacture of Bottles Tops	Factory at: Ijebu-Ode.
Interest in Jelre Glass Company Ltd., P. O. Box 159, Lagos.	Manufacture of bottles and Glassware	Factory at: Ughelli.
Valley Foods (Nig.) Ltd., P. O. Box 51, Iloja, Kwara State.	Food Production & Processing	Factory, Branch and Vegetable Garden at Iloja, Kwara State.

United Kingdom: WEST AFRICA HOUSE,
Buying Office: Hanger Lane, Ealing.
London W5 3QR.

October 1, 1982

Political and cultural differences gave way to the spirit of oneness at the New Federal Capital, Abuja, when Nigeria celebrated her 22nd Independence anniversary. Leaders of five of the six registered political parties - UNP's Chief Obafemi Awolowo, NPN's Chief Augustus Akinloye, NPP's Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, GNPP Leader Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim and leader of the NAP, Mr. Tunji Braithwaite, sat together and cheered the anniversary day parade.

October 1, 1982

Christian Democrat leader, Helmut Kohl was elected West German Chancellor, replacing Helmut Schmidt. Mr. Kohl obtained 256 votes in the no-confidence debate. This was seven more than the absolute majority votes needed to overthrow Mr. Schmidt's minority social democrat government.

October 1, 1982

The President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari said that he was confident Nigeria would overcome her economic problem and emerge economically stable. Alhaji Shagari said the austerity measures were designed to include a sense of financial discipline and prudence in both public and private sectors.

October 1, 1982

The leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), Chief Obafemi Awolowo and the PRP leader, Mallam Aminu Kano were among 124 Nigerians awarded national honours in Abuja.

October 2, 1982

None of the 25,000 teachers in Ondo State showed up in Akure Sports Stadium for the 22nd anniversary celebrations. This was the beginning of an indefinite industrial action because of non-payment of their salaries.

October 3, 1982

Successive Nigerian governments were being praised for their consistent policies on Africa and which had earned the country its leadership role on the continent. A Zimbabwean weekly newspaper said that the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe's recent independence anniversary message to President Shehu Shagari was not the usual diplomatic platitudes designed to grease bilateral relations.

October 3, 1982

"The Supreme Court of Nigeria is capable of dealing with the issue of sworn affidavits as a means of exposing corruption and wrong doings." This assurance came from the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Atanda Fatai-Williams.

October 4, 1982

Senator Sikiri Shitta-Bey took his seat in the UPN wing of the Senate Chambers despite his resignation from the party and his declaration for the National Party of Nigeria.

October 4, 1982

Senator Victor Akpan filed a motion asking that the Federal Government took control of all banks. In the motion Senator Akpan said that the time had come when "huge funds" which the banks as profits should not be left in the hands of a few individuals.

October 4, 1982

A fifth member of the House of Representatives was reported dead. He was Mr. J. O. Eze (GNPP, Cross River State).

October 4, 1982

The Federal High Court discharged the Managing Director of the Nigerian External Commercial (NET) Mr. F.H.O. Akindele, charged with transferring N81,000 outside the country.

October 5, 1982

The National Secretary of the National Party of Nigeria Alhaji Suleman Takuma declared that presidential and gubernatorial posts would no longer be held by the National Party of Nigeria (NPN). But offices including office of Senate President, Chairman of Corporations amongst others would be zoned.

October 5, 1982

The passport office in Abeokuta, Ogun State was burgled and about 600 unexpired passports stolen.

October 5, 1982

Nigeria's air men went on strike leaving thousands of passengers and three soccer teams stranded at Murtala Muhammed Airport at Ikeja. The strikers called to make the Nigerian Airways management avenge the alleged public assaults on two of its members of the Nigerian Airline Pilots and Flight Engineers Association (NAPFEA).

October 5, 1982

President Shehu Shagari held the first council-meeting in Abuja. He said that Lagos would legally remain the Federal Capital until a presidential decree transferring the status to Abuja was made.

October 6, 1982

The Ondo State Governor, Chief Michael Ondo described the current industrial action embarked by teachers in the state as unfortunate. He said his administration in the state had done some things for teachers since it assumed power in 1979 more than any other government in the country.

October 6, 1982

Chief A.M.A. Akinloye, NPN Chairman said that NPN zoning system was still in force. He said the zoning came a day after the National Secretary

Party, Alhaji Suleman Takuman told the Press that the NPN had discarded the system for Presidential and Governorship nominations.

October 7, 1982

The Minister of External Affairs, Professor Audu, finally left his party - NPP and declared for the NPN.

Professor Ishaya Audu one-time vice-chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, announced this at a press conference in his Wusasa home town, Kaduna State.

October 7, 1982

The Ogun State Government up-graded six obas to the status of first class rulers. They were the Odemo of Ishara, the Alaperu of Iperu and the Ewusi of Makun in Ijebu Division. Others were the Ajalorun of Ijebu-Ife, the Orimolusi of Ijebu-Igbo and the Dagburewe of Idowa in Ijebu Division.

October 7, 1982

The Nigeria Labour Congress - (NLC) was to have its registration cancelled and thus ceased to be a legal entity. The Congress was alleged not to have rendered any yearly financial returns and audited accounts to the Registrar of Trade Unions since it was launched in Ibadan in 1978 as required by section 39 of the Trade Union Act, 1973.

October 8, 1982

A minor cabinet reshuffle was made by President Shugu. In the exercise, Alhaji A. Oniyangi, formerly of the Ministry of Defence now moves to the Ministry of Industries. The Minister of Industries, Alhaji Gusau had resigned his appointment to contest the gubernatorial race in Sokoto State.

October 8, 1982

The three Nigerians in the boxing finals made it a sweet last day of the competition for their squad by punching to the three titles in the 1-day, 10-sport 12th Commonwealth Games in Brisbane, Australia.

October 9, 1982

In a dramatic performance Nigeria's quartet clinched the prestigious gold of the Men's 4 x 100 Metres Relay as the 12th Commonwealth Games ended in Brisbane, Australia.

October 9, 1982

Governor Jim Nwobodo of Anambra State was unanimously renominated by his party for the 1982

Governorship race in the state. The renomination exercise was conducted at the NPP fourth convention at the Hotel Presidential, Enugu.

October 9, 1982

Primary elections for the NPN gubernatorial race were held in some non-NPN states in the country.

October 9, 1982

The former Minister of Aviation, Mr. John Jatau Kadiya, and Mr. Collins Obih emerged with the highest scores in the NPN governorship primary elections held in Plateau and Imo States respectively.

October 10, 1982

Relations between the Vatican and Warsaw took a further downward turn when both Pope John II and the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, Monsignor Jozef Glemp, denounced the ban on the Independent Trade Union Federation Solidarity.

October 10, 1982

A medical practitioner, Dr. Bayo Bano advocated for the legalisation of abortion in the country. He contended that many innocent souls were being terminated by the non-legalisation of abortion.

October 11, 1982

Vice-President Alex Ekwueme left Lagos for a three-day state visit to Equatorial Guinea. He was accompanied by the Minister of National Planning, Mrs Ebun Oyagbola, the Minister of State for External Affairs, Alhaji Mohammed Kufi, and top government officials.

October 11, 1982

An Executive Bill for the reconstitution of the boards of all University Teaching hospitals in the country was presented to the House of Representatives.

October 11, 1982

The Police lifted its two-month-old ban on political procession and assembly in Lagos State. The ban was imposed on August 16, to ensure sober atmosphere during the registration of voters and the revision of voters list exercise in Lagos State.

October 11, 1982

A new salary package proposed for policemen under which every constable would earn N200 a month, was rejected, its sponsors also failed to win for policemen, conditions of service different from those in the civil service.

October 12, 1982

The Federal Government said that it had taken note of the strong opposition of the Nigerian Ports Authority workers to the re-organisation programme proposed by the retiring general Manager Alhaji B. M. Tukur.

October 12, 1982

The Senate resolved to disregard an injunction of a Federal High Court restraining it from discussing the just-concluded voters' registration exercise. A motion to that effect was passed unanimously barely 24 hours after the order was handed to the Clerk of the National Assembly, Alhaji Giddo Idris.

October 12, 1982

A Bill designed to facilitate the review of salaries and conditions of service of pilots was passed by the House of Representative. The Bill repealed the 1979 Industrial Arbitration Tribunal (Variation of Awards) Act in respect of Nigeria Airways pilots.

October 13, 1982

The report of the joint conference of the National Assembly on the creation of states and boundary adjustments procedure Bill 1982 was adopted by the Senate.

October 13, 1982

The Federal Director of Budget, Chief Theophilus Akinyele disclosed in Lagos that foreign powers were frustrating Nigeria's effort to secure external loans.

October 13, 1982

The Chadian Leader, Mr. Hissen Halbne, was accorded a rousing reception when he flew into Kaduna for talks with President Shehu Shagari.

October 14, 1982

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe said in Lagos that the Progressive Parties Alliance was not in a hurry to announce its presidential candidate. He declared, "This is a seat of battle, strategy, tactics and logistics against PPA's opponents.

October 14, 1982

The Nigerian Airways put into domestic use two new Boeing 737 aircraft. The two planes cost 30 million dollars (about N20 million) and each has the capacity for 130 passengers.

October 15, 1982

President Shehu Shagari said that the establishment of the River Basin Development authorities in all parts of the country was not only aimed at agricultural production but also designed to foster national unity and mutual co-existence among states of the country.

October 15, 1982

The two-week-old industrial action by teachers in Ondo State was suspended.

October 16, 1982

The Spartans Club of Nigeria broke the heart of the nation when they lost 1-0 to Hassacas Club of Ghana in their first leg WAFU Cup finals in the main bowl of the National Stadium, Surulere.

October 16, 1982

Primary elections for nominating the Cross River State governorship candidate were cancelled after seven aspirants withdrew from the race.

October 17, 1982

President Shehu Shagari returned to Lagos from a five-day visit to Kaduna, Kano and Bauchi States.

October 18, 1982

Political meetings, rallies and processions banned in the Rivers due to what the police called "some developments".

October 18, 1982

A renewed crisis within the NPN hierarchy in Kwara State brought indefinite postponement of the State's primary elections. The crisis, which ended 12 hours to the election, was said to have started because of the disagreement over who were to represent the constituencies in some areas.

October 18, 1982

The Supreme Court ruled that "it has no jurisdiction to hear a suit filed by the Federal Government against three state governments over the compilation of voters' register. The court, therefore, struck out the suit.

October 19, 1982

The Chairman of the FEDECO, Mr. Justice K. Iyie-Whiskey and leaders of five of six registered parties agreed that names of political parties and symbols would appear in colours on ballot papers in alphabetical order for the 1983 elections.

October 20, 1982

The Governorship nomination primaries held in Rivers State last Sunday for the 1983 elections were nullified by the NPN. The party said in Lagos that the "purported primaries" were "unauthorised and improper," and therefore "null and void".

October 20, 1982

The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr. Robert Mugabe and his wife, Sally, arrived Lagos on a day working visit. Mr. Mugabe whose aircraft touched the Presidential tarmac at 12 noon, was met by President Shehu Shagari.

October 21, 1982

The Lagos State Governor, Alhaji Lateef Fajana was optimistic that Nigeria would survive her present economic depression given good management.

October 21, 1982

Junius Jayewardene was re-elected President of Sri Lanka, taking 55-60 percent of the vote, according to results received electronically in the press from Colombo.

October 21, 1982

Hissene Habre, whose force seized the Chad Capital last June, was sworn in as President of the Republic of Chad.

October 22, 1982

The national leader of the People's Redemption Party (PRP) Mallam Aminu Kano warned the party's aspirants in the party to stop public

themselves without party authority. Mallam Aminu stressed that flouters of the directive stood automatically disqualified.

October 22, 1982

Chief Obafemi Awolowo deserved Nigeria's highest honour, President Shehu Shagari said in Lagos in response to a thank-you letter from the UPN leader.

October 22, 1982

Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe was in Abuja for a one-day official visit. Mr. Mugabe, the first foreign head of state to visit the Federal Capital Territory was accompanied by the Minister of External Affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu and other top government officials.

October 23, 1982

The Ikemba of Nnewi, Chief Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu described the NPN as the vehicle for true national integration and unity of all tribes in the country. "And I will bear this in mind when I make up my mind to join a political party, he declared.

October 25, 1982

The Ogun State congress of the NPN could not hold any election as expected following a division among the state members of its executive. The election was postponed till November 14 after a well attended meeting of the state executive of the NPN in Abeokuta.

October 26, 1982

The Special UPN Congress holding in Lagos began with close-door "stormy and crucial" debate on the issue of the renominations of its five governors.

October 26, 1982

The UPN congress overwhelmingly rejected a plea by Chief Obafemi Awolowo, its national leader, that the party's five Governors and legislators be granted automatic nomination to contest this year's elections.

October 26, 1982

Anti-riot in Lagos seized placards and dispersed a group of workers demonstrating against Governor Ambrose Alli, of Bendel State. The protesters, all workers of the Bendel State Government-owned Paper Conversion Company (Nig) Ltd., at Oregun, Ikeja had gone to the venue of the UPN Congress to complain over alleged non-payment of their salaries for one-year.

October 27, 1982

The British Government published its proposals to

allow foreign husbands or fiances to settle in London provided the women involved were British citizens. The Home Office estimated that this new move which would lead to a parliamentary battle would mean up to 3,000 extra applications being made each year for settlement in that country.

October 27, 1982

Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping reaffirmed the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) principle of non-interference in the affairs of other communist parties in his meeting with Georges Marchais, visiting secretary-general of the French communist Party (PCF).

October 28, 1982

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Labour Senator Joseph Ansa, declared that politics should not be mixed with trade Unionism as it would not augur well for the country.

October 29, 1982

16 Police personnel of various ranks were identified among the casualties in the disturbances unleashed by the proselytes of Maitasine in the Bulunkuta areas of Maiduguri, Borno State. They included two acting Deputy Superintendents, one Assistant Superintendent, one Acting Assistant Superintendent, four Sergeants, two Corporals and five constables.

October 29, 1982

The Ondo State Deputy Governor, Chief Akin Omoboriowo resigned his appointment. This, according to him, was in accordance with the directives of the UPN's National Executive Committee on the 1983 gubernatorial race.

October 29, 1982

Senator Ibrahim Barau, imprisoned for one year by a court for importing carpets and later freed by another was sent back to jail by the Supreme Court.

October 29, 1982

Alhaji Ado Ibrahim, the senior brother to the incumbent governor of Kwara State threw in the towel in the gubernatorial nomination for the National Party of Nigeria in the State.

October 31, 1982

Nigeria's Owerri Spartans FC in Accra, Ghana played a goalless draw with Sekondi Hasaacas in the second final of the WAFU Cup. The Nigerian had lost 1-0 in Lagos two weeks ago.

November 1, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari condemned religious intolerance and violence and warned that he would crack down on any threat to peace. He stated, "Let me make it abundantly clear that this administration will deal decisively with all those who threaten life, liberty and security of fellow Nigerians on grounds of religious, sectional or other forms of fanaticism."

November 1, 1982:

Senate President Dr. Joseph Wayas described the NPN nomination election in the Cross River State as "democracy in action".

November 2, 1982:

The House of Representatives rejected President Shagari's appropriation Amendment Bill of 1982. The Bill which had sought to amend the Appropriation Act of 1982 by repealing section 2 of the Act, was rejected after very stiff opposition by members of the House.

November 2, 1982:

Forty-four victims were confirmed dead following the religious riots in Kano and Kaduna. The executive office of the President said in Lagos that 39 fanatics were killed by the villagers while two policemen were killed by the fanatics.

November 2, 1982:

Two committees of the House of Representatives were to investigate the circumstances surrounding the release of the over 1,000 suspects involved in the Maitatsine Kano riot of 1980. They were the committees on Internal Affairs and Police Affairs respectively.

November 3, 1982:

The embargo on employment was lifted, President Shehu Shagari announced. Delivering his 1983 budget proposals to a joint session of the National Assembly in Lagos, President Shagari explained that the embargo was imposed because of a decline in oil revenue and the consequent reduction in public expenditure.

November 3, 1982:

The Federal Government was to spend N10.655 billion in 1983. Out of this sum, the government intended to expend N3.435 billion on recurrent expenditures and the balance of N7.22 billion on capital projects. The 1983 vote fell short of the 1982 budget of N11.3 billion by N645 million.

November 3, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari summoned a meeting of the National Security Council to discuss religious disturbances in some parts of the country. President Shagari announced that the meeting would adopt far-reaching decisions on how to prevent a re-occurrence of such disturbances.

November 3, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari declared that the Naira would not be devalued. Rather, he said, the intention

of the government would be to improve the rate of payment by stimulating domestic production, further reducing the rate of price inflation.

November 3, 1982:

Nigeria was to raise a loan of N3.02 billion early in this financial year. At the same time N1.3 billion was to be raised internally for the country's capital structure.

November 3, 1982:

A mace was broken for the second time in the House of Representatives. Unlike the first incident on December 11, 1981, when the mace got smashed by members of the House of Representatives meeting, sergeant-at-arms to block his exit, this breaking was accidental.

November 4, 1982:

Most Senators strongly opposed the payment of pensions to former Presidents, Premiers and Governors at the end sent a Bill, asking for this, to the President. The Presidential and other ex-officio holders rejected the Bill, 1981 as it was called, found little support in the Senate after Dr. Sola Saraki, the Senate leader, moved its second reading.

November 4, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari rejected the report of the Senate on the Fourth National Development Plan. In a letter dated October 25, 1982 and read in the Chamber, the President stated categorically that "It is not binding on me to comply with the Senate resolution."

November 4, 1982:

The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited bounced back its glorious financial position with a profit before tax of N1,376,190 for the year 1981/82. "This figure contrasts with the loss of N495,569 recorded for the year", thus declared by Alhaji Magaji Dantata, Chairman, at the company's annual general meeting at the National Theatre, Iganmu.

November 6, 1982:

The Ikemba of Nnewi, Chief Odumegwu Ojukwu had not formally declared for the National Nigeria. The deputy National Secretary, Dr. Anyanwu, said that there was still plenty of time for formalise Ojukwu's declaration for the NPN.

November 6, 1982:

Nigeria's last hope of international soccer crashed as Rangers International were outscored 3-0 by Al Nadi Al Ahli FC of Egypt in Cairo. Rangers clinched the first leg of the African Cup of Nations Clubs semi-final 1-0 in Lagos on October 24.

November 6, 1982:

Nigerians would have to put up with discomforts caused by the influx of aliens for the dinner. President Shehu Shagari said while speaking at the Dinner of the Nigerian Institute of International Law.

November 8, 1982:

The military regime in the West African state of Upper Volta was overthrown in a coup d'etat led by a group of non-commissioned officers. Radio Ouagadougou announced. The radio monitored in Niamey, Niger Republic said that a provisional Council for the people's Salvation had been set up.

November 8, 1982:

Chief Executives of Federal Government-owned parastatals would now earn between N12,000 and N20,000 as annual salaries when the Edozien Committee on the Onosode Commission on Parastatals is completed and submitted to Federal Government.

November 8, 1982:

Policemen moved into the headquarters of the Nigeria Ports Authority (NPA) in Marine, Lagos as the Authority's workers downed tool at about 2 p.m. The policemen were called in following a union leaders' announcement that the workers should proceed on industrial action.

November 8, 1982:

Police had started a house-to-house search for haitatsinc fanatics in Jos, following reports that they had migrated to the plateau state capital. Anti-riot policemen were keeping watch over the Masalanchin umas - the Friday Mosque - and strategic areas.

November 8, 1982:

Fears were growing in Lagos that legislators could drag their feet on the 1983 federal draft budget as only 10 of the more than 400 legislators were at work in the House of Representatives. The Speaker, Chief Edwin Ezeoke charged that the list of absentees was growing so big everyday that the House may be unable to form quorum to debate the budget proposals in time.

November 8, 1982:

All quarrying and mining activities at the Igbeti Marble Company in Oyo State were stopped with immediate effect. The Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Ibrahim Hassan said that the Federal Government took the decision because it regarded the Oyo State Government take-over of the company as illegal.

November 9, 1982:

The National Security Council met for several hours in Lagos to devise a fool-proof internal security system. The meeting was summoned by President Shahu Shagari in the heat of religious riots in some parts of the country.

November 9, 1982:

The controversial Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) Bill, which President Shagari refused to sign into law, was amended and re-passed in the Senate. In the new version, the Senate dropped its earlier demand on President Shagari to appoint a Minister of Cabinet rank as the Chairman of the NNPC.

November 9, 1982:

The NPN said in Lagos that all decisions of the state congress which elected governorship candidates were "binding". Alhaji Bashir O. Tofa the secretary of the NPN Governorship Nomination Appeal Committee said that such decisions were still binding until his committee decided otherwise.

November 9, 1982:

Thousands of supporters of the Unity Party of Nigeria stormed the party's secretariat in Ibadan with complaints of mass fraudulent practices by some of the gubernatorial aspirants.

November 9, 1982:

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, 75, was announced dead. He died in Moscow, capital of the USSR.

November 10, 1982:

The management of the first Bank of Nigeria Limited announced the restoration of the terms and service conditions of its workers as applicable prior to June 29, 1982.

November 10, 1982:

All NPN top party positions and offices at the national level were declared vacant. This was one of the decisions taken at the NPN national executive committee meeting held at Ibadan, Oyo State.

November 10, 1982:

The Federal Government issued a stern warning that it would deal firmly with those engaging in anti-social activities. The Government enjoined to co-operate with the law enforcement agencies in tracking down those responsible for religious disturbances in the country.

November 11, 1982:

Senator Cornelius Olatunji Adebayo emerged the winner of the Kwara State UPN Governorship nomination held in Ilorin while Governor Lateef Kayode Jakande won the Governorship nomination for Lagos State by polling 1,181 votes against three for his only opponent lawyer H. A. Hakeem Habeeb.

November 11, 1982:

Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the UPN leader flew out of Lagos to London, amidst speculations that the Chief was ill.

November 12, 1982:

Chief Oluwale Awolowo, son of the UPN leader Chief Obafemi Awolowo confirmed that his father travelled to London. He, however, dispelled speculations that Papa Awo undertook the journey because of his state of health.

November 12, 1982:

President Shahu Shagari paid glowing tribute to the memory of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev who died of heart failure at the age of 75.

November 12, 1982:

The Vice-President of the United States Mr. George Bush said that both free peoples and those in bondage were looking up to Nigeria for leadership and encouragement. Mr. Bush was speaking shortly on arrival in Nigeria to begin a three-day official visit.

November 13, 1982:

Nigerian universities were urged to identify themselves more with the needs and aspirations of the Nigerian society. The hint was dropped by President Shehu Shagari when he addressed the third convocation of the University of Calabar.

November 15, 1982:

The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Menachem Begin's wife Aliza died in Israel and Mr. Begin had to break his U.S. visit and fly home immediately.

November 13, 1982:

The U.S. Vice-President, Mr. George Bush said in Lagos that his country did not have control in the day-to-day operations of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

November 14, 1982:

President Nguema Mbasogo of Equatorial Guinea arrived in Calabar to begin a four-day official visit to Nigeria.

November 14, 1982:

The United States Vice-President, Mr. George Bush left Lagos for home after a three-day official visit to Nigeria. Both Mr. Bush and Dr. Ekwueme had earlier held talks during which the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the Namibian independence formed major basis for discussion.

November 15, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari declared in his address to the opening session of the World Military Sports Council (CISM) 1982 General Assembly in Lagos that true to its ideals, sports must offer equality of rights to everyone.

November 15, 1982:

The UPN leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo in Lagos denied newspaper reports that he went to London on Wednesday for health reasons. He also denied that he was the chief electoral officer for the UPN nomination exercise as earlier announced by the party's director of research and publicity, Chief M. C. K. Ajuluchukwu.

November 15, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari charged the National Assembly to deal with the issue of creation of states quickly. He urged the Assembly to examine all requests brought before it, so that the exercise could be seen as another determined effort directed towards allaying the fears of many Nigerians and reassuring them of their rights to self-determination.

November 16, 1982:

The 39th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU opened in Tripoli and countries — Chad, Sudan, Upper Volta, Somalia and Egypt absent.

November 16, 1982:

The three 1983 governorship aspirants entered the race with Governor Osiabisi Onabanjo. The State rejected the result of the electoral college. The three contestants — Chief Soji Odeh (Ikeja Division), Dr. Tunji Otegbayo (Epe Division), Mr. Dele Onarawopo (Ibeju Division) alleged that the governorship election was massively rigged in favour of Governor Onabanjo.

November 17, 1982:

The Owelle of Onitsha, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe expressed gratitude to all Nigerians for the support he had been giving him over the years. He was about the tremendous tribute paid on him on the occasion of his 78th birthday.

November 17, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari urged Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe of Onitsha to share his wealth of experience with the nation for the stabilisation of the political climate.

November 17, 1982:

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) conference had been arguing over Chad and was to begin discussion on the actual agenda. There was over who should take Chad's seat at the OAU — the Nijamene regime of Hissene Habre in Libya — backed government of National Salvation by Goukouni Weddeya and based in Bardai in Chad.

November 18, 1982:

Two important national issues — creation of states and security law and order — topped the agenda of the meeting of the Council of State held in Abuja. In his opening address, President Shehu Shagari said members of the council had from time to time considered the two issues and offered pieces of advice.

November 18, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari declared opening of the Council of State with a fresh appeal for order in the country.

November 18, 1982:

The Okeban of Ibadan, Oba Daniel Adesanya joined his ancestors. His transition was marked in Ibadan by the State Governor, Chief Bola Ige.

November 18, 1982:

The Federal Government prescribed the religious fast with immediate effect. An edict was signed at Abuja by President Shehu Shagari after a marathon session of the national conference's mood, fasting about six hours.

November 19, 1982:

The 12-day-old nation-wide industrial action by the Nigerian Ports Authority workers was called off.

November 19, 1982:

China announced a major government reshuffle, replacing both the foreign minister Mr. Huang Hua and the defence minister, Mr. Geng Biao.

November 19, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari returned to Lagos at the end of a one-week stay in Abuja, the new Federal Capital.

November 20, 1982:

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Ministerial Council broke up in crisis in Tripoli after 14 States walked out depriving the meeting of a quorum. The 14 States said they were suspending their participation pending attempts to find a solution to a dispute over Chad's representation that had bedeviled the meeting.

November 22, 1982:

The Federal Minister of Finance, Mr. Victor Igwe, has decried the alarming rate of fraud in banks. Mr. Igwe regretted that the fraud in the banks "is often perpetrated with the active connivance of bank officials".

November 22, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari left Lagos for Tripoli where the 19th OAU summit would be taking place.

November 22, 1982:

The Chairman of the NPN Task Force charged with organising Lagos State wing of the Party, Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe declared a political operation to capture the state from the UPN. Dr. Mbadiwe coded his operation, "Identity to solidity", inhabitants of Lagos metropolitan against UPN.

November 23, 1982:

Pilots and engineers of the Nigeria Airways would continue to receive salaries fixed for them in 1979 by the last military administration until they were cut, the Senate decided. Senators also resolved that the pilots and the engineers must not be paid the higher salaries fixed for them by the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal in 1976.

November 23, 1982:

The Federal Electoral Commissioners began a two-day meeting in Lagos to discuss whether the various associations which reapplied for registration as political parties had satisfied the constitutional requirement.

November 24, 1982:

Confusion erupted at the Local Airport at Ikeja between the Nigerian Airports Authority (NAA) and Nigeria Airways (Skypower) over an alleged N14 million bill.

As a result of the controversy, the NAA tactical committee withdrew its flying aids to Nigeria Airways

which rendered many passengers on both international and local routes stranded.

November 24, 1982:

A 27-year-old corporal Bramwell Injeni was sentenced to death in Nairobi after being found guilty of treason and of attempting to overthrow the regime of President Arap Moi on August 1.

November 24, 1982:

All the 36 members of the PRP supporting Imoudu in the House of Representatives vowed never to go back to Mallam Aminu Kano.

November 24, 1982:

The Senate sent a message of condolence to the Governor of Oyo State, Chief Bola Ige and the Ibadan Traditional Council of Chiefs, on the passing away of the Olubadan, Oba Daniel Akinbiyi.

November 24, 1982:

An attempted coup d'état topple Ghana's government under the leadership of Flt.-Lt. Jerry Rawlings was announced in Accra. The coup attempt came barely 48 hours after Ghana's chief of Defence Staff Brigadier Joseph Nunoo Mensah had resigned from the ruling Provisional National Defence Council, sternly criticising the regime of Flt.-Lt. Jerry Rawlings.

November 25, 1982:

Thirteen members of the House of Representatives described the House Tenders Board as a "scandalous board" and demanded that it be probed immediately.

November 25, 1982:

Leaders of the 32 African Countries formally asked Chad's President Hissene Habre to keep away from their stalled summit meeting in the Libyan capital to end a deadlock over who should represent Chad.

November 25, 1982:

The managements of NAA and the Nigeria Airways met at the Airways white house Ikeja, for several hours over the N14 million debt.

November 25, 1982:

The National Party of Nigeria (NPN) expressed fear over the award of contract for ballot boxes by the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDEC) for the 1983 elections. The National Chairman Chief Adisa Akinloye said that the same company which manufactured the ballot boxes for the 1979 elections was re-awarded the contract for the forthcoming elections.

November 25, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari approved N1.1 million to assist victims of religious disturbances in Bulunkutu, Borno State.

November 25, 1982:

Some civilians and members of Ghana's Armed forces were arrested after the coup attempt was crushed.

Quoting a defence ministry statement, the radio added that some rebels, still on the run, were being chased and would be dealt with "in an appropriate manner".

November 26, 1982:

Senator Franklin O. Atake lost his legal battle at the Supreme Court over his conviction for contempt of court. The appeal was dismissed by five judges. On April 2, 1981, Mr. Justice Fred Anyaegbunam of the Federal High Court committed Senator Otake for contempt for failure to withdraw an offensive statement in a civil action.

November 26, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari returned to Lagos from Tripoli, Libya, where he was to attend the 19th OAU summit.

November 27, 1982:

The House of Representatives on States creation was recommending 21 New States, sources closed to the committee revealed. The recommendation which was contained in the committee's final report soon to be published became a subject of controversy among the members of the panel.

November 27, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari called on the people of the country not to allow government activities stop them from making individual development efforts. "To cling to an erroneous belief that government had to do it all", he warned, "would be retrogressive and would prove destructive in the end". President Shehu Shagari was in Abeokuta delivering an address at the formal launching of the Lambo Foundation and First Lambo Foundation lecture.

November 28, 1982:

The remains of the late Olubadan of Ibadan were laid to rest at his Elekuro residence, after a one-and-a-half-hour interdenominational service attended by thousands of sympathisers at Mapo Hall, Ibadan.

November 29, 1982:

President Shehu Shagari got a pat on the back for the 1983 budget proposals in the National Assembly. When the debate on the budget began most members praised the President for his determination to succeed

and revamp the nation's economy.

November 29, 1982:

The Imoudu-faction of the PRP announced would contest the 1983 elections on the platform of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP). Such a move was through an electoral agreement to be made under the umbrella of the Progressive People's Alliance (PPA).

November 29, 1982:

The Lagos State government would spend N1,010,766 million in the 1983 financial year. This amount, N564,376 million would be for capital expenditure while N446,39 million was for recurrent expenditure. Governor Lateef Jakande announced in his 1983 "budget of stewardship".

November 30, 1982:

The names of the proposed 21 new states were known. The report of the House of Representatives on states creation and boundary adjustment which was unanimously adopted and also named their capitals.

November 30, 1982:

Less than 24 hours after he was nominated as presidential candidate for the 1983 general election, the Owelle of Onitsha, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, announced that he was in the running for the PPA flag. Dr. Azikiwe explained at the Lagos House of Representatives that the Chairman of the four-party alliance did not want him from being chosen as the PPA 1983 flag bearer.

November 30, 1982:

PRP leader, Chief Michael Imoudu stunned the PPA at the PPA meeting when he said he was not taking the decision that his party would contest the 1983 elections. NPP Chief Imoudu said, left to him, his party would field its candidates under the platform of the PPA.

November 30, 1982:

A Nigerian medical doctor was to undergo a 12-month apprenticeship in a recognised hospital before he could be eligible for re-instatement to the Nigerian Medical Council (NMC). Dr. Osemu's name was erased by disciplinary tribunal from the medical and dental register of the NMC for a period of two years in 1969 for professional misconduct.

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	—	galvanized water pipe fittings, Portland cement in ship-loads,
	—	various locks and padlocks, calcium carbide,
Machinery	—	machine-tools for working metal & wood, building & road equipment,
	—	electric generating sets, electric motors, diesel engines, welding sets
	—	compressors, agricultural & floating pumps, ball-bearings,
Tools	—	electric, industrial and power tools
	—	measuring & testing instruments and apparatuses
		full assortment of hand tools and black tools (pliers, spanners, spades, rakes, matchets, pick axes etc)
General Goods	—	various brushes, rubber balls, cutlery, kitchen utensils etc.

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Dalinco — Duesseldorf
Dalinco — Zurich
Trandal — Geneva
Dalanim — Madrid

Simcodal — Athens
Dalimpex — Montreal
Dalmeco — Beirut
Comapol — Casablanca
Falconda — Caracas
Poltex — Sao Paulo

ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

In the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Nigeria is faithfully committed to political co-operation among African Countries, and has scrupulously observed the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Since its 13 years of existence, the OAU has emerged as the rallying point for all African peoples, for stimulating a wide interest in African development, peace and understanding, and for harmonising African positions on world issues, particularly in the United Nations. Nigeria's attitude towards the OAU, is to work for a consensus, without compromising established principles and to examine crucial issues, from a pragmatic approach of firm, but tactful diplomacy.

With the majority of the OAU members, Nigeria, for example, maintains that the solution to the Middle-East situation can only be achieved through strict and complete implementation of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. The OAU group at the United Nations has also helped to focus attention on a number of African problems, which include apartheid in South Africa; question of Namibia (South-West Africa); situation in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia); rapid economic development of Africa; and prices for Africa's exports.

As a founding member of the OAU, Nigeria strongly believes that African Unity must be built block by block, through cooperation in economic, scientific and technical matters, and the coordination of educational, health and cultural programme. The present Charter of the OAU reflects the mood and activities of the sixties, and with the decolonisation process of Africa still not completed, Nigeria supports new proposals to shift the emphasis, by paying more attention to economic development and co-operation, on a regional and continental basis.

Non-Aligned Movement:

The main thrust of Nigeria's foreign policy strategy is guided by the principle of friendship and co-operation with all countries, and reflected by its non-alignment posture in international affairs. Its determination not to take sides in the ideological conflicts of the super powers, or become a satellite of any of the blocs.

Nigeria believes that in a multi-racial world community, there are bound to be differences in value orientations, differences in regional pre-occupations; differences in priorities and emphasis, and differences even in the reading and understanding of facts, to allow for the spirit of flexibility and accommodation. Nigeria's non-alignment approach to foreign relations finds its most sincere expression in its policy towards divided countries, and the recognition of both Koreas, Germany and Bangladesh. Nigeria maintains cordial relations with China, the United States, USSR and Western and Eastern Europe alike.

Nigeria's active membership of the non-aligned movement has enabled it play a fruitful role in world affairs. Non-aligned countries have exerted great influence on the super powers on issues as disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, law of the sea and new international economic order. The non-aligned countries are not only a strong, moral and political force, but also a powerful material factor in international relations.

Economic Co-operation:

The growth of internal stability has made it possible for Nigeria to turn greater attention to its economic development, and this is reflected in the magnitude and boldness of both the 3rd and 4th National Development Plans. The oil resources of the country have made it possible for Nigeria to make a steady and rapid domestic progress in agriculture, education, health, industrialisation, transportation and communications.

In spite of its great potential and resources, Nigeria appreciates its manpower and technological limitations, and realises the need for economic co-operation and regional grouping for development.

EEC-ACP Convention:

Nigeria is aware of the importance of the European Economic Community (EEC), to its economy, and as a consequence, played a very positive role in negotiations with EEC by African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, ending in the signing of the Lome Convention. The Lome Scheme is not strictly a commodity agreement, but rather, it provides for a fund from which to compensate African, Caribbean, and the Pacific States, for foreign exchange losses, resulting from a fall in prices of their commodity exports to Europe. In spite of the gain, the commodity scheme is regarded as only complementary to the general exercise of rationalising prices in international trade. The Lagos Plan of Action is the most recent blue-print for the economic emancipation of Africa.

Nigeria is open to new ideas, various suggestions and schemes that may be put forward to stabilize the earnings of raw material producers, within the context of the general efforts to create a new economic world order, in which justice and fairplay will prevail. Nigeria is in the advantageous position to use its financial strength as a leverage in foreign relations, and can now generally demand the status and degree of partnership and freedom in dealing, in the international community.

The inauguration of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is a further evidence of Nigeria's desire to increase the quantum of friendship, co-operation and unity amongst African countries on a regional basis. It is indeed a milestone in the history of Africa, that 15 African Republics of Benin, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta, Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana and Nigeria (all in West Africa), have agreed in principle, to establish a common economic market, for the free movement of goods, services and nationals of these countries.

The general substance of the treaty provides for the establishment of a customs union among member states, through gradual phasing out of tariff and non-tariff barriers over a 15-year period.

Other important provisions of the treaty relate to the progressive harmonisation of the agricultural and industrial policies of member states, as well as monetary policies, and the promotion of joint ventures in the economic field, in so far as they do not adversely affect the proper functioning of the Community. Finally, the treaty provides for a common transportation and communications network, energy and infrastructural facilities.

The ECOWAS will result in greater trade and enlarged market among its members. Trade and market will undoubtedly stimulate economic growth and create facilities for the establishment of large-scale and heavy industries which in turn will improve both the standard and the quality of life in the community.

Cultural Relations:

Culture is a great medium for promoting understanding between countries and a potent instrument in foreign relations. It is also an avenue for developing social contacts, disseminating information, exchanging ideas and experience. Since independence, Nigeria has signed cultural agreements with Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroun, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Poland and the USSR. The agreements cover educational and artistic exchanges, faculty visits and sports.



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INLAND POSTAGE RATES

Class of Correspondence	Rate	Remarks
LETTERS: Up to 20 grammes Subsequent 20 grammes or part thereof	10k 5k	Limit of weight is 2 kilogrammes
Aerogrammes (each)	10k	
Postcards (each)	5k	
Printed Papers including Newspapers and Book Packets : First 50 grammes Subsequent 50 grammes or part thereof	5k 5k	Limit of weight is 3 Kilogrammes but book packets may weight up to 5 kilogrammes
Parcels : Not over 1 kilogramme Over 1 kilogramme but not over 2 kilogrammes " 2 kilogrammes but not over 3 kilogrammes " 3 kilogrammes but not over 5 kilogrammes " 5 kilogrammes but not over 7 kilogrammes " 7 kilogrammes but not over 8 kilogrammes " 8 kilogrammes but not over 10 kilogrammes Receipt for posting ordinary parcels Retention fee for parcels	60k 80k N1.10 N1.40 N1.60 N1.90 N2.00 5k 40k	Limit of weight is 10 kilogrammes

REMITTANCE SERVICES

Nigerian Postal Orders - Payable only within Nigeria

Denominations	Commissions	Denominations	Commissions
10k	10k	N1.10	15k
20k	10k	N1.20	15k
30k	10k	N1.30	15k
40k	10k	N1.40	15k
50k	10k	N1.50	15k
60k	10k	N2.00	25k
70k	10k	N3.00	25k
80k	10k	N4.00	25k
90k	10k	N5.00	25k
N1.00	15k	N6.00	25k
		N8.00	25k
		N10.00	25k

Money Orders Payable in Nigeria :

Money Orders Payable Overseas :

Amount	Commission	Amount	Commission
Up to N10.00	40k	Up to N2.00	5k
Over N10.00 but not over N20.00	55k	Over N2.00 but not over N4.00	10k
" N20.00 " " " N40.00	65k	" N4.00 " " " N6.00	15k
" N40.00 " " " N60.00	80k	And thereafter 2k for each N2.00	
" N60.00 " " " N80.00	N1.00	or part thereof up to maximum	
" N80.00 " " " N100.00	N1.25	of N80.00	

EFFECTIVE 1ST JULY 1979

INTERNATIONAL SURFACE POSTAGE RATES

Class of Correspondence	Rate		Remarks
	OAU Countries	Other Countries	
LETTERS:			
Up to 20 grammes	15k	20k	Limit of weight is 2 kilogrammes
Over 20 grammes but not over 50 grammes	35k	45k	
.. 100 250 ..	70k	95k	
.. 250 500 ..	N 1.35	N 1.80	
.. 500 1 kilogramme	N 2.35	N 3.10	
.. 1 kilogramme 2 kilogrammes	N 3.80	N 5.05	
Postcards:	5k	7k	
Printed Papers including Newspapers and Book Packets:	All Countries		
Up to 20 grammes	10k		Limit of weight is 5 kilogrammes but book packets may weight up to 5 kilogrammes
Over 20 grammes but not over 50 grammes	20k		
.. 100 250 ..	40k		
.. 250 500 ..	70k		
.. 500 1 kilogramme	N 1.15		
.. 1 kilogramme 2 kilogrammes	N 2.05		
.. 2 kilogrammes 3 ..	N 2.45		
.. 3 4 ..	N 3.25		
.. 4 5 ..	N 4.10		
Small Packets:			
Up to 100 grammes	20k		
Over 100 grammes but not over 250 grammes	40k		
.. 250 500 ..	70k		
.. 500 1 kilogramme	N 1.15		

Parcels:

Rates: Vary from country to country.
Particulars are obtainable at any Post Office.
Retention Fees: Up to 21 days Free.
Retention Fees: 22 - 40 days N2.10

Limit of weight is 10 kilogrammes

INTERNATIONAL AIRMAIL POSTAGE RATES

Destination	Classes of Correspondence and Rates				
	Aerogrammes each	Postcards each	Letters per 10 grammes	Printed and Small Packets per 10 grammes	Panels
Africa	20k	15k	25k	15k	Details obtainable from any Post Office
America (North & South)	20k	25k	45k	25k	
Asia and Far East	20k	25k	45k	25k	
Australia Oceania	25k	30k	55k	25k	
Europe (East and West)	25k	20k	30k	15k	
*Except few Non-OAU countries details of which are obtainable at any Post Office					

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE CHARGES

TELEGRAM

The Charge for telegrams throughout Nigeria is:

ORDINARY TELEGRAMS

URGENT TELEGRAMS

GREETING TELEGRAMS (ILT)

PRESS TELEGRAMS
(Ordinary Rate)

PRESS TELEGRAMS
(Urgent Rate)

PORTERAGE OUTSIDE FREE

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MULTIPLE ADDRESS TELEGRAMS

12 words for 30k (Minimum)

For each word in excess of 12 words, 1k

12 words for 60k (Minimum)

For each word in excess of 12 words, 6k

30k for each standard message

50 words for 30k (Minimum)

For each group of 25 words in excess of 50 words, 15k

50 words for 60k (Minimum)

For each group of 25 words in excess of 50 words, 30k

20k for first five kilometers (Minimum)

For each additional kilometer or part thereof 10k

Ordinary charge plus 10k per copy.

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N100.00

N100.00

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Exchange

1.	Abakaliki
2.	Abeokuta
3.	Ado-Ekiti
4.	Agbor
5.	Azare
6.	Badagry
7.	Bauchi
8.	Benin	.....
9.	Calabar	.....
10.	Daura	.....
11.	Enugu	.....
12.	Ibadan	.....
13.	Ijebu-Ode	.....
14.	Ikorodu	.....
15.	Ilaro	.....
16.	Ilorin	.....
17.	Jos	.....
18.	Kaduna	.....
19.	Kano	.....
20.	Katsina	.....
21.	Lagos	.....
22.	Maiduguri	.....
23.	Makurdi	.....
24.	Minna	.....
25.	Ogbomosho	.....
26.	Okitipupa	.....
27.	Ondo	.....
28.	Onitsha	.....
29.	Owerri	.....
30.	Owo	.....
31.	Oyo	.....
32.	Portharcourt	.....
33.	Sapele	.....
34.	Shagamu	.....
35.	Sokoto	.....
36.	Umuahia	.....
37.	Warri	.....
38.	Yola	.....
39.	Zaria	.....

INTERNATIONAL TELEX

What Is A Telex?

It is a telecommunication system making use of teleprinter machines and providing the subscriber with a duplicate of every message sent. The Telex machine is like a typewriter and its simple to use.

A telex subscriber has automatic access to any other telex subscriber in Nigeria. He can also be connected to any telex Subscriber anywhere in the world through the International Exchange of NET. This international telex service is available at any time of the day to offer instant communication services.

How To Lease One:

The leasing of teleprinter equipment is the responsibility of the P & T and enquires for this can be made to the Chief Traffic Commercial Manager, P & T Department, PMB 12004, Lagos.

Monthly Charges

The basic charge is N130 per quarter covering the provision and maintenance of the teleprinter and associated equipments.

Public Telex Booths

Anyone who wants to send a telex to an overseas telex subscriber can do so from any of the public telex booths installed at NET, Marina. The service is available all the time and can be used whenever you want to send a telex message if you are not a telex subscriber or when you are away from your office or outside normal office hours. The charge is 50k for the use of the machine and for the services of NET operators if required: 50k for the first three minutes and 50k for each additional minute. Fully automatic subscriber, telex service is available and the following are such countries with their access codes: Denmark 55, Belgium 46, Britain 51, France 42, Germany (W) 41, Netherlands 44, USA 23, Norway 56, Hongkong 802, Cyprus 805, Canada 21, Italy 23, Lebanon 4, Switzerland 45 and Japan 72.

But semi-automatic and manual services are available to all other places with which the NET has established service.

How To Make A Call

Start the teleprinter by pushing the start key (CA):

Type on the keyboard the following sequences - 196 -

The teleprinter would then do the next stop which will be the print out of a three digit number followed by - ? Example: 003 + ?

Then depress the figure, shift key "figs" and type the "access code of the country you want E.g. 51 for Britain immediately followed by the required telex number and the + + sign. Example: 51213552 + No space should be sent during this sequence.

The teleprinter will now automatically print out a date/time group and the answer back of the calling number. Your printer looks like this; 196 003 + ? 51213652 + 21405 NET AD GN (Your correspondent)

Start your answer-back

Proceed with the transmission of your message.

When transmission is completed, start your own answer back and the answer back of your correspondent. Clear the call by depressing the break key (CL).

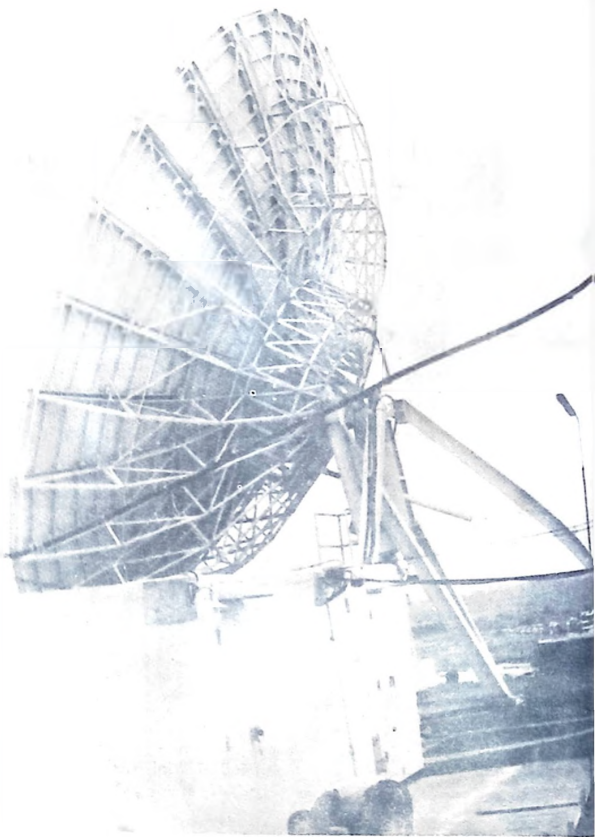
Contacting Ships At Sea

The preparation of a radiotelegram addressed to ships at sea is similar to an international tele-

gram in relation to the text, the signature and the name and address of the sender.

How To Prepare

The address must consist of three parts: (a) The addressee's name. To avoid confusion use Christian name or initials with surname. (b) The name of ship. Connect double name. IBADAN PALM. (c) The radio station e.g. LAGOS RADIO.



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Embassy of Nigeria Ivory Coast	H. E. Mr. Denis Ukume	Ambassador	Immeuble Alpha 200 (11th floor), B. P. 1906 Abidjan, Ivory Coast	22-30-82 direct 22-3-61-32-30-84	Nigerian Abidjan
Nigeria High Commission - Ghana	H. E. Mr. Z. Mahmud	High Commissioner	Akosombo Road, Airport Residential P. O. Box 1348, Accra - Ghana.	21911: 76158-9	Nigerian Accra
Embassy of Nigeria Ethiopia	H. E. A. D. J. Blankson	Ambassador	P. O. Box 1019 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	1206-44, 12-07-23, 12-08-57, 12-09-57.	Nigerian Addis Ababa
Embassy of Nigeria Algeria	H. E. Mr. M. A. Abiola	Ambassador	27, Bis Rue Blaise Pascal, B. P. 629, Alger Cite, Algiers	60-60-50/51	Nigerian Algiers
Embassy of Nigeria Cankaya, Ankara, Turkey	Dr. L. A. Fabumi	Charge d' Affairs	8 Farabi Sokak, P. O. 270 Cankaya, Ankara, Turkey.	-	Nigerian Ankara
Embassy of Nigeria Baghdad, Iraq	Mr. J. K. Umar	Charge d' Affairs	P. O. Box 5933, Baghdad, Iraq.	-	Nigerian BAGHDAD
Embassy of Nigeria Bamako, Republic of Mali	Mr. B. C. Selchum	Charge d' Affairs	B. P. 57, Bamako, Republic of Mali	27-71, 25-12	Nigerian Bamako

Country	Accredited Representative	Disignation	Office Address	Office Telephone No.	Telex Address
Embassy of Nigeria Conakry Guinea Republic	H. E. Mr. J. D. Chinade	Ambassador	B. P. 54, Conakry. The Republic of Guinea	613-43	Nigerian Conakry
Embassy of Nigeria Cotonou Benin Republic	H. E. Mr. E. M. Ihama	Ambassador	Avenue de France Marina, B. P. 2019, Cotonou 1, Peoples Republic of Benin.	3142	Nigerian Cotonou
Embassy of Nigeria Senegal,	H. E. Mr. E. O. Fowora	Ambassador	Point E. Rue I X F B. P. 3129, Dakar Senegal.	203-77, 220-33	Nigerian Dakar
Nigerian High Commission Tanzania	Mr. F. O. Odumosu	High Commissioner (Acting)	No. 3 Bagamoyo Road P. O. Box 9214, Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania.	67746, 57484	Nigerian Dar-es-salaam
Embassy of Nigeria Djakarta, Indonesia	Mr. O. O. Adesola	Charge d' Affairs	P. M. B. 3649, Djakarta Indonesia		Nigerian Djakarta.
Consulate of Nigeria Douala, Cameroun	Mr. F. Y. Onyiala	Consul- General	B. P. 1553 Douala, Cameroun		Nigerian Douala
Embassy of Nigeria Dublin Republic of Ireland.	H. E. Mr. L. S. M. Obobase	Ambassador	56, Leeson Park, Dublin - 6 Republic of Ireland	765984/ 765997	Nigerian Dublin

Country	Accredited Representative	Designation	Office Address	Office Telephone No.	Telex Address
Nigerian Area Officer Edinburgh, UK	Mr. A. O. Ekan	Area Officer	(3rd Floor) 2/12 North Street, Andrew Street Edinburgh 2.	557-0275	Nigerian Edinburgh
Nigerian High Commission Sierra Leone	H. E. Mr. O. Ani	High Commissioner	21 Charlotte Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone	2444	Nigerian Freetown
Nigerian High Commission Gaborone Botswana.	H. E. Mrs. R. Muhammed	High Commissioner	P. O. Box 274, Gaborone: Botswana	2041	Nigerian Gaborone
Nigerian High Commission Switzerland	H. E. Mr. O. Adeniji (Resident in Berne)	Permanent Commissioner to the United Nations	32 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20 Switzerland	(022) 432140 & 34.21.49	Nigerian Geneva
Consulate-General of Nigeria Hamburg W.G.	Mr. M. M. Yahaya	Consul-General	2 Hamburg 13, Haller Strasses 76 West Germany	(0411) -Code 410 3015 410 3016	Nigerian Hamburg
Embassy of Nigeria Havana, Cuba	H. E. Mr. A. I. Atta	Ambassador	5th Avenue No. 7408, P. O. Box 6232 Havana, Cuba.	29-1091	Nigerian Havana
Nigerian High Commission Hong Kong	Mr. J. Afolabi	High Commissioner	47-50 Gloucester Rd. Lap Heng House 15th Floor, (G.P.O. Box 15670) Hong Kong	5-2804225 5-280426 5-280427	Nigerian Hong Kong

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Embassy of Nigeria Bucharest, Romania	H. E. A. D. Gadan	Ambassador	Strada Orlande Nr. 9, P. O. Box 37 Bucharest, Romania	50-40-5- 5-41-80 direct	Nigerian Bucharest
Embassy of Nigeria Cairo UAR	H. E. Mr. A. M. S. Imam	Ambassador	13 Sharia Gabalaya, Zamalek, Cairo, U.A.R.	818389, 818623 819067, 819539	Nigerian Cairo
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High Commission of Nigeria, Pakistan	H. E. Mr. A. K. Mohammed	High Commissioner	P. O. Box 1075, Islamabad Pakistan		Nigerian Islamabad
Embassy of Nigeria Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	H. E. Mr. D. Waziri	Ambassador	P. O. Box 655, Jeddah Saudi Arabia.	32835, 32533	Nigerian Jeddah
Nigeria High Commission Kampala, Uganda	H. E. Mr. Y. Abdullahi	High Commissioner	33 Nakasere Road, P. O. Box 4338, Kampala, Uganda	54332, 54577	Nigerian Kampala
Embassy of Nigeria Khartoum, Sudan	H. E. Mr. A. M. Bello	Ambassador	P. O. Box 1538 Khartoum,* Sudan	79120, 79122	Nigerian Khartoum
Nigeria High Commission Kingston 10.	H. E. Mr. A. D. Gaduu	High Commissioner	5 Waterloo Road, P. O. Box 764 Kingston 10 Jamaica.	926-6400	Nigerian Kingston

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Consulate of Nigeria - Port Sudan	Mr. Aliyu Mohammed	Consul	P. O. Box 475, Port Sudan, Sudan.	2086	Nigerian Port Sudan
Embassy of Nigeria Rabat - Morocco	H. E. Mr. Ado Sanusi	Ambassador	2, Rue A. Bousiri Rabat, Morocco	718/56-57	Nigerian Rabat
Embassy of Nigeria Rome, Italy	H. E. Mr. P. A. Shodipo	Ambassador	Viale Glorizia 4, Rome, Italy	857141, 856527, 857761	Nigerian Rome
Consulate-General of Nigeria San Francisco	Mr. I. P. J. Obebe	Consul-General	360, Post Street, San Francisco,	California 94104	Nigerian San Francisco
Embassy of Nigeria Stockholm, Sweden	H. E. Mr. A. G. Gobir	Ambassador	TVragatan 8, P. O. 628, 114, 27 Stockholm Sweden	08/246390, (6 lines)	Nigerian Stockholm
Embassy of Nigeria Tehran, Iran	H. E. Mr. C. C. Ochuno	Ambassador	Avenue Vozara P. O. Box 2736 Tehran, Iran		Nigerian Tehran

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Consulate-General of Nigeria Buea, Cameroon	H. E. Mr. E. U. Akang	Consul-General	P. M. B. 30, Buea South West West Province, United Republic of Cameroon	326228, 326237	Nigerian Buea
Embassy of Nigeria Bucharest, Romania	H. E. Mr. A. Adeloye	Ambassador	Strada Orlande Nr. 9, P. O. Box 37, Bucharest, Romania	50-40-5, 5-41-80 direct	Nigerian Bucharest
Embassy of Nigeria Cairo UAR	H. E. Mr. A. M. S. Imam	Ambassador	13 Sharia Gabalaya, Zamalek, Cairo, U.A.R.	818389, 818623 819067, 819539	Nigerian Cairo
Embassy of Nigeria Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	H. E. Mr. A. M. Bello	Ambassador	P. O. Box 655, Jeddah Saudi Arabia	32835, 32533	Nigerian Jeddah
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Nigeria High Commission Kingston 10.	H. F. Mr. Isa Modibo	High Commissioner	5 Waterloo Road, P. O. Box 764 Kingston 10 Jamaica	926-6400	Nigerian Kingston
Embassy of Nigeria Quagadougou Upper Volta	Mr. J. O. Ogunsanya	Chargé d'Affaires	BP 132	22-66	Nigerian Quagadougou

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Nigerian Area Office Liverpool	Mr. F. F. Adegunloye	Area Officer	209-215 India Building Water Street, Liverpool 2	General 7061 2	Nigerian Liverpool
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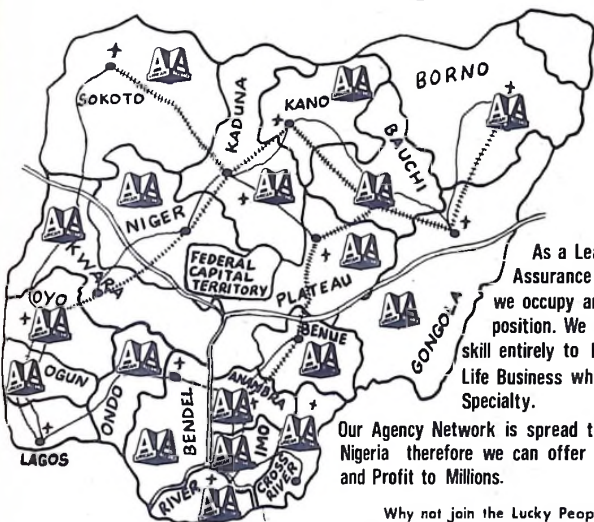
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Embassy of Nigeria Tripoli, Libya	H. F. Mr. Z. M. Karaure	Charge d' Affaires	P. O. Box 4471, Tripoli, Libya	43036-43038	Nigerian Tripoli
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Embassy of Nigeria Paris France	H. E. Mr. G. Dove-Edwin	Ambassador	183, Avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris 16e, France	704-68-65 704-68-66 704-68-67 704-68-68	Nigerian Paris

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Nigeria High Commission Gambia	Mr. D. O. Obiaja	Charge d' Affairs	61 Buckle Street, Banjui, The Gambia	561-566, 717	Nigerian BANJUI
Embassy of Nigeria Beirut Lebanon	H. E. Mr. D. E. I. Jembah	Ambassador	Said Ammar Building, Cornish Almaziaa, Malat Street, Beirut	319617	Nigerian Beirut
Embassy of Nigeria Yugoslavia	H. E. Mr. J. D. O. Shokoya	Ambassador	P. O. Box 1021, Belgrade, Yugoslavia	443-266	Nigerian Belgrade
Embassy of Nigeria Berne Switzerland	H. E. Alhaji Yahaya Kwande	Ambassador	45, Zieglestrasse 3007 Berne, Switzerland,	031/26 07-26 031/26 07-27	Nigerian Berne
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Embassy of Nigeria Bonn W/Germany	H. E. Mr. M. L. Rafindadi	Ambassador	53, Bibe-Bad Godesberg, 13, Benn, W/Germany	322071, 322075	Nigerian Bonn
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LESOTHO	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. J. N. L. Lotsoken (Resident in Nairobi).
MALAWI	High Commissioner	His Excellency, Mr. M. V. Gondwe,

(Resident in Addis-Ababa).

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FINLAND	Ambassador	His Excellency, Mr. Aarno K. Arola, 8/10 Broad Street, (10th Floor), Lagos.
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GERMANY	Ambassador	His Excellency, Dr. Heinz Droege, 15, Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos.
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HOLY SEE	Apostolic (or Papal)	His Excellency,

	Pro-Nuncio	Dr. Herome Prigione, 9, Anifowoshe Street, Victoria Island.
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"UNICEF-REGIONAL OFFICE FOR GHANA AND NIGERIA"	Regional Director	Ports Authority Building, 26/28 Marina, Lagos.
I.L.O.	Director	Mr. G. Fogam, 11, Okotie-Eboh, Ikoyi.
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANISATION	Chief of Mission	Mr. N. G. Howel, c/o Nigerian Civil Aviation, Training Centre, Zaria Aerodrome, Zaria.
UNESCO	Chief of Mission in Nigeria	Dr. Abdallah Abdel-Saim, Senate Building, Room 50, 2nd Floor, Tafawa Balewa Square, Ministry of Education, Lagos.

FAO	Chief of Mission	Mr. W. V. Rose, 11, Queen's Drive, Ikoyi.
WEST AFRICAN HEALTH COMMUNITY	Executive Director	Dr. N. A. De Heer, Edmond Crescent (Off M. Muhammed Way), Yaba.
WORLD BANK	Resident Represen- tative, I.B.R.D. in Nigeria	Mr. Peter Reitter, 5th Floor, U.B.A. Buil- ding, Raymond House, 97-105 Broad Street, La-

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NAMES, ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF REGISTERED INSURANCE COMPANIES IN NIGERIA

S/NO	Names and Address of Registered Insurance Companies	Registration Numbers And Dates	Classes of Insurance Business for which registration has been issued	Names of Chief Executives	Telephone Numbers	Remarks
1.	National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria 96/102 Broad Street P. O. Box 1100 Lagos.	RI - 0 Established Under Act No. 22 of 1969	Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Com- pensation Marine, Aviation and Transit and Miscella- neous Insurance	O. Lijadu (Mrs)	662708	
2.	Nigeria Reinsurance Corporation, Bookshop House 50/52 Broad Street P.M.B. 12765 Lagos.	RI - 01 Established Under Act No. 49 of 1/7/76	Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Com- pensation Marine Aviation and Transit and Miscella- neous Insurance Business	J. O. Irukwa	634141 630223	
3.	Guinea Insurance Company Limited 1st Floor Investment House 21/25 Broad Street P. O. Box 1136 Lagos	RI - 1 of 11/5/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine Aviation and Transit and Miscella- neous Ins. Business	Mr. Agboola Oke	660630 660653 660701	
4.	Leadway Assurance Co. Limited Leadway House NN 28/29 Constitution Rd. P. O. Box 458 Lagos	RI - 2 of 11/5/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine Avia- tion and Transit and Mis- cellaneous Insurance Business	Hassan Olu Odukale	211145 211146 210026	

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|------------------------|--|
| 5. | Phoenix of Nigeria
Assurance Co. Ltd.
Mandilas House
95/102 Broad Street
P. O. Box 2983
Lagos. | RI - 3 of
12/5/77 | Fire, Accident, Marine
Aviation and Transit.
Motor Vehicle, Work-
men's Compensation
and Misc. Ins. Business | J. C. W. Nodher | 661210
661160 |
| 6. | Veritas Insurance
Co. Ltd.
19, Martins Street
3rd Floor
P. O. Box 2056
Lagos. | RI - 4 of
13/5/77 | Fire, Accident, Motor
Vehicle Marine, Aviation
and Transit, Workmen's
Compensation and Misc.
Insurance Business | Mr. T. Cole | 664273
661865 |
| 7. | Crusader Insurance Co.
(Nig) Ltd.
23/25 Martins Street
P. O. Box 2101
Lagos | RI - 5/L of
13/5/71
and
RI - 5 of
22/1/82 | Life, Accident, Motor
Vehicle Workmen's Com-
pensation, Marine and
Transit and Miscellaneous | Mr. E. O. Effiong | 662717
661507 |
| 8. | The Nigerian General Ins.
Co. Ltd.,
1, Nnamdi Azikwe Street
Tinubu Square
P. O. Box 2210
Lagos. | RI - 6 of
27/5/77
and
RI - 6/L of
27/5/77 | Life, Fire, Accident,
Motor Vehicle, Work-
men's Compensation
Marina, Aviation and
Transit and Misc. Ins.
Business | Mr. H. T.
Durojaiye | 664507
664578
664698
633507
664686 |
| 9. | Unity Life & Fire
Ins. Co. Ltd.
9, Nnamdi Azikwe Street
P. O. Box 3681
Lagos | RI - 7/L of
19/5/77
and
RI - 7 of
19/5/77 | Life, Fire, Accident,
Motor Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation Marine Avia-
tion and Transit and Misc.
Ins. Business | | 662317
662388
662783
661409
662599 |
| 10. | Mercury Assurance
Co. Ltd.
17, Martins Street
P. O. Box 2003 | RI - 8 of
19/5/77 | Fire, Accident, Motor
Vehicle Workmen's Com-
pensation, Marine Avia-
tion and Transit and Misc. | Mr. A.
Zuccarello | 660216
662546
660822 |

	Lagos.		Ins. Business.		
11.	Great Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd. 39/41 Martins Street P. O. Box 2314 Lagos	RI - 9 of 20/5/77 and RI - 9/L of 2/5/77	Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Work- men's Compensation Marine, Aviation and Transit and Misc. Ins.	Mr. E. B. Onifade	632359 662590 662288 664313
12.	Sentinel Assurance Co. Ltd. 126, Broad Street P. O. Box 3003 Lagos.	RI - 10 of 20/5/77 P	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine Avia- tion and Transit, and Misc. Ins. Business	Chief O.O. Aina	662776 663116
13.	Tilly Gyado Assurance P. O. Box 864 Tilly Gyado House Bukuru Road, Jos	RI - 11 of 23/5/77	Motor Vehicle and Misc. Ins. Business only	B. N. Ofoma	54322
14.	The Niger Ins. Co. Ltd. 47, Marina P. O. Box 2718 Lagos.	RI - 12 of 29/12/78 and RI - 12/L of	Life, Fire, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine Avia- tion, and Transport and Misc. Ins. Business and Accident.	Mr. A. O. Ogunsola	664452 662191 662186
15.	Kapital Insurance Co. Ltd. Gidan Dan Baskore First Floor 15C Murtala Moh. Way P. O. Box 2044 Kano.	RI - 13 of 13/5/80	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine Avia- tion and Transit and Misc. Ins. Business.	Allan Soppert	5666
16.	Law Union and Rock Ins. Co. (Nig) Ltd. 88/92 Broad Street	RI - 14 of 24/5/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine Avia- tion and Transit and Misc. Ins. Business.	V. H. Twyford Retired Presently President, Nig. Ins. Co. (Nig) Ltd.	663526 663356 662245 662245

17.	<p>Ins. Business</p> <p>American International Ins. Co. (Nig) Ltd. 200 Broad Street P. O. Box 2577 Lagos</p>	<p>RI - 15 of 24/5/77 and RI - 15/L of 24/5/77</p>	<p>Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation Marine, Aviation and Transit and Ins. Misc.. Maintenance Business.</p>	H. R. Ritta	662505 662573
18.	<p>Marine and General Ins. Co. (Nig) 194, Broad Street P. O. Box 3657 Lagos</p>	<p>RI - 16 of 21/5/77 and RI - 16/L of 27/5/77</p>	<p>Life, Accident, Fire Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine Avia- tion and Transit and Misc. Ins. Business.</p>	Chief J. Akin George	663450 663849 661907 661912
19.	<p>Amicable Assurance Co. Ltd. 126/130 B 126/130 Nnamdi Azikwe P. O. Box 4715 Lagos.</p>	<p>RI - 17 of 26/5/77</p>	<p>Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine Avia- tion and Transit and Misc. Ins. Business.</p>	P. A. Adeyemo	635862 665123 663511
20	<p>The United Nigerian Ins. Co. Ltd. 53, Marina P. O. Box 588 Lagos</p>	<p>RI - 18 of 26/5/77</p>	<p>Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine, Avia- tion and Transit and Misc. Ins. Business.</p>	Mr. F. C. Nwokolo	663130 663153 663201 663201 663253 663229
21.	<p>Express Insurance Co. Ltd. 136, Nnamdi Azikwe Street P. O. Box 3853 Lagos</p>	<p>RI - 19 of 26/5/77</p>	<p>Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine, Avia- tion and Transit and Misc. Ins. Business.</p>	Chief V. A. Natufe	663840 663919 663825 662880
22.	<p>City Life and General Assurance Co. Ltd.</p>	<p>RI - 20 of 26/5/77</p>	<p>Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com-</p>	Mr. A. Howarth	662762



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Tel: 4051 or 5106

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Tel: 962480, 963309.
- (2) Plot 24 Oregon Industrial Area,
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Telex: 26148.
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Ibadan.

23. 30 Marina
P. O. Box 4466
Lagos.
N.E.M. Ins. Co. (Nig) Ltd.
12/14 Broad Street
P. O. Box 654
Lagos
RI - 21 of
26/5/77
and
RI - 21/L of
3rd March '82
Life, Fire, Accident,
Motor Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Marine,
Aviation and Transit and
Misc. Ins. Business
Mr. B. A.
Lawson
600040
600041
600042
600043
600044
634822
664300
664373
664398
664419
24. African Alliance Ins. Co.
112, Broad Street
P. O. Box 2276
Lagos
RI - 22/L of
26/5/77
Life Assurance only
Mr. Ope
Oredugba
664300
664373
664398
664419
25. Manilla Insurance Co. Ltd.
1, Barracks Road
P.M.B. 1085
Calabar
Cross River State
RI - 23 of
26/5/77
and
RI - 23/L of
26/5/77
Life, Fire, Accident,
Motor Vehicle, Workmen's
Compensation, Marine, Avia-
tion and Transport and Misc.
Ins. Business
Mr. E. U. Uko
222188
26. Star Insua
Star Insurance Co. Ltd.
244 Murtala Mohammed Way
Yaba - Lagos.
RI - 24 of
27/5/77
Motor and Misc. Ins. Business
Presently
Vacant
860198
863630
27. Royal Exchange Assurance
Nig. Ltd.
New African House
31, Marina Street
P. O. Box 112
Lagos
RI - 25 of
27/5/77
and
RI - 25/L of
27/5/77
Life, Fire, Accident, Motor
Vehicle, Workmen's Com-
pensation Marine, Avia-
tion and Transit and Misc.
Ins. Business.
K. A. Onalaja
663120
663143
663167
663191
663197
663198
663202
663203

28.	African Ins. Co. Ltd. 134, Nnamdi Azikwe St. P. O. Box 274 Lagos.	RI - 26 of 27/5/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine Avia- tion and Transit Misc. Ins. Business.	J. C. Couch	663207 663218 663242 663266 663289 663313 661720 661579
29.	Nigerian Victory Assurance Co. Ltd. 15B Post Office Road P. O. Box 736 Kano.	RI - 27 of 27/5/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine and Transit Ins. Business	A. O. Sanni	2031 2178 4009
30.	Lombard Ins. Co. Ltd. 1/3-7 Nnamdi Azikwe St. P. O. Box 3667 Lagos.	RI - 28 of 27/5/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Marine, Aviation and Transit Workmen's Compensation and Misc. Ins. Business.	R.A. Williams	664371 662020
31.	Midland and Mansfield Insurance Co. Ltd. 81 Lagos Byepass Oke-Ado P.M.B. 5092 Ibadan.	RI - 29 of 25/5/77	Motor Vehicle, Accident Fire, Workmen's Compen- sation, Marine Aviation and Transit Ins. Business	J.M. Akintayo	461384
32.	The Lion of African Insurance Co. Ltd.	RI - 30 of 30/5/77	Life, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine Avia- tion and Transit Misc. Ins. Business	J. S. Bedi	664730 664731 664732 664733 664734 664735 664736 664737 664738 664739 664740 664741 664742 664743 664744 664745 664746 664747 664748 664749 664750 664751 664752 664753 664754 664755 664756 664757 664758 664759 664760 664761 664762 664763 664764 664765 664766 664767 664768 664769 664770 664771 664772 664773 664774 664775 664776 664777 664778 664779 664780 664781 664782 664783 664784 664785 664786 664787 664788 664789 664790 664791 664792 664793 664794 664795 664796 664797 664798 664799 664800 664801 664802 664803 664804 664805 664806 664807 664808 664809 664810 664811 664812 664813 664814 664815 664816 664817 664818 664819 664820 664821 664822 664823 664824 664825 664826 664827 664828 664829 664830 664831 664832 664833 664834 664835 664836 664837 664838 664839 664840 664841 664842 664843 664844 664845 664846 664847 664848 664849 664850 664851 664852 664853 664854 664855 664856 664857 664858 664859 664860 664861 664862 664863 664864 664865 664866 664867 664868 664869 664870 664871 664872 664873 664874 664875 664876 664877 664878 664879 664880 664881 664882 664883 664884 664885 664886 664887 664888 664889 664890 664891 664892 664893 664894 664895 664896 664897 664898 664899 664900 664901 664902 664903 664904 664905 664906 664907 664908 664909 664910 664911 664912 664913 664914 664915 664916 664917 664918 664919 664920 664921 664922 664923 664924 664925 664926 664927 664928 664929 664930 664931 664932 664933 664934 664935 664936 664937 664938 664939 664940 664941 664942 664943 664944 664945 664946 664947 664948 664949 664950 664951 664952 664953 664954 664955 664956 664957 664958 664959 664960 664961 664962 664963 664964 664965 664966 664967 664968 664969 664970 664971 664972 664973 664974 664975 664976 664977 664978 664979 664980 664981 664982 664983 664984 664985 664986 664987 664988 664989 664990 664991 664992 664993 664994 664995 664996 664997 664998 664999 665000

33.	P. O. Box 2055 The New India Assurance Co. Ltd. 34 Balogun Square P. O. Box 650 Lagos.	30/5/77 RI - 32 of 10/12/80	Misc. Ins. Business Fire, Motor Vehicle, Marine Aviation Trans- sit, Accident, Workmen's Compensation and Misc. Ins. Business.	V. Narayan- swamy	664667 664923 664110 661213 664995
34.	Palm Beach Ins. Co. Ltd. 10, Clifford Street/ Agbani Road P. O. Box 630 Enugu	RI - 33 of 30/5/77 and RI - 33/L of 30/5/77	Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Work- men's Compensation Marine Aviation and Transit	Dr. G.O. Nzeribe	255697 255823
35.	Pacific Ins. Co. (Nig) Ltd. 46 Balogun Street P. O. Box 6608 Lagos.	RI - 34 of 30/5/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Marine, Avia- tion, Transit and Misc. Ins. Business.	Chief I.A. Adeosun	630392 661092
36.	The Universal Ins. Co. Ltd. Corner of Ridgeway Station Road P. O. Box 360 Enugu	RI - 35 of 30/5/77 and RI - 35/L of 30/5/77	Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Work- men's Comp. Transit, Aviation, Marine and Misc. Ins. Business.	Mr. O. E. Amaonwu	255038 (042) 255056
37.	Sun Insurance Office (Nig) Ltd. (16th Floor) Unity House 37, Marina P. O. Box 2654 Lagos.	RI - 36 of 30/5/77	Fire, Accident, Work- men's Compensation, Motor Vehicle, Marine, Aviation Transit and Misc. Ins. Business	M. H. Black	660551 661318
38.	British American Ins. Co. Ltd. 35, Simpson Street P. O. Box 2654 Lagos.	RI - 37/L of 23/5/77	Life Insurance Business only	Hilary E. Onukogu	631861 631933 230374

39.	Nigerian Alliance RI - 38 of Assurance Corporation Ltd SW8/271 Fakayode Close Oke Ado P. O. Box 10706 Ibadan.	RI - 38 of 31/5/77	Fire, Marine, Aviation Transit Workmen's Com- pensation, Motor Vehicle Ins. Business.	S. O. Kayode	461315
40.	Commerce Assurance Co. Ltd. 47/48 Breadfruit Street P. O. Box 6406 Lagos.	RI - 39 of 31/5/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Misc. Ins. Business.	M. A. Alawaye	631568 631569 631563
41.	The Gate-Way Ins. Co. Ltd. 19, Commercial Layout Muritala Muhammed Road P.M.B. 1399 Ilorin.	RI - 40 of 23/4/79 and RI - 40/L of 31/5/77	Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Work- men's Compensation and Marine, Aviation and Transport Ins. Business	S. A. A. Odenike	2418 2419 2576
42.	West African Provincial Ins. Co. Ltd. 6th Floor Wesley House 21 Marina P. O. Box 2103 Lagos.	RI - 41 of 19/10/79	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation and Misc. Ins. Business	A. A. Akintunde	653690 653691
43.	Tabs Assurance Ltd. 175 Zik Avenue Uwani P. O. Box 106 Enugu	RI - 42 of 31/2/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine Aviation Transit and Misc. Ins. Business.	A. C. O. Onyilo	254243
44.	Rivbank Ins. Co. Ltd. 38, Ikwerre Road	RI - 43 of 31/5/77	Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Marine Aviation Transit and Misc. Ins. Business.	S. A. T. Amukele	084 235100 115110

		Ins. Business.		
45.	Nigerian Reliance Ins. Co. Ltd. 156 H/Macaulay Street P.M.B. 1057 Ebute-Metta Lagos.	RI - 44 of 31/5/77	Fire, Motor Vehicle, Marine and Misc. Ins. Business	S. O. Faloye 845803
46.	Bendel Insurance Co. Ltd. 129, Ikpoba Slope P. O. Box 607 Benin City	RI - 45 of 31/5/77 and RI - 45/L of 31/5/77	Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Com- pensation Marine, Aviation and Transit and Misc. Ins. Business.	Mr. J. I. Idelhen 660389
47.	African Prudential Ins. Co. Ltd. Bank Chambers 8th Floor 27/29 Martins P. O. Box 2358 Lagos.	RI - 46 of 13/5/80 and RI - 46/L of 13/5/80	Life, Fire, Marine, Accident and Misc. Ins. Business	Mr. J. L. Spencer 664435 663436
48.	The United Nig. Life Ins. Co. Ltd. 53 Marine P. O. Box 588 Lagos.	RI 47/L of 31/5/77	Life Insurance Business Only	Mr. F. C. Nwokolo 830332
49.	Blue Star Ins. Co. Ltd. 34, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street P. O. Box 3231 Lagos.	RI - 48 of 31/5/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine, Avia- tion and Transit and Misc. Ins. Business.	Mr. M. A. Adetoro 636578
50.	Milvorton Ins. Co. Ltd. 64, Freeman/Coates St. Oyingbo Ebute-Metta P.M.B. 1145 Yaba, Lagos.	RI - 49 of 31/5/77	Motor Ins. Business only	A. Adamole- kun Esq.

51.	Harmony Ins. Co. Nig. Ltd. 6, Lagos Bye-Pass Oke-Bola P.O. Box 1295 Ibadan.	RI - 60 of 31/5/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Ins. Business	Mr. S. A. Ajulo	412836
52.	Philanthropy Ins. Co. Ltd. 43/47 Balogun Street P. O. Box 2712 Lagos.	RI - 51 of 31/5/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Compensation Ins. Business	Mr. G.A.S. Ogungbo	661892 660075
53.	Liberty Assurance Co. Nig. Ltd. MI/329 Mission House Mekola Oyo Road P. O. Box 1505 Ibadan.	RI - 52 of 26/7/79	Fire, Accident, Motor Marine Aviation and Transit and Misc. Ins. Business	Mr. I. O. Kayode	414963 410398
54.	Herwa Ins. Co. Ltd. 266 Apapa Road P. O. Box 356 Lagos.	RI - 53 of 31/5/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Com- pensation, Marine, Avia- tion, Transit and Misc. ins. Business.	Mr. P. A. Agba	875062
55.	Nig. Exchange Ins. Co. Ltd. Victory Lodge SW 7/3 Lagos Bye Pass Oke-Bola P. O. Box 1602 Ibadan.	RI - 54 of 22/11/78	Motor Vehicle, Marine, Aviation Transport, Accident and Fire Ins. Business.	Presently Vacant	416310
56.	Arrowhead Ins. Co. Ltd. 131 Broad Street P. O. Box 6071 Lagos.	RI - 55 of 31/5/77	Motor Vehicle, Work- men's Com. Ins. Business	Mr. E. M. Ofuya	661283
57.	Valid Assurance Co. Ltd. 13/13, Broad Street Lagos.	RI - 56 of 26/9/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation Ins.	Mr. G. I. O. Ogundimu	651226 651226

Lagos.

58.	Destiny Ins. Co. Ltd. 26, Oron Road P. O. Box 12 Uyo Cross River State	RI - 58 of 26/9/77	and Transport and Misc. Ins. Business. Accident, Fire, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Compensation Marine and Misc. Ins. Business	Presently Vacant	
59.	Renaissance Assurance Co. Ltd. 3/5 Sulu Bolaji Street P. O. Box 4818 Lagos	RI - 59 of 5/10/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Compensation, Marine Aviation and Transit and Misc. Ins. Business.	Mr. M. A. Akinsemoyin	664079 664150
60.	Piccadilly Ins. Co. Ltd. SW 8/340 Lagos Bye Pass Oke Ado P. O. Box 637 Ibadan.	RI - 60 of 24/11/77	Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation and Misc. Ins. Business	Mr. S. Oladejo	410779
61.	Progressive Ins. Co. Ltd. Akure/Owo Road P. O. Box 17 Akure	RI - 61 of 2/12/77	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Workmen's Compensation and Misc. Ins. Business	A. K. Omohule	2296 2109
62.	Rotag Assurance Co. Ltd.	RI - 62	Cancelled	Cancelled	
63.	The Home Ins. Co. Ltd. 15 Catholic Mission St. P. O. Box 6588 Lagos.	RI - 63 of 28/2/78	Motor Vehicle, Work- men's Com. and Misc. Ins. Business	Presently Vacant	656066
64.	International Ins. Group P. O. Box 5072 14, Apongbon St. Lagos.	RI - 64 of 31/3/78	Fire, Accident, Motor Marine and Misc. Ins. Business	Y. O. Simisaiye	632119
65.	Financial Assurance Co. Ltd. 15th Floor Mandillas House	RI - 65/L of 5/11/78	Life Assurance Business Fire, Ins., Motor Vehicle	Oladipupo Oke	662685 658718

	96/102 Broad Street P. O. Box 9265 Lagos	and 22/9/78	Ins. Workmen's Com., Marine, Aviation and Transport, Misc. Ins. Business.		664888 660013
66.	African Ivory Ins. Co. Ltd. 10, Sanni Adewale St. P. O. Box 10009 Lagos.	RI - 66 of 26/10/78	Fire, Motor Vehicle, Marine and Misc. Ins. Business	M.A.C. Chukwudinma	660514 660960 660970
67.	Greenland Ins. Co. Ltd. 7, Association Avenue Ilupeju Ilupeju P.M.B. 1108 Yaba - Lagos.	RI - 67 of 10/5/79	Motor Vehicle Ins. Business only	Vacant	933646
68.	New Gate Ins. Co. Ltd. Ebani House 149/153 Broad Street P. O. Box 9186 Lagos.	RI - 68 of 2/4/79	Motor Vehicle, Marine Aviation and Transport Fire, and Misc. Ins. Business	V. O. Eluyemi	663653 663703
69.	Executive Ins. Co. Ltd. 9/11 Gbajumo Street 4th Floor P. O. Box 4511 Lagos Island	RI - 69 of 18/4/79	Fire, Marine, Aviation and Transport, Motor Vehicle and Misc. Ins. Business	M. A. Ogundeko	660652 660587
70.	Trans Nigeria Assurance Co. Aje House Annex Opposite CFAO Lebanon St. P.O. Box 2205 Ibadan Oyo State	RI - 70 of 3/5/79 and RI - 70/L of 14/5/81	Life, Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle, Work- men's Com., Marine Aviation and Transport and Misc. Ins. Business	P. F. Ojo	413789 412350
71.	National Co-operative Insurance Society of Nig. Ltd.	RI - 71 of 18/10/79	Motor Vehicle, Fire, Marine and Misc. Ins. Business	Mr. G. O. Offiah	Nil

72.	Roverton Ins. Co. Ltd. 93, Obafemi Awolowo Way P. O. Box 1565 Ikeja - Lagos	RI - 72 of 5/1/79	Motor Vehicle, Fire Accident, Aviation and Transit Work- men's Com. and Misc. Ins. Business.	Olatunde A. Orusajo	935020
73.	Lagos State Assurance Co. Ltd. 62/64 Campbell Street Lagos.	RI - 73 of 7/7/80	Motor Vehicle, Fire, Marine, Aviation and Transit Workmen's Com. and Misc. Ins. Business.	Mr. G. K. Cadmus	630662 630591 630561
74.	Pan African Premier Assurance Ltd. Plot IV Town Planning Way, Ilupeju P. O. Box 8088 Lagos.	RI - 74 of 5/3/81	Motor Vehicle, Fire Marine Accident, Avia- tion and Misc. Ins. Business	S. N. Iyer	962152
75.	Grand Union Assurance Ltd. 2, Creek Road, Apapa P. O. Box 1494 Lagos.	RI - 75 of 6/3/81	Fire, Motor Vehicle, Marine and Misc. Ins. Business	Desmond Reynolds	871263
76.	Triumph Assurance Co. Ltd. N6/329 Vision House Mokola P.O. Box 12142 Ibadan	RI - 76 of 20/10/81	Fire, Accident, Motor Vehicle Workmen's Compensation, Marine Aviation and Transit and Misc. Ins. Business	Mr. S. A. Fola Kongi	None
77.	Maximum Ins. Co. Ltd. Rational Building Lagos Bye Pass Oke Bola P. O. Box 1653 Ibadan.	RI - 77 of 29/10/81	Fire, Accident, Motor and Workmen's Com- pensation Ins. Business	Mr. A. O. Bello	None

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BANKS IN NIGERIA

Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)

The Central Bank of Nigeria was established in 1958. It has sole right to issue currency and control commercial banks. Branches: Ibadan, Benin, Enugu, Makurdi, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Port Harcourt, Sub-centres, Maiduguri, Sokoto and Calabar. The date and instrument of establishment of the Bank is the Central Bank of Nigeria Act 1958 CAP 30 (as amended).

Functions of the Bank

(i) Issue of legal tender currency in Nigeria, (ii) Maintenance of external reserves; (iii) Safeguarding the international value of the Nigerian currency; (iv) Financial adviser and banker to the Federal Government; (v) Promotion of monetary stability and a sound financial structure in Nigeria; (iv) Administration of Exchanging Control in Nigeria.

African Continental Bank Limited

Incorporated in Nigeria in 1937. Present name registered in 1948.

Head Office: 148, Broad Street, Lagos.

Branches at: Aba, Agege, Calabar, Enugu, Makurdi, Gusau, Ibadan, Umuahia, Gboko and Kaduna.

Allied Bank of Nigeria Limited

47/48, Breadfruit Street, Lagos (formerly Bank of India).

Arab Bank (Nigeria) Limited

Incorporated in Nigeria (12/11/69).

Head Office: 36 Balogun Square, P.O. Box 1114, Lagos, Nigeria.

Branches: Kano, Apapa, Isolo, Ilesha, Jos, Kano, (Two), Lagos, Maiduguri, Minna, Nguru, Nsukka, Onitsha, Port Harcourt, Umuahia, Uyo, Yaba, Agbor, Asaba, Benin City, Ile-Ife, Nnewi, Orlu, Owerri, Sapele, Ughelli, Warri and Lagos (3 Martins St., Idumota and Ijora

Union Bank Of Nigeria Limited

Established by United Kingdom Act of Parliament in 1925 to take over existing banks.

Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

Local Head Office: 40 Marina, Lagos.

Branches at: Aba, Abakaliki, Ado-Ekiti, Akure, Apapa, Asaba, Bauchi, Benin Bida, Birnin Kebbi, Bukuru, Calabar, Ebute-Metta, Enugu (two) Funtua, Gombe, Gusau, Ibadan (three), Katsina, Lagos (five), Lokoja, Maiduguri, Makurdi, Mallam Maduri, Minna, Offa, Ondo, Onitsha (two), Ife, Ijebu-Ode, Ikeja, Ilorin, Jos (two), Kaduna (two), Kano (three), Port Harcourt (two), Potiskum, Sapele, Surulere, Warri, Yaba, Yola, Zaria, Auchi, Awka, Aguata, Gboko, Vandeikya, Bacita, Effurun, Ikirun, Iseyin, Mubi, Orlu, Ogoja, Ughelli, Uromi, Yelwa, Samaru.

Bank for Credit and Commerce International (Nigeria) Limited, 42/44, Warehouse Road, Private Mail Bag 1040, Apapa, Lagos.

Bank of India Limited

Established in 1906

Head Office: 70-80 Mahatma Ghandi Road, Bombay, India.

Local Head Office: 36/38 Balogun Square, Lagos.

Bank of the North Limited

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1959. Head Office: 9D Civic Centre, Kano. Branches at: Apapa, Jos, Makurdi, Gboko, Kaduna, Lagos, Zaria, Sokoto, Maiduguri, Kano, Gombe, Kafanchan, Potiskum, Gusau, Keffi, Ibadan, Ilorin.

Co-Operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria Limited

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1961. Head Office: Enugu. Branches at: Lagos, Port Harcourt, Aba, Abakaliki, Afikpo, Awka, Nkwere, Onitsha, Ohafia, Owerri.

Co-Operative Bank Limited

Head Office: Co-operative Buildings, New Court Road, Ibadan. Branches at: Akure, Ife, Lagos, Abeokuta, Ado-Ekiti, Benin, Eruwa, Ibadan, Idanre, Ikirun, Ile, Oluji, Marina (Lagos), Owo, Shomolu, Yaba. Chase Merchant Bank Nigeria Limited, 23, Awolowo Road, S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos.

First Bank of Nigeria Limited

37 Marina, Lagos.

A public company incorporated in the United Kingdom in 1894. Head Office: 37 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3. Local Head Office: 35 Marina, Lagos. Branches at: Aba (two), Abeokuta, Agbor, Agege, Apapa, Benin (two), Bukuru, Calabar, Enugu, Gashua, Geidam, Gombe, Gusau, Ibadan (five), Ikare, Ikeja, Ikot Ekpene, Ilesha, Jos (two), Makurdi, Kaduna (three), Kano (three), Kantagora, Lagos (five), Maiduguri, Malumfashi, Nugur, Ogbomoshoh, Onitsha (two), Oshogbo, Owo, Port Harcourt (two), Sapele (two), Shagamu, Sokoto, Surulere, Ebute-Metta, Ilupeju, Kaura Namoda, Umuahia, Uyo, Warri, Zaria (two), Oyo, Potiskum, Ughelli, Yaba, Ilorin.

International Bank For West Africa:

A public company incorporated in France in 1901. Head Office: 9, Avenue de Messine Paris. Local Head Office: 30, Hadejia Road, Kano. Branches at: Apapa, ICON Limited (Merchant Bankers), 63/71, Broad Street, (N.I.D.B. House), Private mail Bag 12589, Lagos.

International Merchant Bank

(Nigeria) Limited, 77, Awolowo Road, P.M.B. 12028, Lagos. Kaduna Co-operative Bank Limited, P.M.B. 2121, Kaduna, Kano Co-operative Bank Limited, P.M.B. 3229, Kano.

Mercantile Bank of Nigeria Limited

Established July 1971. Head Office: 1 Barrack Road, Calabar. Branches at: Ikom, Oron, Umuahia and Opobo.

The principal functions of the NBCI include the provision of equity capital and funds by way of loans to indigenous persons, institutions and organisations for medium and long-term investments in all aspects of merchant banking, and the conduct of other banking and commercial business as deemed appropriate.

Capital Resources

The Authorised Capital of the Bank was N50 million which comprises N500,000 shares of N100 each. Of this N10 million has been paid up its share holders — Government of the Federation.

In addition to its Equity Capital, the Bank has the facility of a loan capital to be provided by the Federal Bank of Nigeria, and other approval financial institutions, as becomes necessary for the exercise of its functions.

Address: Mandilas House, 96/102, Broad Street, P.O. Box 2357, Lagos.
Telephone: 57630.

The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited was established on January 22, 1964, through the reconstruction of the Investment Company of Nigeria Limited (ICON) which was incorporated in 1959 as an industrial development-finance company.

Functions: N.I.D.B. provides medium and long-term finance to enterprises in Nigeria, which are owned and managed by the private sector and which by its nature and size, will make some contribution to the economic development of Nigeria. Its projects are sponsored and controlled by Government, provided they are operated as independent enterprises on commercial basis. It also finances tourism which includes the building and equipment of hotels of international standard. N.I.D.B. normally limits its operations to the manufacturing and mining as well as agro-allied industries, but assists clients in locating technical and Managerial advice and services in executing the feasibility studies and financial planning or in the running of industrial concerns.

A public company incorporated in 1933. Head Office: 82/86, Broad Street, Lagos. Branches at: Aba, Abeokuta, Ado-Ekiti, Agege, Akure, Apapa, Badagry, Benin, Ede, Ibadan, Ife, Ijebu-Ode, Ikorodu, Koko-Ekiti, Ilaro, Ilesha, Iwo, Jos, Kano, Lagos (three), Ogbomoso, Okitipupa, Ondo, Oshogbo, Oyo, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Shagamu, Warri, Yaba, Zaria, Enugu, Ikeja, Ikorodu, Ilorin, Ilesha, Ikeri-Ekiti, Kabiya, Kaduna, Keffi, Lokoja, Maiduguri, Okene, Oyingbo, Shaki, Marina (Lagos).

Address: P.M.B. 2155, 18/19, Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna., Phone: 23551 Ext. 290. Telegrams: AGRIBANK. Date of Establishment: 1973.

Objectives: The long-term objective of NAB is to provide credit and loans for development and thereby enhance the level and quality of agricultural production, including the following: horticulture, poultry, farming, pig breeding, fisheries, forestry and timber production, animal husbandry and other types of farming, ICON Limited (Merchant Bankers), 63/71, Broad Street, (N.I.D.B. House), Private Mail Bag 12589, Lagos.

Established: July 1971
Head Office: 1 Barrack Road, Calabar
Branches at: Ikom, Oron, Uyo and Opobo.

Affiliated with Middle East Bank Ltd. Dubai (U.A.E.).

Central Office: 54 Warehouse Road, Apapa, Lagos.

Head Office: 17, Oye Makin Road, Akure, Ondo State.

LARGEST BANKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Largest Banks In Foreign Countries

England	—	Barclays Bank Ltd., London
France	—	Banque Nationale de Paris
Canada	—	Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal
Italy	—	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Rome
England	—	Midland Bank Ltd., London
France	—	Credit Lyonnais D.A. Paris
Canada	—	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto
Germany	—	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, Dusseldorf
France	—	Societe Generale, Paris
Japan	—	Sumitomo Bank Ltd., Osaka
Japan	—	Fuji Bank Ltd., Tokyo
Germany	—	Deutsche Bank, A.G. Frankfurt/Main
Canada	—	Bank of Montreal
England	—	Lloyds Bank Ltd., London
Japan	—	Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., Tokyo
Japan	—	Sanwa Bank Ltd., Osaka
Italy	—	Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan.
Japan	—	Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., Tokyo
Italy	—	Credito Italiano, Milan
Germany	—	Dresdner Bank A.G. Frankfurt/Main
England	—	Westminster Bank Ltd., London
Australia	—	Commonwealth Banking Corp Sydney
Canada	—	Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto
England	—	National Provincial Bank Ltd., London
Italy	—	Banco di Roma, Rome
Japan	—	Tokai Bank Ltd., Nagoya
England	—	Barclays Bank D.C.O. London
Japan	—	Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd., Tokyo
Japan	—	Mitsui Bank Ltd., Tokyo
Japan	—	Dai-Ichi Bank Ltd., Tokyo
Germany	—	Commerzbank A.G. Duesseldorf
Switzerland	—	Union Bank of Switzerland Surich
Japan	—	Daiwa Bank Ltd., Osaka
Japan	—	Nippon Kangyo Bank Ltd., Tokyo
Canada	—	Toronto-Dominion Bank Toronto
Switzerland	—	Swiss Bank Corp. Basle
Brazil	—	Banco do Brasil, S.A. Brasilia
Switzerland	—	Swiss Credit Bank, Zurich
Italy	—	Banco di Napoli, Naples
	—	Netherlands
	—	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam

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RESEARCH COMMISSIONS AND INSTITUTES

Names and addresses of Institutes	Main functions
1. National Veterinary Res. Institute. Vom, Plateau State Tel. Telex: Director: Dr. A. G. Lamorde	Research into animal breeding, Nutrition, diseases and their control, livestock etc.
2. National Root Crops Res. Institute Umudike P.M.B. 1006 Umuahia Imo State Tel: Telex: Director: Dr. I.S.O. Ene	Research into yams, cassava cocoyams and Irish potatoes
3. Nigerian Stored Products Res. Inst. Yaba P.M.B. 12543 Lagos Tel: 842203 Telex: Director: Dr. S. D. Agboola	Research into bulk storage of export and Local food crops.
4. Leather Research Inst. of Nigeria P.M.B. 1052 Zaria Tel: 2565 Telex: Director: Dr. S. Mshelbwalla	Research into hides, skins and Leather Products
5. National Cereals Research Institute Oyo State P.M.B. 5042 Ibadan Tel: 462920-4 Director: Mr. C. O. Obasola	Research into rice, maize and grain legumes.
6. National Hort. Res. Institute Idi-Ishin P.M.B. 5432 Ibadan Oyo State Tel: 412490 Director: Mr. S. A. Adeyemi	Research into vegetables, citrus, mangoes, plantains, etc.

7. Nigerian Inst. for Oceanography
and Marine Research.
Victoria Island
P.M.B. 12529
Lagos
Tel: 613827
Director: Mr. J.G. Tobor (Acting)
Marine fisheries and Oceanographic
research.
8. Institute of Agric. Res. & Training
University of Ife
Moor Plantation
P.M.B. 5029
Ibadan
Oyo State
Tel: 23621
Director: Prof. E.A. Olaloku
Research into multiple crop produc-
tion in the South-West zone of the
country
9. Institute for Agric. Research
Ahmed Bello University
Samaru
P.M.B. 1044
Zaria, Kaduna State
Tel:
Director: Mr. J. Davies (Acting)
Research into sorghum, millet wheat,
maize, groundnuts and grain legumes
10. Kainji Lake Res. Institute
P.M.B. 666
New Bussa
Kwara State
Tel:
Director: Dr. H. Yesufu
Inland fisheries in man-made lakes
problems and opportunities man-
made lakes.
11. Lake Chad Research Institute
of Nigeria
P.M.B. 1293
Maiduguri
Borno State
Tel:
Director: Mr. V. O. Sagua
Fisheries, livestock and crops
research in the Lake Chad Basin
12. Forestry Res. Institute
of Nigeria
Forestry Hill
P.M.B. 5054
Ibadan
Oyo State
Tel: 414441, 414022
Director: Prof. Rio
Mr. M. A. Odeyinde (Acting)
Research on natural forests and
plantations, wood products and wild
life.

13. Nigerian Inst. for Trypanosomiasis Research
P.M.B. 2077
Kaduna
Tel:
Director: Mr. Y. Magaji (Acting)
Research into tse-tse-fly and simuliid fly.
14. National Animal Production Research Institute
Shika
P.O. Box 116
Zaria
Tel: 2596 PBX
Director; Prof. Saka Nuru.
Research into cattle, goats, sheep and poultry production
15. Agric. Extension and Research Liaison, ABU
Samaru
P.M.B. 7044
Zaria
Tel:
Director: Alhaji I.J. Yaziudu
Agricultural Liaison in Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gongola, Kaduna, Kano, Kwara, Niger, Plateau and Sokoto States.
16. Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research
P.M.B. 1030
Benin
Bendel State
Tel:
Director: Dr. B. E. Onochie
Research into Oil Palm, date-palm and Raffia Palm.
17. Cocoa Research Institute of Nig.
Onigambari
P.M.B. 5244
Ibadan
Oyo State
Tel: 461362
Tel: 461360, 461362
Director: Dr. S. T. Olatoye
Research into Cocoa, coffee, cashew and tea.
18. Rubber Research Institute of Nig.
Iyanomo
P.M.B. 1049
Benin
Bendel State
Tel:
Director: Dr E.K. Okaisabor
Research into Natural rubber

Projects Dev. Institute
Independence Layout
P.M.B. 609
Enugu
Tel: 254171, 255706
Director: Prof. G. C. Ezekwe

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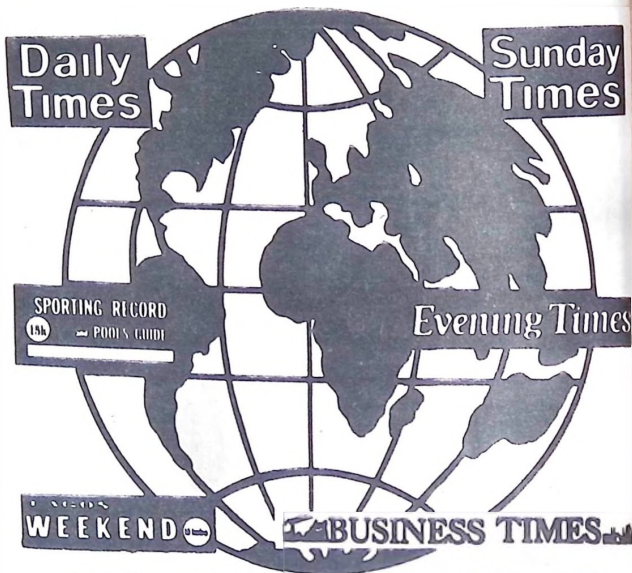
Federal Institute of Industrial
Research
Oshodi
P.M.B. 1023
Ikeja, Lagos
Tel: 962284, 964099
Director: Dr. O. A. Koleoso

Research into food science technol-
ogy, use of indigenous raw materials
for industrial manufacture and
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THE NIGERIAN PRESS

The history of the Nigerian Press falls into two broad categories: the pre-independence era and the post-independence period up to the present.

Daily newspapers, weeklies and periodicals had a humble beginning in Nigeria. Publication of "Iwe Irohin" by the Rev. Townsend in Abeokuta first appeared in December 1859. From that time until 1890, about a dozen weekly papers were published at different periods in Lagos. Then came a newspaper Lagos "Weekly Record" published first by the late John Jackson and later by his son, Horatio Jackson (1890-1930), one of the greatest pioneer names in the history of Nigerian journalism.

During the formation of the Nigerian National Democratic Party in 1922, the late Herbert Macaulay established the "Lagos Daily News." In the process, several national daily newspapers were established in Lagos. They primarily put across the views of different political parties in addition to their other functions as newspapers.

The Daily Times of Nigeria (DTN) has a slightly different history. Since the original company was absorbed by overseas interests in 1943, it has maintained a neutral role in party politics, while at the same time attempting to promote economic and social interests of Nigeria as a whole.

Most of the newspapers of the great nationalists are now defunct; the only survivor being the "West African Pilot."

After the achievement of Independence, the press had to adapt itself to a new role. Political agitation is no longer its primary concern. The main problems facing the nation today are how to forge a virile and untied country out of the conglomeration of ethnic groups in Nigeria; the problem is how to develop the country's economy rapidly in order to give the masses a decent standard of living and thus satisfy their legitimate expectations in an independent Nigeria.

One of the most recent developments has been the establishment of newspapers sponsored by Federal and State governments. These exist side by side with those owned by individuals and corporations.

In August 1975, the Federal Government acquired the total equity of the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited and through its wholly-owned National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria (NICON), acquired 60% of the equity of the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. The Federal Government appointed new Board of Directors for the two leading national daily newspapers.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Daily Times	...	...	P.O. Box 139, Lagos
New Nigerian	...	...	P.O. Box 254, Kaduna
Nigerian Tribune	...	...	P.O. Box 78, Ibadan
Nigerian Statesman	...	...	Owerri/Egbu Road, Owerri
The Nigerian Observer	...	...	18 Airport Road, Benin City
The Nigerian Chronicle	...	...	P.M.B. 1974, Calabar
Daily Sketch	...	...	Sketch Building, Ibadan
Daily Star	...	...	9, Works Road, Enugu
The Punch	...	...	P.M.B. 1204, Ikeja
Evening Times	...	...	P.O. Box 139, Lagos
Nigerian Tide	...	...	P.M.B. 5072, Port Harcourt
Nigerian Herald	...	...	P.M.B. 1369, Ilorin
Nigerian Standard	...	...	P.M.B. 2112, Zaria Road, Jos
Evening Star	...	...	9, Works Road, Enugu
National Concord	...	...	42, Concord Way, Ikeja
The Nigeria Voice	...	...	P.M.B. 2365, Makurdi

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Sunday Times	...	P.O. Box 139, Lagos
Times International	...	P.O. Box 139, Lagos
Business Times	...	P.O. Box 139, Lagos
Irohin Yoruba	...	P.O. Box 139, Lagos
The Sporting Record	...	3 Kakawa Street, Lagos
Lagos Weekend	...	P.O. Box 139, Lagos
Nigerian Standard	...	5 Zaria By-Pass, Jos
Weekly Star	...	9, Works Road, Enugu
The Sunday Sketch	...	P.M.B. 5019, Ibadan
Nigerian People	...	33 Ephraim Street, Calabar
Business Weekly	...	125, Apapa Road, Ebute Metta
Sunday Observer	...	18, Airport Road, Benin City
Sunday Chronicle	...	P.M.B. 1074, Calabar
Sunday Tide	...	P.M.B. 5072, Port Harcourt
Gboubgoun	...	Sketch Building, Ibadan
Sunday Punch	...	P.M.B. 1204, Ikeja
Everybody's	...	P.O. Box 3284, Ibadan
Independent	...	P.M.B. 5109, Ibadan
Nigerian Star	...	97, Aggrey Road, Port Harcourt
Ogene	...	9, Works Road, Enugu
Isokan	...	
Sunday Concord	...	42, Concord Way, Ikeja
Sunday Statesman	...	Owerri/Egbu Road, Owerri
Sunday Sun	...	Factory Lane, Off Upper Mission Road, New Benin
Sunday New Nigerian	...	P.O. Box 254, Kaduna

NIGERIAN PERIODICALS

Abacus	...	(Ibadan University Press)
Abincin Yini	...	(Kungiyar Zumuntar Littafafan Evangelical to Nigeria)
Accounting Graduate	...	(Accounting Students Association, School of Administration, University of Lagos)
Academic Star	...	9, Works Road, Enugu
Academician, The	...	(Ibadan City Academy)
Administrator, The	...	(Ahmadu Bello University, Institute of Administration, Zaria)
A.C.W.A. Herald	...	(Adventist College of UN, Africa Students' Association, Ilesha, Remo)
Advertisers' Viewpoints	...	(Advertiser Publication, 15 Abeokuta Street, Ebute Metta, Lagos)
Afikpo Magazine	...	(Governorment Secondary School, Afikpo)
Afmeds	...	(Military Public Relations Division, AFMS, Ministry of Defence)
African Challenge, The African Film		S.I.M., HQ., Jos, Circ. 90,000 Drum Publication (Nig.) Ltd., 37, Ibadan Street, Ebute Metta
African Journal of Education	...	Dept. of Education, University of Ibadan
African Journal of Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sciences		Development House P.O. Box 399, Apapa

African Journal of Psychistry	...	Association of Psychiatrist in Africa, c/o Dept of Mental Health University of Benin
African Notes	...	Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan
African Statesman	...	Committee of Ten, P. O. Box 428, Apapa.
Afriscopes	...	P.M.B. 1119, Yaba, Lagos
Agrometerological Bulletin	...	Nigerian Meterological Dept., Strachan Street, Lagos
A.M.S. Magazine	...	Assoc. of Medical Students of Nig. University of Ibadan

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**LIST OF RECOGNISED VOLUNTARY
YOUTH ORGANISATIONS IN NIGERIA**

1. Girls Guide Association of Nigeria
25, Obalende Road
Ikoyi - Lagos.
2. Boys Scout of Nigeria,
1, Makoko Road.
Yaba, Lagos.
3. Boys Brigade of Nigeria
Box 9,
Yaba - Lagos.
4. Voluntary Workcamps Association
162, Herbert Macaulay Street.
Ebute-Metta,
Lagos.
5. Islamic Youth League
18, Anikulapo Street
P. O. Box 2400
Magbon, Orile Agege
Lagos - Nigeria.
6. Sheriff Guard of Nigeria
18, Anikulapo Street
Agege - Lagos.
7. National Youth Council of Nigeria.
162, Herbert Macaulay Street.
Ebute-Metta - Lagos.
8. Young Men Xtian Association
77, Awolowo Road
Ikoyi - Lagos.
9. Young Women Xtian Association.
8, Moloney Street
Lagos.
10. Ahmadiya Youth Association of Nigeria
Box 7300
Ebute-Metta - Lagos.
11. Youth Sports Federation of Nigeria
18, Olowojeunjeje Street
Apapa.
Box 1979
Lagos.

12. Ansar-Udeen Youth Association of Nigeria
72, Bola Street
Ebute-Metta - Lagos.
13. Catholic Youth Organisation
c/o. Mr. O. A. Adelami
6, Osanyin Street.
Yaba - Lagos.
14. Islamic Youth League of Nigeria
P. O. Box 2400
Agege - Lagos.
15. National Federation of Young Farmers
Club.
16. UNESCO Youth Clubs of Nigeria
2, Kofo Abayomi Road
Victoria Island
Lagos.
17. All Nigeria National Student and Youth
Association
Fajuyi Hall
University of Ife
Oyo State.
18. Jama-At-Ul Islamiyya Youth Association
109, Tokunbo Street
Lagos.
19. Young Men's Muslim Association
7, Itayemi Street
Off Onitolo
Surulere - Lagos.
20. Methodist Church Youth Association
Methodist Church Youth Department
321, Herbert Macaulay Street
Yaba - Lagos.
21. Ahamadiyya Youth Association
P. O. Box 7300
Lagos.
or
c/o Mr. M. A. Adewusi
20, Olabiran Street
Shomolu - Lagos.
22. African Lads and Lasses Brigade
50, Ibadan Street
Ebute-Metta - Lagos.

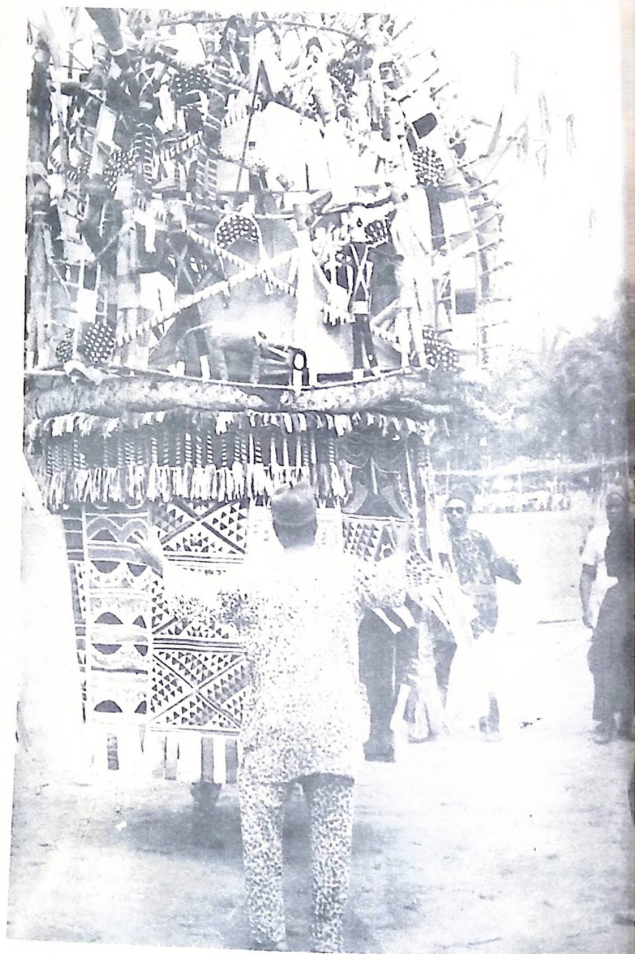
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4619, Lagos.	28, Wharf Road	3B, Balogun Street,	Plot 68 Trans Amadi Ind	Plot No. 66, Trans Amadi Ind.
02. 663258	P.O. Box 588, Apapa.	Lagos. Tel: 664733.	P.O. Box 3510	Estate. P.O. Box 78
559.	Tel: 876771 875290.		Port Harcourt Tel: 334012	Port Harcourt Tel: 332381.
1992, Lagos				

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The "Olofa" Festival of Ogbunike in Anambra State.

ANAMBRA STATE

Area: 17,675 Sq. km.

Capital: Enugu

Population: 3,596,618

ANAMBRA State of Nigeria is one of the nineteen states into which the country is divided. The State derives its name from the placid Anambra River which is a tributary of River Niger. The state came into being on February 3, 1976, when the nineteen states of Nigeria were created.

Situated on a rolling flat land on the eastern plains of the River Niger, the state is bounded by four states with which it shares common boundaries. It spreads southward to the boundary with Imo State and northwards to the Benue State boundary. In the east and west, it is flanked by the Cross River and Bendel States respectively.

It has rich and vast agricultural and mineral resources and an estimated population of about 3,596,618 living in an area of approximately 17,675 square kilometres of land. The population density is 215 per square kilometre.

Lying partially within the semi-tropical rain forest belt of the south, the State spreads in a north-eastern direction with its physical features and vegetation changing gradually from the tropical rain forest belt to open woodland and then to savannahland; as it approaches its northern extremity at the boundary with Benue State. Apart from a chain of low hills, running through Abakaliki in the east, to Nsukka in the west, and then southwards through Enugu and Awgu, the rest of the state is made up of flat land criss-crossed by numerous streams and rivulets.

Anambra State has some very attractive scenic features; a range of hills through Udi, Nsukka and Enugu, ending with rolling table land around Awgu, the heights tapering off towards the basin of the River Niger.

The People

The people of Anambra State are ethnically Igbos and are widely known to be very resourceful and hardworking. Skilled manpower resources are therefore readily available in almost every field, in business, profession, management, commerce and industry. They are friendly and sociable; they show great respect to visitors and those who come to live and work among them. The vernacular spoken is Igbo, but English is widely used a visitor can make himself understood even in the humblest hamlet if he can speak a modicum of English.

Climate and Vegetation:

Anambra State is a region of tropical forests which, passing through the tropical rain forests and the great oil palm belt of Nigeria, thin out into the savannah area with clumps of trees.

The climate is comparatively equable. The mean temperature in the hottest periods of February and April is about 87°F. Rain is almost entirely seasonal, most of it falling between May and October each year. The annual rainfall ranges between 152cm to 203cm. It is the humidity rather than the temperature that causes discomfort to new comers. It is, however, generally cool during the rainy season.

Education and Manpower Training

A great deal of importance is attached to education in the State. As a result of the zeal and interest shown in education, the State Government spends a colossal amount of money yearly to ensure that necessary facilities for education are provided.

The Anambra State government accepts the principles of state control and is spending sizeable amount of money to equip and maintain schools in the state. Approximately forty-five per cent of its annual budget is spent on education alone. Today, the state owns all the primary and post-primary schools.

Apart from the primary and post-primary schools, the state maintains a number of higher educational institutions for the training of intermediate man-power requirements.

These institutions have technical bias, offering post-secondary courses in various fields. There are, in addition to the University of Nigeria at Nsukka, which is a Federal Government institution, such other higher institutions of learning like the recently established University of Technology, the Institute of Management and Technology, Enugu and the College of Arts, Sciences and Technology, Oke in Aguata Local Government Area.

Medical Facilities

The provision of medical facilities in Anambra State ranks second to education in order of priority and takes a large chunk of the annual budget. The State Government is making serious effort to ensure that hospitals and health centres, as well as maternity homes, are provided in all the local government areas of the state. Already, most of the local government areas have more than one government hospital in addition to private hospital set up by private medical practitioners.

An Orthopaedic Hospital now taken over by the Federal Government has been established in Enugu. There is also a state Psychiatric Hospital and a Nursing and Midwifery Training School is being built at Nkpor, near Onitsha.

The most outstanding hospital in the state capital is the University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital. The Teaching Hospital is supplemented by a government general hospital, (the Park Lane Hospital) Enugu. Government also owns and runs a Dental Centre in the state capital.

Industrial Raw Materials

Anambra State is endowed with a number of raw materials which form the basis for the establishment of new industries.

The solid foundation of every industrial development is the availability of raw materials. Anambra State is rich in a variety of industrial raw materials that form the basis both for the expansion of the existing industries and the establishment of new ones. Mineral resources include iron-ore, ceramic clay, silica sand, limestone, salt, lead, zinc petroleum and natural gas. Agricultural resources include cocoa, cassava, oil-palm, sugar-cane, rice, maize, cashew, banana, citrus fruits, rubber, gmelina and a group of forest products such as gums, resins and tannis. These are by no means exhaustive. There is thus a great scope for both industrial and agricultural development.

(a) **Iron Ore:** large deposits exist near Enugu in the vicinity of the coal deposits and mines. Deposits of ore are also known to exist at Nsukka and Abakaliki. Desposits of ironstone exist near Enugu (around the ninth mile corner) and around Abor in Udi Local Government area and Nsukka Local Government area.

(b) **Clay Fire:** clay exists in Enugu and only limited use is made of it at present as a mixture in pottery at the Ekulu Pottery Centre. Enugu Fire-clay deposit is enormous and has potential for brick industry. The potentials of the clay are yet to be exploited although the Projects Development Institute (PRODA) is presently researching into further utilization of clay. The same type of clay has also been reported in some localities around Ozubulu in Nnewi Local Government area.

Coal

Large deposits of coal abound in areas around Enugu. The coal is mined by the Nigerian Coal

Corporation.

Transport and Communication

Roads: A well developed net-work of roads connect important centres of trade and industry in the state. Although requiring reconstruction, the road system is reasonably good, especially the main trunks linking Enugu to Makurdi in Benue State, Enugu to Benin in Bendel State, and Onitsha to Owerri in Imo State. Traffic is heavy on all the highways in the state.

Railways

A rail line of the Eastern District of the Nigerian Railways runs through the state capital Enugu Port Harcourt in the Rivers State and Enugu to Makurdi then northwards.

River Transport

The main water way is the River Niger at Onitsha. The Anambra River is navigable from Onitsha to Ogurugu in Uzo-Uwani Local Government area. From Onitsha to the main centres by water ways are: Lagos (Lagos State) 712 kilometres; Burutu (Bendel State) 305.3 kilos.; Lokoja (Kwara State) 216 kilos.; Baro (Kwara State) 324.4 kilos.; Port Harcourt (Rivers State) 457.3 kilos.

Air Services

Regular flights by the Nigerian Airway connect international airports of Lagos and Kano with Enugu, the capital of Anambra State.

An ultra-modern airport commissioned and financed by the Federal Military Government was opened in Enugu on October 26, 1976 by the former Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Shehu Musa Yar'Adua. The airport was constructed by an indigenous construction company, the NCFC (Nigerian Construction and Furniture Company Limited).

Postal Services and Communications

There is an efficient net-work of internal mail conveyance system in the state. Telephone facilities inter-connecting the main towns in Anambra State with other main towns in the federation exist, and there are plans for more efficient telecommunications system.

Radio and Television Services

There exists a National Television studio in Enugu, which provides programmes on Channel 8. The studio in Enugu has effective coverage of some parts of Imo, Cross River, Bendel, Benue and Kwara States of Nigeria. The television is linked up with other national studios in the country by satellite net-work.

But the state government has just built a television station of its own. The first UHF television station in Black Africa, Anambra State Television transmits on UHF Chennel 50.

There are two radio stations in Anambra State; the Anambra Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and FRCN (Radio Nigeria), Enugu.

Radio Nigeria Enugu is part of the national net-work of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria. The Enugu Station operates daily on 6.025 megahertz in the 49 metre band on 1.320 megahertz, 227 metres in the medium wave band.

The Anambra Broadcasting Corporation offers good broadcasting services on 315 metres medium wave and 60 metres short wave bands.

Banking And Financial Institutions

Central Bank of Nigeria: There is a branch of the Central Bank of Nigeria in Enugu. This facilitates commercial banking in the state.

Commercial Banks: Anambra State has a good number of the branches of the principal commercial banks operating in the country. Existing banks include the Co-operative Bank of Eastern

Nigeria Limited (which is now known as and called the Co-operative and Commerce Bank Nigeria Limited), which has its headquarters in Enugu. Other banks are the African Continental Bank (Nigeria) Limited; International Bank for West Africa Limited; Union Bank (Nigeria) Limited; the United Bank for Africa Limited; Federal Mortgage Bank and Federal Savings Bank.

Political Set-up

The ancient history of Anambra people reveals that they are republican in nature, that is to say that major political decisions of the people are taken by a council of elders. The present ruling party in the state is the Nigerian People's Party (NPP), which also has a vast majority of members in the State Legislative Assembly.

Industry and Trade

There are few industries in Anambra State one of which is the insurance industry. There are many insurance companies which conduct insurance business in the State. Most of these insurance companies are privately owned, with the Universal Insurance Company as the only government-owned insurance company. Although this insurance company has outside customers, all government insurance business involving its employees is carried on by the Universal Insurance Company.

Most of the industries are owned in partnership with either the Federal Government/States with some foreign countries. These include the Anambra Motor Manufacturing Company (ANAMMCO) Nigerian Cement Industry (Nigercem), Nkalagu and the Premier Breweries Company Onitsha.

A number of industries have been planned while others are being expanded. There are for instance the Nnachi Vegetable Oil Refinery and the Metallurgical Industry at Onitsha. These and others would make use of the state's abundant raw materials in their production.

On trade, there are many super markets in the major towns of the state which deal in hardware and other domestic items. The four major markets are the Enugu, Onitsha, Abakaliki and Nsukka markets which are located in urban towns. They deal in commodities ranging from cloth to vehicle and electronic spare parts.

ANAMBRA STATE GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Name	Office
His Excellency, Chief Jim Ifeanyichukwu Nwobodo	Governor
His Honour, Engr. Roy Umenyi	Deputy Governor
Mr. P. A. C. Egbogu	Secretary to the Government
Commissioners	Portfolios
Mr. Rob Iweka	Attorney General and Commissioner for Justice
Mr. Sam Ifeka	Finance
Osita Okeke	Public Utilities
Chukwuma Okoye	Education
Dr. Eric Ume	Science and Technology
Mr. E. C. Igwe	Trade and Co-operatives
Maxy Ukuta	Local Government & Rural Development
Dr. Edwin U. Unwudiwe	Health
Prof. D.M. Ekpete	Industries
Mr. M. C. Ezeilo	Works
Dr. Helen Chukwuma	Social Development and Culture
Dr. Peter Nwankwo	Economic Development and Planning
Mr. Nweke Anyigor	Agriculture
Arc. Justice Ogodo	Lands, Survey and Town Planning
Mr. Fred Ugwuaku	Food Production
C. O. Emehelu	Information
Mrs. Uche Offia Nwali	Special Duties
Chief Ike Nwokolo	Special Duties (Economic and Finance Matters)
Mr. Fidelis C. Okoro	Chieftaincy Matters and Chairman Road Safety Corps
T. C. Chigbo	Special Duties (Youths & Sports)
Dr. Ralph Rogers Obi	Special Duties (Establishments)
Chief Paulinus Amadike	Housing and Environment
Advisers	Affairs
Chief (Mrs) Janet Mokelu	Political
Mr. Chidubem Ezebuilo	Political
Mr. G.B.I. Ikedinma	House of Assembly
Chief Morgan E. Nwanba	Special Assistant (Political)
Mrs. Marie Okwor	Tourism
Dr. Okay Cyril Igwe	Projects Implementation

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

Name	Office
Mr. Vincent Aniagoh	Head of State Civil Service

PERMANENT SECRETARIES

Mr. D.E.N. Agbo	...	...	Government House
" Chike Onyia	...	...	Government House
" O.F. Obi	...	...	Executive Office of the Governor
" O.N. Obiadi	...	...	" " " " "
Miss Bernice Agbo	...	...	" " " " "
Mr. Roche C. Ezeukwu	...	...	" " " " "
*Mr. M.F.O. Eze	...	...	Liaison Office, Lagos
Dr. Fidelis Ogah	...	...	Deputy Governor's Office
Mr. M. O. Nwankwo	...	...	Executive Office of the Governor
Mr. Jide Adibuah	...	...	Office of Head of State Civil Service
" C.A. Chukwunyelu	...	...	" " " " "
*" Raymond Okenwa	...	...	" " " " "
" R.M.C. Chukwura	...	...	Health
Chief Kindsley Chime	...	...	Education
*Mr. H.N. Oboli	...	...	Education
Mr. D.C. Odenigbo	...	...	Food Production
Mr. L.C.N. Obi	...	...	Science and Technology
Mr. A.O. Nwobodo	...	...	Trade and Co-operatives
Mr. M.N. Ekwerekwu (Solicitor-General)	...	...	Ministry of Justice
Mr. Chris Nwankwo	...	...	Social Dev., Youth and Culture
" Ben Bosah	...	...	Youth and Sports
" V.C.J. Mbah	...	...	Agriculture
" G.N. Ugwuegede	...	...	Public Utilities
" I. N. Ike	...	...	Finance
*Dr. M. Gbanite	...	...	Economic and Financial Matters
Dr. G.O. Okereke	...	...	Economic Development and Planning
Mr. J. N. Nnaji	...	...	Lands, Survey and Urban Development
Mr. H.N. Chukwudolue	...	...	Housing and Environment
" H.N. Osakwe	...	...	Works
" Sam U. Ofomata	...	...	Information
" W.K. Geroges Van Lare	...	...	Industries
" Innocent Ejikeme	...	...	Local Government, Rural Development and Chieftaincy Matters
*" S.M.C. Di-Ibor	...	...	Local Government, Rural Development and Chieftaincy Matters
Mr. A.N. Nwachukwu	...	...	Enugu Local Government
" G. Ifeadike	...	...	Onitsha Local Government
*Mr. G.C. Nnolim	...	...	Nsukka Local Government
*Mr. S.O. Ossai	...	...	Abakaliki Local Government
*Mr. G.E. Anukwu	...	...	Awka Local Government
Mr. Paul Illoeje	...	...	Local Government Service Commission
" Nduka I Eya	...	...	State Education Commission
" S.N. Mgbemena	...	...	Civil Service Commission
" C.O. Nweri	...	...	Pools Betting and Casino Commission

NAMES OF JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES IN ANAMBRA STATE

JUDGES

1. The Hon. Justice E.O. Araka — Chief Judge
2. " " " F.O. Nwokedi
3. " " " T.C. Umezina
4. " " " B.O. Okadigbo
5. " " " P.K. Nwokedi
6. " " " A.I. Igu
7. " " " F.G.C. Uyanna
8. " " " F.O. Offia
9. " " " Obiora Nwazota
10. " " " P.O. Awogu
11. " " " Eze Ozobu
12. " " " F.N. Chukwuani
13. " " " Obumneme Onwuamaegbu
14. " " " O. Adimora
15. " " " A.C. Orak
16. " " " A.B.N. Obayi
18. " " " R.A. Chinwuba
19. " " " Achi Kanu
20. " " " P.C. Onyia
21. " " " E.C. Ubazuonu
12. " " " M.O. Nweje
13. " " " J.M.C. Onyechi
14. " " " A.I. Obiesie
15. " " " H.C. Olike

CHIEF MAGISTRATES

1. S.I.O. Aguolu
2. V.A.U. Onejeme (Mrs)
3. F.U. Obiora (Mrs)
4. M.C. Marchie
5. J.O. Oniah (Mrs)
6. E.N.W. Onyefulu
7. J.E. Tagbo
8. J.A. Ojiako
9. H.N. Chidume
0. C.O. Okpala
1. B.A. Agusiobo
2. J.C. Ikenga-Metuh
3. G.I. Obikpo
4. A.E.N.D. Okechukwu
5. Chidi Akunyili

SENIOR MAGISTRATES

1. D.C. Onuora (Mrs)
2. P.N.M. Okonkwo
3. B. N. Nwofor
4. B. A. O. Egbuna
5. A. Brown (Mrs)
6. J. N. Ofomata
7. A. O. Uche
8. S.J.O. Ezeoke
9. M. I. Akubueze
10. J.O. Njaka

MAGISTRATES

1. M.C.J. Amene (on contract)
2. B.O. Anewaneke (on contract)
3. F. O. Bosah (on contract)
4. H. C. Anerobi (on contract)
5. A. O. Onwualu (on contract)

CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE STATE-OWNED BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS

(A) CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

- | | |
|----------|----------------------|
| CHAIRMAN | Mr. Ugwu Ujam |
| MEMBER | Mr. S. Ezenwata |
| " | Chief S.A. Nwaroh |
| " | Dr. Anthony Nnaemeka |
| " | Mr. Fidelis Mbam |

(B) JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| CHAIRMAN | Justice Emmanuel Araka |
| MEMBER | Mr. Rob Iweka |
| " | Chief Igbonekwu Ekwueme |
| " | Mr. Pius Onwumechili |

(C) ELECTORAL COMMISSION

- | | |
|----------|---------------------|
| CHAIRMAN | Mr. Patrick Omeje |
| MEMBER | Chief O. O. Nweke |
| " | Mr. G.I. Nwokike |
| " | Mr. George Nwabueze |
| " | Mr. James Agbo |
| " | Mrs. Helen Okafor |
| " | Mrs. Kate Nwodo |

(D) PARAMOUNT HOTEL

CHAIRMAN	Prince J.A. Okonkwo
MEMBER	Chief P.O. Odegbo
"	Mr. Reka Anichebe
"	Mr. Emmanuel Akpagu
"	Mr. Alloy Abugu
"	Mrs. Norah Uchendu
"	Mrs. Bessie Ugwoke

(E) HOTEL PRESIDENTIAL

CHAIRMAN	Mrs. Maria Okwo
MEMBER	Chief S. N. Okeke
"	Mr. Kentus Onwukobi
"	Mr. Benedict Agbata
"	Mr. Clement A. Anigwe
"	Mr. David Okoro

(F) GENERAL COTTON MILLS

CHAIRMAN	Chief H.B.C. Ogboko
MEMBER	Mrs. Regina Agbakoba
"	Mr. Fidelis Okigbo

(G) NIGERGAS LIMITED EMENE

CHAIRMAN	Mr. S.E. Igboke
MEMBER	" Augustine Aniakwo
"	" Ignatius Ejemezu
"	" Benson Okoli
"	" Okeke E. Okwor
"	" Uche Amobi

(H) NIGERIAN MINERAL WATERS COMPANY LIMITED

CHAIRMAN	Mr. Fidelis Onu
MEMBER	" Albert Ibekieh
"	Mrs Janet N. Ngene
"	Chief Abel O. Onu
"	Mr. Jioke Ugo
"	Mrs. P. C. Anunobi

(I) EBONY PAINTS LIMITED

CHAIRMAN	Mrs. T. Ndulue
MEMBER	Mr. Anthony Nwudele
"	" Silas N. Ihenacho

(J) HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

CHAIRMAN	Dr. Chuks Orji
MEMBER	Mr. Anike Nwoga
"	Chief E.U. Ogbol

"	Mrs. Grace Ukaegbu
"	Mr. Henry Otegbulu
"	" James Itumo
"	" Ephraim A. Ndubueze
"	Mrs. Christy Chinwuba

(K) ADARICE ESTABLISHMENT

CHAIRMAN	Mr. C. O. Uba
MEMBER	" Peter M. Ukwu
"	Mrs Maria Nwachukwu
"	Mr. Amos Ogbodo

(L) LAND USE AND ALLOCATION COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN	Mr. B.O. Akubue
MEMBER	" Robert Eze
"	" F.M. Obianyo
"	" Jude Obaji
"	Dr. T. Menakaya
"	Chief Nwigboji Nwokwa
"	Mr. Linus I. Uchendu
"	" Chike Okongwu
"	Chief Cyril Nnaji
"	" Patrick Ifo

(M) STAR PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHAIRMAN	Dr. Paul C. Agba
MEMBER	Mr. David O. Ogbodo
"	" Ogaba Ede
"	" Pins Unumka
"	" Harrison Onwe
"	" Chudi Mosoanya

(N) ANAMBRA STATE ARTS COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN	Chief Osita Agwuna
MEMBER	Mr. Nwokobia Agu
"	Mrs Felicia Akpagu
"	" Kate Ezeofor
"	Rev. Father John Amadi
"	Chief Christopher A. Nwogu
"	Ogbuefi Chuba Nweke
"	Mr. M.C. Nsofor (ex-officio member)

(O) LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN	Mr. Anthony Oji
MEMBER	" J.N. Nwachukwu
"	Lt.-Col. Linus Ohanchi

"	Mr. H. A. Ikwiakeme
"	" Remigius Nwodo
"	" Kenneth Ozor
"	Mrs. Margaret Nwawka
(P) STATE EDUCATION COMMISSION	
CHAIRMAN	Mr. C. O. Agunwa
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN	Mrs. Maria David-Osuagwu
MEMBER	Mr. Ignatius Ugbo
"	" Okechi Nwodo
"	Dr. R. C. Udokwu
"	Rev. Dr. Stan Ani
"	Rev. S.N.C. Okonkwo

(Q) PREMIER BREWERY	
CHAIRMAN	Chief Emeka Nnaji
MEMBER	" Onoja Ifejika
"	" Christopher Ezea
"	Mr. Obiekwe Aniweta
"	" Simon Anyigor
"	" S. Azikiwe

(T) ANAMBRA STATE WATER CORPORATION	
INTERIM CHAIRMAN	Hon. Commissioner for Utilities
INTERIM MEMBER	General Manager, Water Corporation
"	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Utilities
"	Chief Engineer, Water Corporation
"	Somebody representing the interest of consumers to be named later

(U) ANAMBRA STATE TELEVISION	
CHAIRMAN	Professor Romanus Egudu
MEMBER	Mr. T. Achebe
"	" E. O. Osakwe
"	Dr. C. C. Nwachukwu
"	Mr. Sonny Obi
"	Mr. Nworah Asika
"	Mrs. Edna Izuora
"	Mr. Sam Ifeka (ex-officio)
"	Mr. I. Maximus Ukata (ex-officio)
"	Mr. Osita Okeke (ex-officio)
SECRETARY	Mr. Nwokolobia Agu
MEMBER	Mr. Nduka Eya (ex-officio)

(V) RURAL ELECTRIFICATION BOARD	
CHAIRMAN	Mr. Malachy Okugo Ezeilo
MEMBER	Mr. Charles Emehel
"	Engr. C. C. Iwobi
"	Chief Richard Okeke

(W) STATE LIBRARY BOARD	
CHAIRMAN	Dr. (Mrs) Helene Chukwu-ma
MEMBER	Mr. A. Isiani
"	Mr. Anthony Okorie
"	Mr. R. N. Okoli
"	Dr. C. Ezekwe
"	Mr. Dandy Oke

(Z) NIGER STEEL COMPANY LIMITED	
CHAIRMAN	Mr. Ephraim Ndubuisi
MEMBER	Mr. Edmund Onyebuchi
"	Mr. Albert Nnamani

LIST OF HOTELS IN ANAMBRA STATE

S/No.	Name	Address
1.	Paramount Hotels	Behind Old House of Assembly, P.M.B. 113, Enugu
2.	Hotel Presidential	Presidential Road/Rangers Ave/Ikokwu Road, 1096, Enugu
3.	Safari Garden Hotels	No. 6, Ridgeway, Enugu
4.	Midland Hotels	65, Nike Road, Abakpa Nike, P.M.B. 1480, Enugu
5.	Dannic Guest House	3, Edem Close, New Haven, Box 2557, Enugu
16.	Zodic Hotels	Rangers Avenue, Enugu
7.	Atlantic Hotels	48, Ogidi Street, Asata, Enugu
8.	Hotel De. Placia	Edinburgh Road, Ogui New Layout, Enugu
9.	Tourist Hotel	152, Zik Avenue, Uwani, Enugu
10.	A.D.C. Catering Rest House	A.D.C. State Farm, P.M.B. 26, Abakaliki
11.	Paramount Hotels	P.M.B. 62, Abakaliki
12.	Motel De. Gadassco	2, Hossana Street, Abakaliki
13.	Paramount Hotels	Onitsha
14.	Bolingo Hotel	Onitsha
15.	Dolphin Cafe Hotel	80, Venn Road, Onitsha
16.	Rupalo Hotel	10 Nwokedi Street, Onitsha
17.	Dolly Inn	50, Old Market Road, Onitsha
18.	Merry Land Hotel	10 Enugu Road, Nsukka
19.	Queen's Hotel	Awka
20.	Gomdola Hotel	Awka
21.	Atlantic Hotel	Amawbia
22.	Olympia Hotel	Amawbia.



Beautiful girls in splendid traditional out-fit from Bauchi State.

BAUCHI STATE

Area: 64,605 Sq.km.

Capital: Bauchi

Population: 2,431,296

Main Towns: Bauchi, Gombe, Azare, Misau, Jama'are, Ningi, Billiri and Dass.

Bauchi State was named after a hunter known as Baushe by the founder and first traditional ruler of Bauchi, Mallam Yakubu I. Historically, Baushe first settled in Baushi before the arrival of Mallam Yakubu I. The two of them met later and their meeting place was named after the hunter Baushe, a name that was later adulterated into Bauchi.

Bauchi State is situated on the Bauchi Plateau, which stretches into the Adamawa highland of Gongola and Borno States. The state is made up of 16 Local Government Council areas. These are Bauchi, Alkaleri, Dass, Tafawa Balewa, Ningi, Toro, Gombe, Dukku, Akko, Tangle/Waja, Jama'are, Shura, Katagun-Gamawa, Misau and Darazo.

The state is bounded on the north by Kano and Borno States, on the west by Kaduna State, on the south by Plateau State, and on the east by Gongola State.

Like any other state in the Federation, Bauchi State comprises many ethnic groups, including the Tangale, the Waja, the Fulani and the Hausa.

The state's mineral include gold, columbite, cassiterite, coal, limestone, iron ore, antimony and marble.

About 90% of the people are farmers growing such crops as millet, guinea corn, maize, yam, tomatoes and vegetables. Other products include coffee and cotton. The people also rear cattle.

Industry

The state is fast developing both commercially and industrially as investors from various parts of the country, as well as those from other countries are trooping into the state to establish business. The major industry is meat canning, based on the large livestock reared in the state. There is a groundnut processing factory in Bauchi, Oil mills in Gombe and cotton ginneries in Kano, Misau and Gombe. Also there is a cement factory at Ashaka.

Culture

The state's rich culture and tradition are reflected in the people's life-styles. Typical are the Kunshi festival in Bauchi town which is performed by young girls on the seventh of the Ramadan (Moslem fasting period), and the Gere mosquerade, by the Girawa, which is celebrated in the seventh month of every year.

Education

As indicated by the allocation of N224.8m (17%) of the state's total budget during the 1977/78 fiscal year, the Bauchi State Government places high priority on education.

Thirteen new secondary schools, one technical secondary school, and an Advanced Teacher's College, are planned. About 1,000 scholarships were awarded to students of Bauchi origin for the 1977/78 fiscal year.

Tourism

As for tourism, Bauchi is one of the most promising states in the country. The Yankari Game Reserve, with its wonderful warm spring at Wikki, is one of the many tourist attractions. It covers an area of about 207,800 hectares of open woodland and rises from between 215 and 369 metres above the sea level. It is situated in the savannah, which affords it a fine atmosphere for a good and varied collection of wildlife. The reserve was first opened to the public in 1972. Elephants

hippos, antelopes, water bucks, bush bucks, buffaloes, crocodile, warthogs, different species of monkeys and birds abound in the reserve. There are also lions, giraffes and leopards.

Another game reserve has been established at Lame Burra. It has a variety of animals not frequently seen in the Yankari Game Reserve including giraffes, lions and leopards.

Among other interesting tourist attractions in Bauchi township is the wall of the cave with the drawings of domesticated animals (mainly horses, dogs and goats), believed to have been built by the early herdsmen of the neolithic era.

The government seeks to establish new industries and expand existing ones so as to provide jobs and exploit local raw materials. The stress is on import substitute undertakings, or those geared for outside markets.

The government carries out these projects either alone or by linking hands with private investors from home and abroad. It also promotes projects in urban and rural areas, by giving comprehensive technical advice to potential investors whether they are individuals or private organisations.

Bauchi International Hotel

The project was conceived in 1976 to accommodate visitors to the state capital as well as to encourage commercial activities. It was incorporated under the name of Bauchi International Hotel Ltd. with the Government as a shareholder (69%), NNDC (20%) and NIDB (11%). The contract was awarded in May, 1980 to Exportstroy of Bulgaria, and the foundation stone was laid in November, 1980, with a scheduled completion period of two years. The progress report has been good and indications are the project will be completed early.

PVC Cables And Wire Factory

This is a carry-over from the last development plan with a capital outlay of N3.2m. The shareholders are the state government (40%), Bauchi State Investment and Property Development Co. (20%) and the technical partners, Aluminium Industries of India (40%). The project is due for completion next month. It will produce assorted wires and cables for telephones and electrification.

Alkali Burnt Brick Company

The Bauchi State Investment and Property Development Co., and some indigenous businessmen are implementing this project. The shareholders are the Bauchi State Investment Co. (20%), Technical Partners (20%), and the rest is held by private individuals and the Alkali Local Government. When Completed the project will produce 30m brick. per year.

Automobile Spare Parts Project

In order to take advantage of the vehicle assembly plants, particularly the Steyr Motor Assembly Plant, the government initiated this project and after a series of discussions with those concerned, a plant for the manufacturing of an exhaust, system and all types of oil and air filters is to be established at a cost of N2.9m. Arrangements are being made to register the company under the name of Autopart (Nig.) Ltd.

Tractor Implements Manufacture

Equally in order to take advantage of the steel industry being established in the country as well as to boost the Federal Government Green Revolution Programme, a plant capable of producing assorted tractor-drawn implements was proposed in Bauchi. These implements can be used easily on tractors being assembled by Steyr Motors. Land has already been acquired in the industrial area in Bauchi. The project's initial estimate is N890,000.

Flour Mill Project At Azare

This project has been allocated N2m. The state government will take 40% of the equity, while NIDB and NBIC will share 40%, and Complex, the technical partners, takes 20%. As soon as negotiations are concluded with the technical partners, the mill will be established in Azare, and will be the first of its kind in the country as it will be processing wheat, maize, millet, guinea corn and so on so as to encourage the use of our local grains rather than importing rice.

Ceramics Project

This will be located in Misau which is close to abundant materials. The project will meet the needs of the government housing programme. Negotiations with the technical partners are advanced. The various investors include the state government which holds 40% shares, Technical Partners (30%), NIDB and NBIC (11% each), while the rest is open to other Nigerians. When the project is operational, it will supply floor and wall tiles as well as sanitary wares.

Particle Board Project

This is also another agro-based project, which when established, will use agricultural waste, such as corn stalks of all kinds, as well as woods, as raw materials. The products will be particle board for furniture-making and partitioning of houses and offices, at much cheaper prices than other materials.

The Small-scale Industries Credit Scheme

At the inception of this administration in October 1979, there were only a total of 84 concerns who benefitted from the scheme, including the 18 inherited from the defunct North Eastern State. However, at the coming of the present administration, a substantial grant was made to the scheme out of which a total of 238 persons benefitted directly by way of loans amounting to N3m.

The projects assisted range from simple grain mills and bakeries, to sophisticated small industries, such as drugs and polythene bags. Up to then, most of the projects were concentrated in the major towns of Bauchi, Azare and Gombe but, as a matter of deliberate policy, the government for the first time, considered the rural areas and now the projects are fairly spread in all corners of the state, offering diversified goods and services, as well as providing jobs to many people thereby reducing rural-urban drift.

Tourist Treasure Trove

Bauchi has been sitting on a treasure trove and knows it — fabulous game reserves, ancient cave paintings and warm springs set in idyllic surroundings. These riches are old. What is new is the determination to tap them.

Huge sums of money are being set aside to establish a state museum, and to spruce up existing hotels to world standards. Momentum has been picking up recently. Land had been acquired at a price of over N63,678 and a curator has by now taken up his post.

Redevelopment of Yankari and Bauchi Hotels

Under the 1981-85 Development Plan, N1m has been set aside to develop both Yankari and Bauchi Hotels. Nearly half this amount is being spent in the current financial year.

Yankari Hotel

Arewa Hotels and Sonotels International have submitted two development proposals which are being studied. The cost of re-developing Yankari is conservatively put at N10m.

Amare and Ningi Hotels

Sites for these two hotels have cost N9,357. Nearly N1.5m for construction. Furthermore, two blocks for junior staff will be added to Bauchi and Gombe State Hotels. Gusau and Azare State Hotels, on the other hand, are being fenced in at a cost of N41,220. Once these projects have been completed, Bauchi should be set to enter the big-time tourism league.

Bauchi has two main game reserves: one is at Yankari and the other at Lame Burra. Situated 600kms south of Bauchi, the Yankari Game Reserve stretches over 207,800 kms of woodland, and lies at 215-369 metres above sea-level. It is the home of a variety of wild animals and was opened in 1972.

Wikki Warm Springs tucked amid a cluster of trees adds to Yankari's attractions.

The Lame Burra reserve lies along the Bauchi-Jos road, at a distance of 29kms from Bauchi. Apart from being new, it has a wider variety of game than Yankari.

Bauchi town itself has wall paintings going back to the neolithic era.

There is also a demand for a conference centre at Yankari. Acting through the State Tourism Committee, Bauchi State Government has requested the Nigerian Tourist Board to help finance the project. As a result, a sum of N1m is being expended on the project.



Art work from the rich culture of Bendel State.

BENDEL STATE

Area: 35,500 Sq. Km.

Capital: Benin City

Population: 2,460,962

Bendel State, (formerly Mid-West Region) became the fourth autonomous region in the Federation on August 9, 1963. This followed a plebiscite conducted in July of that year on the recommendations of the Willink Commission set up in 1958 by the Federal Government.

Bendel became one of the 12 States created on May 27, 1967, and one of the 19 States created in February, 1976. Except for some parts of Ndoni which were excised and merged with the Rivers State, the structure of Bendel State is much the same as it was in 1963.

Bendel State is bounded in the north by Kwara State, in the south by the Atlantic Ocean and the Rivers State, on the east by Anambra State and on the west by Ondo State. Its 128 Kilometres coastline in the south and southwest is bounded by the Bight of Benin of the Atlantic Ocean. Generally, it is a low-lying area except in the north, where it is marked by undulating hills rising to a peak of about 572 metres.

The State is made up of the following ethnic groups: Edo, Urhobo, Itsekiri, Ishan, Ibo and Ijaw.

Following the nation-wide local government reforms, the state was re-arranged into the following Local Government Council Areas: Oredo, Ovia, Orhiomwon, Ika, Aniocha, Oshimili, Ndokwa, Isoko, Ughelli, Warri, Bomadi, Burutu, Ethiope, Okpe, Akoko-Edo, Etsako, Agbazilo, Okpehbo and Owan. The state produces about 80 per cent of the country's rubber and crepe; it also supplies 60 per cent of Nigeria's total timber and about 35 per cent of its crude oil. Other resources available in the state include natural gas, limestone and lignite.

There are many industrial undertakings in the State, led by glassware production, carving, saw-milling, production of floor tiles and carpet, boat building, palm oil and rubber processing, cement and textile production, brewing and flour milling.

The state is ideally placed for the purpose of export and import trade through its major ports at Warri, Koko, Burutu and Forcados. These ports handle a substantial part of the total volume of the nation's trade.

Some of the main commodities that comprise the export trade of Bendel State are timber, plywood and veneer sheets, rubber sheets and crepe, palm produce, cocoa and cotton. The state is well connected by good communications and transportation with other parts of the Federation.

Bendel State has a rich cultural heritage. Benin City, the state capital is world renowned for its famous bronze, brass and ivory works of art, which can be found in museums all over the world.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the state which explains why it claims high priority in the state's annual budget. The State Government now devotes ample attention to this area of the economy by embarking on mass education of the farmers in the use of modern farming techniques.

Bendel State has made very significant progress in education since its inception in 1963.

Today, the state has about 95,330 pupils in post-primary schools and more than 1,831 primary schools with a total number of over 20,000 teachers and 560,705 pupils. There are about 55 secondary schools, while 14 new ones, plus five technical and vocational institutions, are also being established. The state Government has also allocated some funds for the expansion of existing secondary schools.

Tourist attractions in the state include the royal palace of Benin and the Benin Museum.

BENDEL STATE COMMISSIONERS

Education	Dr. Robson Momoh
Energy and Water Resources	Dr. Jacob Obinyan
Finance	Augustine Omolaye
Health	Dr. Titus Ohikhena
Culture and Sports	Patrick Iwowo
Land and Survey	Francis Isibor
Trade, Industry and Co-operatives	Godwin Ekiyor
Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs	Dixon I. A. Popo
Works and Transport	Dr. Thomas Salubi
Manpower Development and Establishment	Festus Ekeruche
Justice	Benson Obasuyi

ADVISERS

Economic	Dr. Bayo Akerele
Legal	Paul Chukuka Ndukwu
Budget	Sam Iredia
Political	Nelson Ubi
Chieftaincy and Traditional Matters	Omo N'oba Erediauwa, the Oba of Benin.
Public Service and Administrative Matters	J. E. Imoukhede.
Director of Information	Dickson Amagada.

TRADITIONAL RULERS IN ETSAKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF BENDEL STATE

1. Alhaji G. A. G. Momoh, Ikelebe II, the Otanu of Auchu.
2. Chief Francis A. Omoghai, the Ogienem of Uzairue Clan.
3. Alhaji A. Y. E. Dirisu, the Okuokpellagbe of Okpella Clan.
4. Alhaji M. S. Momodu, the Oba of Aghede.
5. Chief F. E. E. Omoh, the Okumagbe of Weppa-Wanno Clan.
6. Alhaji J. Alao, the Ogieavianwu of Avianwu Clan.
7. Chief Umoru Badaiki, the Ogieaga of North Ibie Clan.
8. Alhaji M. J. Umoru, the Aidonogie of South Ibie Clan.
9. Alhaji M. Y. Kanoba, the Igiegha of Ekperi Clan.
10. Chief Yakubu Ugbodaga, the Oriola of South Uneme Clan.

TRADITIONAL RULERS IN AKOKO-EDO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Chief Okuo Luse II the Otanu of Igarra
2. Chief Stephen K. Afolue, the Odafe of Enwan
3. Chief James Ogunnubi, the Onibillor of Ibillo
4. Chief Momodu Idiaye, the Imah of Somorika.

TRADITIONAL RULERS IN OWAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Chief J. A. Ogedengbe, the Oleije of Wmai/Asogbo of Ake
2. Chief J. E. Agbi, the Onogie of Ora.
3. Chief T. Omo-Bare, the Okumagbe of Iuleha.

TRADITIONAL RULERS IN OSHIMILI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. His Highness Obi R. P. Onyetenu, the Asagba of Asaba.
2. His Highness Obi David Okonmah, Ogbelani of Illah.
3. His Highness P. R. Obi, Obi of Akwukwu Igbo.
4. His Highness Oguanyasi, Obi of Oko Anala.
5. His Highness Obi Ofulue Olisa, Obi of Okoamakom.

TRADITIONAL RULERS IN ANIOCHA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Agbogidi Izediunor I, Obi of Ogwashi-Ukwu.
2. Agbogidi Rufus Osemene III, Obi of Issele-Uku.
3. Agbogidi Obika I, Obi of Ubulu-Unor.
4. Agbogidi Ezenweani I, Obi of Ezi.
5. Agbogidi Justine Nkebakwu, Obi of Ugboba.
6. Agbogidi Maduachunachukwu I, Obi of Aba-Unor
7. Agbogidi James Anyasi II, Obi of Idumuje-Unor.
8. Agbogidi Ezeamaka I, Obi of Nsukawa.
9. Agbogidi J. E. N. Chidi, Obi of Obomkpa.
10. Agbogidi Ofulue II, Obi of Ubulu-Uku.
11. Agbogidi Ezechie I, Obi of Ewulu.
12. Agbogidi Emenem I, Obi of Obicha-Ugbo.
13. Obi Jidouwa Ijeh, Obi of Issele-Azagba.
14. Obi Patrick Nwalikor, Obi of Adonta.
15. Obi Anwuzia Emeyazia, Obi of Onicha-Olona
16. Obi Paul Ojei, Obi of Onicha-Uku.
17. Obi Christopher Ogoh, Obi of Ukwunzu.

TRADITIONAL RULERS IN IKPE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

1. His Highness, the Orodje O. Okpe, Orhoro I
2. His Highness, the Ovie of Oghara, Oreki II.
3. His Highness, the Ovie of Jesse, Onovbo I
4. His Highness, the Ovie of Abraka, Orovworho I
5. His Highness, the Ovie of AAgbon, Okpara I
6. His Highness, the Ovie of Uvwie, Eruoliwo I.

TRADITIONAL RULERS IN UGHELLI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

1. His Highness, the Osu-Ivie of Agbarho, Okpalefe II
2. His Highness, the Ovie of Agbara, Ojakovbo II
3. His Highness, the Ovie of Ughelli, Ogharisi II

4. His Highness, the Ovie of Ogor, Adjara II.

TRADITIONAL RULERS IN IKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

1. Obi of Agbor, Keagboekuzi.
2. Obi of Owa, Emmanuel Efeizomor II
3. Obi of Umunede, Nwachukwu II
4. Obi of Ute-Ukpu, Gibson Aghaulor II
5. Obi of Abavo, Jeghefume II
6. Obi of Akumazi, Stephen Osagie III.
7. Obi of Mbiri, Ifeanyichukwu Alekwe II.
8. Obi of Igbodo, Regent Prince Godwin Iyeke.
9. Obi of Otolokpo, Regent Prince Onwumonye Agbojeh.
10. Obi of Ute-Ogbeje, Ogana II.

WARRI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. His Highness, Olu of Warri, Erejuwa II.
2. His Highness, Ovie of Ughelli, Oharisi II.
3. His Highness, Ovie of Uvwie, Eruohwo II.
4. His Highness, Olokun of Eku, Chief J. A. Edewor.
5. His Highness, Osuivie of Agbarho, Onome Okpalefe II.

HOTELS

ETSAKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

1. Bendel Hoteo, Auchu.
2. Hilltop Hotel, Auchu.
3. Paradise Hotel, Auchu.
4. Silver Sands Hotel, Auchu.
5. Central Hotel, Auchu.
6. Universal Hotel, Auchu.
7. Guest House, Auchu.
8. Riverbank Hotel, Agenebode.
9. Ambassador Hotel, Iyuku.
10. St. Peter's Hotel, Okpella.

AKOKO-EDO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Bendel Hotel, Igarra.
2. Hotel De Rocky Valley, Igarra.

OWAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

1. Bendel Hotel, Afuze.
2. Jimiko Hotgl, Afuze.
3. Admiral Hotel, Sabongida-Ora.

OSHMILI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Bendel Hotel, Asaba.
2. Holiday Hotels – Bridge Road, Asaba.
3. Hotel Maha, Asaba.
4. Wilbow Guest House, Asaba.
5. Ada Tourist Guest House, Asaba
6. Christo Motel, Okpanam.

ANIOCHA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Bendel Hotel, Ogwashi-Uku.

OKPE LOCAL GOVERNMENT – HOTELS

1. Ireter Hotels, Sapele.
2. Tima Guest House, Ugbeyi Road, Sapele.
3. Etano Hotel, Sapele.
4. Bendel Hotel, Sapele.

IKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Bendel Hotel, Agbor.
2. Ika Guest House, Agbor.
3. Aika Guest House, Umunede.
4. Travellers' Lodge, Umunede.

WARRI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Enerhen Motel, Effurun, Warri.
2. Palmgrove Motel, Warri.
3. Mosheshe Motel, Effurun, Warri.
4. Peju Guest House, Warri.
5. River Valley Hotel, Igbudu, Warri.

HOSPITALS**ETSAKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. General Hospital, Auchl.
2. General Hospital, Agenebode.
3. General Hospital, Agbede.
4. Notre-Dam Hospital, Jattu.

AKOKO-EDO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. General Hospital, Igarra.
2. General Hospital, Ibillo.

OWAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. General Hospital, Afuze.
2. General Hospital, Sabongida-Ora.
3. Luleha General Hospital, Uzebba.
4. Ikhide Hospital, Oke-Ora.

OSHIMILI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Asaba General Hospital, Asaba.
2. Ebu General Hospital, Ebu.
3. Akwukwu-Igbo General Hospital, Akwukwu-Igbo.
4. Ibusa General Hospital, Ibusa.
5. Isiekwe Maternity/Hospital, Asaba.
6. Ike Memorial Hospital, Asaba.
7. Ibokwe Hospital, Asaba.

ANIOCHA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. St. Mary's Hospital, Ogwashi-Uku.
2. Pilgrims Baptist Hospital, Issele-Uku.
3. General Hospital, Isheagu.

OKPE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Sapele Specialist Hospital, Sapele.
2. General Hospital, Orerokpe.
3. Eku Baptist Hospital, Eku.
4. River Ethiope Hospital, Amukpe.

IKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT - HOSPITALS

1. General Hospital, Agbor.
2. General Hospital, Umunede.
3. General Hospital, Ekuku-Agbor.
4. General Hospital, Abavo.

WARRI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Central Water Clinic, Igbudu, Warri.
2. Numa Maternity, Warri.
3. Esiri Maternity, Warri.
4. West End Hospital, Warri.
5. Delta Clinic, Warri.
6. Somame Clinic, Igbudu, Warri.

HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES IN ETSAKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF BENDEL STATE

Mr. Justice J. B. Amissah -- Resident High Court Judge, Auchi.
Mr. Justice Moje-Bare-Itinerant -- High Court Judge, Auchi.
Mr. A. A. Agun -- Chief Magistrate Grade I, Auchi.

HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES IN AKOKO--EDO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. D. O. Anwadike -- Chief Magistrate, Igarra.

HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES IN OWAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. B. A. Ovbiagele -- Chief Magistrate, Afuze.

HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES IN OSHIMILI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Mr. Justice J. O. Akpovi. High Court of Justice, Asaba.
Chief Magistrate M. E. Akpiroroh, (Grade I), Chief Magistrate Court, Asaba.

HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES IN ANIOCHA

Mr. Justice Mataire Umurhoro, High Court of Justice, Ogwashi-Uku.
Mr. P. Akpeki, Chief Magistrate Court, Grade I.

HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES IN OKPE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Justice Kessington Selman Yerima Momoh, High Court I, Sapele.
Mr. Justice James Abadike Obi, High Court III, Sapele.
Mr. O. A. Ighogidi, Chief Magistrate I, Magistrate Court I, Sapele.
Mr. M. A. N. Airenakho, Chief Magistrate II, Magistrate Court II, Sapele.
Mr. L. O. Oeaga, Senior Magistrate II, Magistrate Court III, Sapele.

HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES IN IKA.

Mr. Justice J. W. A. Ohiwerei.
Mr. J. B. O. Kofi, Chief Magistrate Grade I.
Mr. J. S. Buwa Magistrate.

HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES WARRI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Mr. Justice Ephraim Akpata.
2. Mr. Justice James Omo-Agege.
3. Mr. Justice M. C. Eluaka.
4. Mr. Justice S. A. Ajuyah.
5. Chief Magistrate Mrs. Constance Boyo.
6. Magistrate H. I. I. Odiase.
7. Magistrate I. U. Edievbie.
8. Mr. Justice J. A. P. Oki.



BENUE STATE

Area: 45,174 Sq. Km.

Capital: Makurdi

Population: 3,341,194

LOCATION:

Benue State is the seventh largest state in Nigeria. It stretches between longitudes 6° – 10° East and Latitudes 6° – 8° North. It is bounded by the States of Plateau to the North, Gongola to the East, Anambra and Cross River to the South, and Kwara and Bendel to the West. It has an estimated area of 69,740 Square kilometers and a population of about 3,041,194 (1963 population census), which makes it the eighth most populous State in the Federation.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Benue State lies mostly within the geographical "Niger-Benue-Trough" which separates the North Central Highlands from the South Eastern Scarplands and the Cross River Plains. The River Benue is the major geographical feature from which the state derives its name. The Benue and tributaries have lowered the state high plans and deposited thousands of tonnes of alluvia in the Benue Trough. This forms the bulk of agricultural land that is the pride of the State.

The geologic age of the West Benue is Pre-Cambrian overlaid with laterite with intermittent rocky outcrops. Though, generally denuded by the River Benue System, typical elevations still exist. These are: —

- (a) The highland area extending between Dekina, Ankpa and Nsukka generally over 200 metres above sea level.
 - (b) a lower intermediate level of 100–200 metres in altitude, and
 - (c) The flood plains of the River Niger (in the West) which vary between 0 and 100 metres.
- The central and northern parts of the state are virtually a rolling plain however, in the southern part of the state especially in Kwande and Vandeikya Local Government Areas, there are typical outcrops. These are possibly an extension of the Eastern Highlands, a set of granitic massifs.

CLIMATE:

In general, Benue State has a tropical Savannah Climate. There are two seasons; the wet season which starts from late April to September or early October, and the dry season which starts late October or early November to April. Each of these seasons is characterized by a type of wind. The wet season is usually under the influence of the south westerly winds from the equatorial rain-belt, while the dry season is influenced by the dust-laden harmattan from the north east.

The dry season is usually a period of high temperatures in the State. Makurdi the State Capital is easily the hottest place in the State. The average maximum temperatures for Makurdi are respectively about 35°C (95°F) and 21° (70°F). The atmosphere which is always humid derives great influence from River Benue, land and sea-breeze.

Rains in the state are the convectional showers that characterize the entire tropics. The state as a whole lies within the 508–1016mm (40–60) wet season belt of Nigeria, and 0–254mm (0–10") range of the dry season pattern.

VEGETATION

Benue State spans through two vegetation types: these are the forest of the Selva type which covers principally West Benue in the Dekina, Ankpa, Idah and Bussa areas. Typical trees in these areas include several species of palms, Iroko and other species.

Guinea Savannah type vegetation grows in the south and northern parts of the State in the Tiv speaking areas of Kwande, Gwer, Vandeikya, Gboko, Katsina-Ala and Makurdi. Trees species in the Guinea Savannah are giant elephant grasses, the oil beam tree, shea butter and locust trees. Stream channels in the Savannah, in most cases, are lined with species of oil or raphia palms.

RELIGION

Three broad categories of religion can be identified. Christianity, Islam and African Traditional religion. The Christian population is 1,092,946, the Moslems are 208,414, while those who follow the traditional religion are 1,125,658 approximately. The striking thing there is that contrary to states like Kano, Kaduna, Sokoto, etc. Islam has fewer adherents, while African Traditional religion dominates.

ECONOMY

The backbone of the state's economy is agriculture. This is not surprising since the State is predominantly an agrarian society. Between 70-75% of the population are farmers. It provides not only food for the population but also supplies raw materials for the growing small-scale industries. Cash crops include beniseed, soybeans, palm oil, groundnuts and cotton. She takes lead in the production of yams and beniseed in the federation.

The State Government is making frantic efforts at industrialization. Some of these industries include, Cement Factory Yandev, Okura Saw Mill, Burnt Bricks Industry Otukpo, Sanitary Wares, Idah, Benue Brewery Ltd., Makurdi and a host of others.

COMMUNICATION:

POST & TELECOMMUNICATION

There are six Post Offices in Benue State. Twenty-nine new standard Post Offices are under construction in the State, while there are seventy-two Postal Agencies. In addition, sixty-two Postal Agencies are awaiting approval.

In order to improve communication services in the State, a new cable network with 52 terminals at the telephone exchange was recently commissioned and all the working subscribers in Makurdi have been cut into the network. This project has tremendous impact on the efficiency of our local telephone lines greatly minimising the number of fault receivers.

ROADS

Tremendous achievement has been recorded in the field of road development. The Streets in Makurdi are modernised and expanded and other towns in the State have benefitted from the massive road modernisation scheme. Road contracts under execution include: Yandev - Katsina-Ala, Gboko-Ameladu, Adikpo-Jato-Aka, Gboko-Aliade, Abejukolo-Ayangba, Ankpa-Ogufor, Abejukolo-Babama and Otukpo-Utonkon-Igunmale-Agila.

AIR TRANSPORT

Nigeria Airways is yet to establish a civil airport in Makurdi, the Benue State Capital. However, a provision has been made for a temporary use of part of the Military Airport (i.e. Nigeria Air Force Base). There are daily flights from Makurdi to other towns in the country.

The State Government has spent about N1.8 million on behalf of the Federal Government in the provision of certain facilities in the temporary airport. Feasibility studies for the construction of a civil airport has been completed by the Federal Government. The proposed airport is estimated at a cost of N50m.

RAILWAYS

The location of Otukpo, Makurdi and other towns in Benue State and their proximity to Ajaokuta Iron and Steel Complex is such that these towns will surely benefit from the by-products of the Mill. The proposed dual carriage rail-road from Port-Harcourt to Makurdi and Ajaokuta will pass through Otukpo, and from Otukpo it will serve the Yandev Cement Factory. Otukpo will therefore be a major junction of the train network system, in the part of the country.

Benue State has a total of 200km. of rail length between Udei and Igumale. Makurdi Railway State is a vital link between the Northern and Southern parts of Nigeria.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The State is blessed with abundant valuable but largely untapped mineral and natural resources. These resources are summarized in the table below:—

MINERAL RESOURCES

MINERALS	LOCATION	POSSIBLE INDUSTRY
Coal	Okaba (Ankpa L.G.A.), Ogboyaga and Odokpono (Dekina L.G.A.). Otukpa, Owukpa (Okpokwu L.G.A.)	Chemicals e.g. Sulphuric Ammonia for preparing fertilizers. Paints and Steel Industry.
Limestone	Yandev Gboko L.G.A.	Concrete and Cement.
Marble	Elebu, Itobe, (Ofu L.G.A.)	Ceramic and Building.
Petroleum	Okogbom (Idah L.G.A.)	Petro-Chemical Industry.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

PRODUCT	LOCATION	POSSIBLE INDUSTRY
Beniseed	Gboko, Makurdi and Katsina-Ala L. G. A. S.	Oil Extraction
soyabeans	Same as above	Oil Extraction
Palm Kernels	Otukpo, Dekina, Ankpa and Idah	Vegetable Oil Extraction
Palm Oil	Same as above	Soap making and Margarine.
Rice	All Over the State	Rice Mills
Citrus Fruits	Vandeikya, Utonkon, Gboko and Dekina	Soft Drinks Manufacture
Coffee (Robusta)	Gboko, Katsina-Ala and Dekina L. G. A. S.	Beverages Manufacture

Livestock:

Goats and Sheep	All over the State	Meat Canning and Tanning
Fish	Ponds, Rivers, Streams	Fish Canning
Pigs	All over the State	Canning.

THE PEOPLE OF BENUE STATE

There are three major ethnic groups viz: Idoma, Igala and Tiv, but there are, however, some small ethnic groups like Bassa-Nge, Bassa-Komo, Igede, Etulo, Hausa Juknun and Igbirra in Benue State.

IDOMA

The Idoma people are the third largest ethnic group in the State. They number up to 684,881 (1963 Population Census) and live in a large area of land of about 13,015 square kilometres. Idoma are found largely in Otukpo, Ado, Apa and Okpokwu Local Government Areas of Benue State.

Historical facts attest that the Idomas migrated from the Old Kwararafa Empire into their present home, settling first at Apa. The basic unit of Idoma life is the village group. Though the village is a small traditional society, the smallest political unit is the family. The family head is usually the oldest man in the family. He commands a lot of respect and reverence because he controls the channel of communication between the living and their ancestors. In his capacity as the chief executive within his family, he advocates and settles disputes.

The Idomas are predominantly farmers, even though few individuals do petty business and engage in other occupations.

IGALA

Historical accounts of the origin of the Igala people are varied. Both Mr. Clifford Miles (Once time Divisional Officer at Idah) and Professor Robert Armstrong ethnologist at University of Ife can trace a common origin between the Igala and the Yorubas.

The Igalas were the greatest Kingdom builder in Benue State. The accredited Attah of Igala Stoll was the Chief Executive of the erstwhile Igala Kingdom dating back to the 15th Century A. D. The Igalas have a long record of four royal families (Igalamela) among whom successive Attah's are selected and enthroned.

The Igalas like the Idomas speak a language of their own. They are named after their language hence the name Igala.

Igala political set up show a closely knit unit of hierarchy of authority extending from the family with the family head, the village with the village head (onu ewo), reporting to the district head (onu ane) up to the Attah of Igala the supreme ruler. Attending on the Attah of Igala are the court officials, Councillors, Eunuchs and Servants.

The Igalas are the second largest ethnic group in Benue State. Numbering over half a million in 1963 Census, now has an estimated population of nearly 1.5 million (1981 projected figures). They settle along the rivers Niger and Benue Trough Valley. They are found in Ankp Idah, Dekina and Ayangba zones of the state. Farming is their main economic stay.

TIV

The Tiv, Nigeria's seventh largest ethnic group and the most populous in Benue State. They live even in Lafia and Awe Local Governments of Plateau State and Takum and Wukari Local Governments in Gongola State. Current estimates put their population at about two million. Gbol Katsina-Ala, Adikpo, Vandeikya and Alade are among the big centres in the area.

The Tivs are well known as farmers. Tiv are among the largest yam producers in the country. Other farm produce include rice, maize, millet, guinea corn, soya-beans and beniseed. The

farming endeavour is enhanced by the rivers Benue and Katsina-Ala fertile valleys.

The Tiv consider themselves as one huge family descended from a common ancestor, Tiv. They claim to have migrated from an unknown hill Ibenda or Swem in the area of Cameroun mountains.

Traditional political organisation among the Tiv was very fragmented. They recognised no chiefs and the only person that held powers of arbitration was the Council of Elders. Important cases went to the Supreme Council of Elders called "Ijir Tamen."

The Tor Tiv chieftancy was created in 1946 to facilitate proper co-ordination of the British Colonial administration through the Indirect Rule system. This in turn necessitated the appointment of district and clan heads who have been absorbed into the present local government system. While the Tivs have come to accept these rulers, the idea of established royal families is still alien to them. The exalted chieftancy title of Tor Tiv can fall on any Tiv man.

The Tivs have many cultural displays, among them is the prominent Kwagh-hir theatre.

TRADITIONAL COUNCILS

There are five Traditional Councils in Benue State. Each Council is headed by the paramount chief of the area comprising the Traditional Council. These Councils are Ankpa, Bassa, Idoma, Igala and Tiv.

TITLE	NAME	CLASS	DATE APPOINTED	TRADITIONAL COUNCIL.
Tor Tiv	Mr. J. A. Orshi	First Class Chief	30/6/79	Tiv
Attah of Igala	Alhaji Aliyu Obaje CBE., CON., OFR.	First Class Chief	29/10/56	Igala
Och' Idoma	Mr. Abraham A. Okpabi OFR.	First Class Chief	5/4/60	Idoma
Eje of Ankpa	Alhaji Yakubu Adaji	Second Class Chief	1966	Ankpa
Aguma of Bassa-Komo	Mr. Joseph D. Alagani	Third Class Chief	1980	Bassa.

MEMBERS OF BENUE STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

NAME

PORTFOLIO

Mr. Aper Aku	Governor
Mr. E. I. Odoma	Deputy Governor
Mr. O. D. Tebu	Secretary to the State Government
Mr. Mvendela Jibo	Commissioner for Health (resigned Voluntarily)
Mr. Vincent T. Uji	Commissioner for Trade and Industries
Mr. A. I. Angereke	Commissioner for Education
Dr. J. O. Nyiakura	Commissioner for Agriculture
Mr. A. J. Ali	Commissioner for Works and Transport
	Commissioner for Water and Electricity
Mr. Sule Iyaji	Commissioner for Local Government and Primary Education.
Mr. A. A. Ogiri	Attorney General and Commissioner for Justice.
Mr. A. Wura	Commissioner for Social Welfare, Youth, Sports and Culture.
Mr. Isaac Jimba	Commissioner for Rural Development and Co-operatives
Chief Isaac Kpum	Commissioner for Animal and Forestry.

SPECIAL ADVISERS AND DIRECTORS

Mr. P. V. Acka	Special Adviser on Political and Chieftancy Affairs
Mr. N. E. Onojo	Special Adviser on State Security
Mr. T. K. Orga	Special Adviser on Economic Affairs

Mr. J. A. Onuche

Director of Budget.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature is one of the three arms of the government under the second Republic Constitution. The Benue State House of Assembly is the Legislative arm of Government. It consists of legislators drawn from the 57 constituencies in the State. Forty-eight members belong to the ruling party, the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), six members from the Great Nigeria Peoples Party (GNPP) and three members from the Nigeria Peoples Party (NPP).

"The House of Assembly of a state shall have powers to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the state or any part thereof with respect to the following matters: —

- (a) Any matter not included in the Exclusive Legislative List.
- (b) Any matter in the concurrent Legislative List (provided such law is not inconsistent with that made by the National Assembly).
- (c) Any other matter with respect to which it is empowered to make laws in accordance with the provision of the constitution."

JUDICIARY

The third arm of government in Benue State is the Judiciary which is charged with the responsibility of interpreting the Laws and the Constitution.

The 1979 Nigeria Constitution provides for a High Court for each State of the Federation headed by a Chief Judge. The State Chief Judge is Mr. Justice James Adesiyun. Other Judges of the Benue State High Court are: —

1. Mr. Justice James Adesiyun (Chief Judge)
2. Mr. Justice S. U. Onu
3. Mr. Justice J. O Ogebe
4. Mr. Justice A. I. Katsina-Ala
5. Mr. Justice Alhassan Idoko
6. Mr. Justice A. P. Anyebe
7. Mr. Justice L. C. Anoliefo
8. Mr. Justice A. U. Eri
9. Mr. Justice N. O. Anuga
10. Mr. S. P. Ejale, Director of Public Prosecution.

There are 23 Local Government Areas in the State. These are: —

NAME	HEADQUATERS	(PROJECTED FIGURES)
Ado	Igumale	120,217
Ambighir	Buruku	169,051
Ankpa	Ankpa	252,754
Apa	Ugbokpo	106,130
Bassa	Oguima	99,000

Dekina	Dekina	189,000
Gboko	Gboko	197,602
Guma	Gbajimba	—
Gwer	Aliade	150,284
Idah	Idah	229,227
Katsina-Ala	Katsina-Ala	133,131
Konshisha	Tse-Agberagba	150,425
Kwande	Adikpo	218,774
Makurdi	Makurdi	267,000
Nagi	Naka	144,044
Ofu	Ugwolawo	132,191
Oju	Oju	170,000
Okpokwu	Okpoga	249,000
Omalia	Abejukolo	155,199
Otukpo	Otukpo	110,108
Ukum	Sankara	149,533
Ushongo	Lessel	167,226
Vandeikya	Vandeikya	174,414

MAJOR TOWNS OF BENUE STATE

MAKURDI

Makurdi is situated on the bank of River Benue. It came into prominence in 1927, when the headquarters of the then Benue Province was transferred from Abinsi. It enjoyed the status of Provincial headquarters until the provincial administration was abolished in 1968. Thereafter, the socio-economic and administrative importance of the town underwent a rapid decline, until 1976 when Benue State was created and Makurdi again made the State Capital.

With the creation of Benue State, it has undergone rapid transformation from the near-rural nature it was before 1976, to a bustling State Capital. Its fast economic development is evidenced by rapid growth of industries. Some of these are the Benue Breweries Ltd. (about to start production); Soft drinks factory and some agro-allied industries, under construction. It is served by many banks, including a branch of the Central Bank.

Apart from a number of post-primary institutions, Makurdi is the seat of the Federal University of Technology; School of Basic Studies, Advanced Teachers' College and Government Technical Training College. Makurdi can be reached by air, road, rail and of course by the River Benue.

One of the oldest primary schools, in Iivland – the St. Anne's Primary School is located in Adikpo. The town has the highest concentration of post-primary institutions. There are many Health and Maternity Centres and drug stores.

Recreation spots abound, some of which offer first class services. These are the Mhawe Country Motels, Mimi International Night Club and Kalacutta Guest Inn.

Because of its strategic location, Adikpo holds all the promises of a great commercial town.

YANDEIKYA

This is another fast growing town in Benue State. Situated in the southern most part of the state, it forms a gate way to and from the south. The town derives its name from a hill within the town which literally means, "Monkey's Rock." This rock, still remains the centre of tourist attraction.

Economy and business are moving at a tremendous rate. Agbo market, one of the biggest markets in Iivland attracts traders from many parts of the federation. Major articles of trade include rice, garri and some other food stuff.

Big business is however lacking, but the town can at the moment boast of a gigantic Bakery, Rice Mill and a number of Block Industries.

There is a school for the Deaf and Dump, a Teachers' Training College and many other post primary institutions.

Recreational activities include the ultra-modern Tilley Gyado Hotel, Hill Top Guest House etc. that provide first class services.

OTUKPO

Otukpo is one of the major towns in Benue State. It links the Eastern and Southern parts of the country by rail and road.

Otukpo is the headquarters of the Idomo Traditional Council and that of Otukpo Local Government. There are many educational institutions in the town like St. Anne's Wesley High School, Government Secondary School, G. T. C., St. Paul Secondary School with St. Francis College, as the oldest. Social Amenities include electricity; pipe-borne water, hospitals and hotels of various classes.

Otukpo is a fast growing town with Industries, for example, the Benue Burnt Bricks, Rice Mill, Block Industries and Furniture Factories.

IDAH

Idah, the largest town in Igalaland, lies on the eastern bank of River Niger, some 104 kilometres south of Lokoja.

Idah, the historic town, is the seat of the Attah of Igala – the spiritual and traditional ruler of the Igala people. It is frequently referred to in historical records as the headquarters of an extensive and prosperous Igala Kingdom. Today, it remains a strategic spot on the Niger.

The town consists of distinct patterns of settlement, divided into different wards. Idah is a one-way town, linking Benue and Bendel States through ferry services between Idah and Agenebode.

A Federal Polytechnic is one of the many post-primary institution in the town. Others include; School of Health, Technology, Government Teachers' College, Technical College, St. Peter's College, Commercial Secondary School, Holy Rosary College and Government Girls Secondary School.

A feature never to escape the attention of visitors is the famous Inikpi Statue, a monument in memory of the legendary Princess Inikpi, who sacrificed her life in order to save her father's Kingdom. Other areas of interest include the ancient Attah's Palace, the Niger River Beach, Benue Hotel and the grave yard monuments of the late Attahs.

GBOKO

This is one of the fastest developing towns in Benue State. Its rise to prominence lies in the fact that, it was, and has remained the administrative headquarters of then Tiv Native Authority, later Tiv Division and now the headquarters of Gboko Local Government. Gboko is also the home of the Tor Tiv – the paramount Chief in Tivland. As such, it is looked upon as the traditional symbolic home of every Tiv man.

Its rapid growth has merged it with neighbouring towns, such that, it is now very difficult to distinguish it from Mkar and Yandev.

Benue Cement Factory and the Benro Packing Coy. Ltd., both at Yandev have contributed to the rapid development of Gboko. There are rice mills located in and around the towns. They have provided, not only a bustling economic life, but source of livelihood for thousands of people.

The town is an important educational centre. The King's Commercial College and Government Teachers' College are located a few kilometres away. There is also, the School of Agriculture at Yandev, which serves as a research centre for Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Many other post-primary institutions are abound.

The General Hospital at Gboko, and the Christian Hospital at Mkar, in addition to a number of health clinics provide health services to the people.

There is the Gboko Lawn Tennis Club; the Tor Tiv Garden; the Yandev Park, all of which provide recreational facilities for the people. Gboko, though without an airport, has two air strips and a post-office. The town is served with electricity. A water supply scheme to cover the whole town is under construction.

KATSINA-ALA

Katsina-Ala is situated on the northern bank of river Katsina-Ala; a tributary of river Benue. It was the centre for economic activities when in the olden days, it was the collection centre for the area. It was beniseed. With the decline in beniseed production, Katsina-Ala has not lost its importance. It is an important fishing centre, and a tourist resort particularly during the month of December when a tourist troop in for picnic.

The Katsina-Ala Government College is the oldest in the state. There is also an Advanced Teachers' College and a host of post-primary institutions.

Katsina-Ala is supplied with electricity and water scheme. There is a General Hospital under construction plus the existing JULADACO Specialist Hospital.

There are also a number of hotels; the most outstanding are the Benue Hotel and the Julius Hotel.

ADIKPO:

The third largest town in Tivland, it has a population of 16,000 and is roughly 8 square kilometres. Adikpo has a very favourable climate and the topography is characterised by undulating and gently rolling hills and valleys. Situated at the junction of a nerve; system of road network that links Gongola, Anambra and Cross River States. Adikpo enjoys a place of pride as its market is one of the largest in Tivland. Traders come from far and near to do their business.

Five years ago it was no more than suburban little settlement, but today Adikpo has grown into a beautiful town, well planned with parallel and interesting streets and roads. The semi-detached huts and rural settlements are rapidly giving way to modern residential flats and suburban.

Economy and business are developing at a tremendous rate as this is already evident in many shopping centres and business concerns.

The towns a great potential for big business establishments and effort is geared towards ensuring that the town becomes industrial and commercial centre. The town enjoys electricity supply the gigantic generating plant was recently commissioned.

Pipe-borne water has not yet been supplied but good drinking water is obtained from deep wells, rock bases and other natural services.

ANKPA

Named after its founder, Ankpa is the second largest town in Igalaland. Between 1903 and 1933, Ankpa experienced a military occupation at the invitation of the Attah Igala, who sought to stem an internal feud.

Ankpa is a beautiful town set in an undulating terrain. The establishment of the Okaba Coal Mines has greatly enhanced commercial activities in the town. Modern facilities include Bank of the North, Standard Hotels, Benue Hotel Pipe-borne water and electricity supply.

The town is however beset by erosion whose devastating effect tell much on farmlands, roads and houses. The lower Benue River Basin Development Authority has been charged with the responsibility of controlling soil erosion.

DEKINA

Dekina town, which opens unto Kwara State lies between Lokoja and Ayangba. It is situated in a fascinating hillrocky terrain and has a pastoral outlook.

There is a General Hospital, a Post Office etc. The water project is still under construction. The Government Secondary School sprang from the nucleus of the former Provincial Middle School – the oldest School in Igalaland. Other institutions include Government Teachers' College, a number of Primary Schools and a branch of the African Continental Bank Limited.

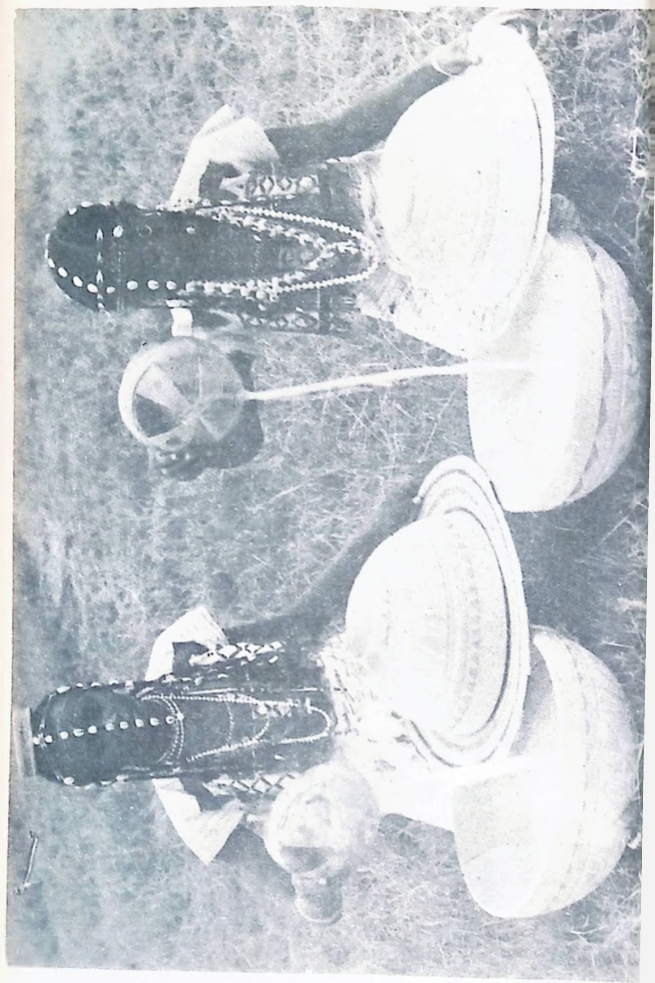
AYANGBA

Ayangba is a fast developing town in Igalaland. The sitting of Ayangba Agricultural Development Project (AADP) in Ayangba gave rise to the influx of many government workers in the town. There has been a rapid estate development in the town for the accommodation of the ever increasing number of workers.

Ayangba is a junction town in Igala speaking area of the state, road from both Idah and Shintaku-Dekina Converge at Ayangba.

Among the social amenities in the town are pipe-borne water, banking facilities and a Catholic Hospital. Others include a Commercial Secondary School, Government Teachers' College, Commercial Secondary School and a Bible College.

There are a number of towns in the State which have acquired new status following the recent creation of new local governments. Some of these are: – Adoka, Aliade, Lessel, Oju, Okpoga, Gbamba, Oguma, Sankara Ihugh, Tse-Agberagba, Ugwolawo, Egume and Ogugu.



BORNO STATE

AREA: 116,400 sq. km.
 CAPITAL: Maiduguri
 POPULATION: 2,997,498
 MAIN TOWNS: Borno, Bedde, Fika, Biu, Dikwa, Gwoza, Nguru, Geidam, Gashua, Konduga, Monguno, Potishum, Bama and Damaturu.

BORNO State is the largest of all the nineteen states in the Federation, covering an area of 116,400 square kilometres. It shares borders with the neighbouring Republic of Niger to the north, Chad to the north-east and Cameroun to the east. Apart from English, other languages spoken in the state are Kanuri, Bolewa, Ngizim, Karai-karai, Ngamo, Fulani, Babur, Bedde, Waha, Guduf, Marghi and Shuwa.

The State, as a result of the nation-wide local government reform, now comprises seventeen local government areas and one metropolitan area. These are: Bedde, Fika, Biu, Askira-Uba, Dikwa, Bama, Gwoza, Geidam, Kanumbu, Mobor, Ngansai and Marte, Konduga, Mafa and Auno; Kaga and Magumeri, Damaturu and Boreni, Marghi, Gujba, Fune and Metropolitan Yelwa-Maiduguri.

The Capital of the State, Maiduguri, has a population of over 200,000 (1963 census); It also has a hotel of international standard. The Nigeria Airways domestic service connects Maiduguri with other parts of the country. A network of good roads covers the State and the railway system links Maiduguri with other towns within and outside the State.

The most important geographical feature in Borno State is the Lake Chad, situated in the extreme north-eastern corner of the state. The state's wealth comes from fisheries, cattle, and agriculture. Almost three-quarters of the population depend on agriculture producing such crops as groundnuts, cotton, guinea corn, millet, rice and wheat. Gum Arabic is also being tapped in the northern part of the state.

Educational progress in the state has been encouraging. With the establishment of the University of Maiduguri, the much needed manpower in the state and the entire country will be eased.

There are 487 local authority primary schools and one State Government primary school.

Education took the lion share of the state's budget for the 1977/78 financial year. The Ramat Technical College in Maiduguri has been up-graded to a polytechnic while an advanced teachers' training college and five secondary schools, with technical bias, were also established in the state. Six new primary schools with 6,000 classrooms, for the Universal Primary Education (UPE) programme, were built during the year in various parts of the state. Fifteen secondary schools, eight teachers training colleges and one Federal Government College have been established in Borno State.

Opportunities for industrial and agricultural investments are many and varied. The Chad Basin Development Authority set up by the Federal Military Government envisages a great boost in irrigation farming in the area. Recent industrial development include the establishment of a shoe factory. The Maiduguri Oil Mill produces groundnut oil and cakes, in addition to other groundnut by-products. About 300 Nigerians are employed by the company. There is also the Borno tannery, which produces pickled skin for export. There are many small-scale industries involved in confectionery, block-making meat slaughtering and soap making, scattered all over the State. Culture and tradition play important role in the lives of the people of the state. The Kanuris in particular, have rich and unique traditions which have been influenced by Islamic laws.

There are varieties of music and dances, the most outstanding of which is the Maliki dance. This is the most popular dance of the Kanuris. The dance itself is popular for its elegance, rhythm and the sweet-sounding algaita (flute).

Tourist attractions in the State include the Kyarimi Park in Maiduguri which offers animal and bird lovers a lot for sight-seeing. The only hippopotamus in captivity in West Africa lives in the park. There are quite a number of good catering hotels in the state.

BORNO STATE CABINET

Governor.	Alhaji Mohammed Goni
Deputy Governor:	Alhaji Ibrahim Anas
Secretary to the Government:	Mr. Michael Olowolaiyemo
Head of Service:	Alhaji Ahmed Al-Gazali.

Area: 116,589

Population: 2,990,526

Capital: Maiduguri

No.	Ministry	Commissioner
1.	Agriculture	Alhaji Tijani Geidar
2.	Animal Health Forestry	Alhaji Abba Tor
3.	Economic Planning	Alhaji Bukar Gana
4.	Education	Mr. Stanley Dunoma
5.	Establishment	Mrs. Hamro Imam
6.	Finance	Dr. Shettima Mustapha
7.	Health	Dr. Jabani Manbula
8.	Home Affairs and Information	Alhaji Saleh Msina
9.	Local Government	Alhaji Maina Waziri
10.	Trade and Industry	Alhaji Abas Dawa
11.	Works	Alhaji Mohammed Abba Gana



An "MBONBO" dancer from Ibiaku clan in Cross River State.

CROSS RIVER STATE

Area: 28,585 Square Kilometres

Population: Over 5 million

Capital: Calabar.

LOCATION:

The Cross River State is between latitudes 4.25 and 7 north, and Longitude 7.15 and 9.15 East. The State shares its boundary to the North with the Benue State, to the East with the Republic of Cameroun and to the West with Anambra State, Imo and Rivers State. The Atlantic Ocean fringes the whole stretch of its southern end.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Cross River from which the state derives its name, rises from the foot of the Cameroon Mountain and spans the whole of the state in a North-South direction. It is one of the most prominent physical features of the state. Whereas much of the Southern part of the state is low-lying, the topography of the Northern areas are considerably undulating and hilly. The Obudu Plateau which rises to the height of 31,250 centimetres above sea-level is the highest peak. There are numerous rivers and rivulets. Among these are the Calabar River, the Qua Iboe River and the Great little Kwa Rivers with their tributaries.

CLIMATES:

The State falls within the tropical zone. However, the climate of the Obudu Plateau is temperate. There are two seasons – the rainy season, from May to October, and the Dry season – from November to April. Along the coastal areas, rain falls all year round. Characteristic of the dry season is the cold dry harmattan wind which blows from the north. The coastal areas have an annual rainfall of about 350 millimetres while it ranges from 120 to 200 millimetres in the inland areas.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Cross River State is one of the most richly blessed in Agricultural resources. A wide variety of food and cash crops grow in the state. Palm product, rubber, cocoa, sorghum are some of the leading producer of Nigeria's major export crops of palm oil and kernel, rubber and cocoa. Yam, maize, rice, cassava, beans and millet are some of the commonly grown food crops.

The State is the third largest producer of Nigeria's petroleum oil. Apart from limestones which has already been exploited other mineral resources include calcuim, salt, zinc tin-ore and lead. The State also holds a third of the countrys' forest recources, and contributes a good proportion of the countrys' industrial woods for domestic and export market.

HISTORY

The State was created and initially christened the Souther Eastern State of Nigeria, during the first exercise of State creation carried out by the Military in May, 1967. Until then what

comprises the Cross River State formed part of the former Easter Region of Nigeria. Three years after the State was created a commission on boundary adjustment sub-divided the State into 14 administrative Division with six "Touring Areas." In February 1976 when the 19 States structure emerged in the country, the state was renamed the Cross River State.

In the same year, the Local Government System was reformed throughout the country and the Cross River State restructured into 17 Local Government Areas.

Immediately after the inauguration of the new civilian Administration in October, 1979 numerous petitions and representations were received by the government from various communities and interested parties demanding the creation of new Local Government Areas in the Cross River State.

In support of this demand, the State House of Assembly at its 86 meeting on Friday, 11th April, 1980 passed a motion calling on the Governor "to set in motion with immediate effect, a powerful machinery to effect the creation of more Local Government Areas in the Cross River State."

By an instrument dated 1st July, 1980 the Okoji Commission of Enquiry was set up, which subsequently recommended that the minimum number of new Local Government Areas to be created should be 19.

The Local Government Bill No. 9 (80-81) of 1st April, 1981 which amended the first schedule of the Local Government Edict of 1976 was assented to by the Governor of the Cross River State, Chief (Dr.) Clement Isong. This bill legally established 47 Local Government Areas in the State.

THE STATE CABINET AND SPECIAL ADVISERS

NAMES	PORT FOLIOS
Chief (Dr.) Clement N. Isong	Governor
Chief (Dr.) Mathias O. Offoboeche	Deputy Governor
Chief (Dr.) Ignatius I. Ukpoma	Secretary to the Government
Dr. Effangs James Usua	Commissioner for Education
Dr. Ekanem Ita Ekanem	Attorney General and Commissioner for Justice.
Dr. Erim O. Erim	Commissioner for Lands, Surveys and Town Planning.
Professor James Robert Ana	Commissioner for Health
Professor Nta Elijah Henshaw	Commissioner for Finance
Chief Eniang Essien	Commissioner in the Governor's Office (Establishment matters).
Mr. Okon J. Ndok	Commissioner for Natural Resources.
Mr. Obeten Bassey Iwara	Commissioner for Social Development, Youths, Sports and Culture.
Mr. Joseph A. Ushie	Commissioner for Agriculture
Mr. Emmanuel Eno Peter Umana	Commissioner for Trade & Industries.
Mr. Akpan Akpan Udoete	Commissioner for Works
Chief A. J. U. Ekong	Commissioner for Housing and Public Utilities.
Mrs. Martina S. Odom	Commissioner for Rural Development and Co-operative.
Chief John Esin	Adviser on Political Affairs
Mr. A. A. Ikoiwak	Special Adviser/Director of Information.
Mr. Patrick A. Ndem	Adviser on House of Assembly Affairs.
Mr. Barclays Thompson	Adviser on Security Matters
Obong Robert J. Obot	Budget Director
Chief Efiom Essien	Economic Adviser.

IMPORTANT TRADITIONAL RULERS IN THE CROSS RIVER STATE

1.	The Obong of Calabar	—	Edidem Bassey Eyo Ephraim Adam III.
2.	The Ntoe of the Quas	—	Ndidem Usang Iso
3.	The Muri Munene of Efut	—	Muri Munene Umo Effiom
4.	The Paramount Ruler for Eket	—	Edidem Thompson Udo Uyo-Ata Akpabia
5.	The Paramount Ruler for Abak	—	Chief Udo Akpan Arthur
6.	The Paramount Ruler for Itu	—	Edidem Obong Ekneobong Atakpa
7.	The Paramount Ruler for Ogoja	—	Butro Peter Muam Abue
8.	The Paramount Ruler for Ikot Ekpene	—	Chief Cosmas Okon Akpan
9.	The Paramount Ruler for Ukanafun	—	Obong Sampson Udo Idiong
10.	The Paramount Ruler for Etinan	—	Obong Simon Tom Akpan Nsubong II.
11.	The Paramount Ruler for Uyo	—	Chief Ekpenyong Udo Ekong Deceased.
12.	The Paramount Ruler for Ikot Abasi	—	Chief Akpan Akpan Udo.
13.	The Paramount Ruler for Ikom	—	Ntufam Joseph Obi Assam
14.	The Paramount Ruler of Obudu	—	Uti Joseph Davies Agba
15.	The Paramount Ruler of Obubra	—	Evah Samuel A. Nkanu
16.	The Paramount Ruler of Oron	—	Chief Okon Enyekunyi Isong.
17.	The Paramount Ruler of Akamkpa	—	Chief Nya Ekwe Nya Owen
18.	The Paramount Ruler for Ikono	—	Chief Nya Udo Inuayen
19.	The Paramount Ruler for Odukpani	—	Etinyin Itam Bassey Effiong.

JUDGES IN CROSS RIVER STATE

JUDGES:

1.	Hon. Justice Edem Kooffreh	Chief Judge.
2.	Hon. Justice D. A. Eno	Judge
3.	Hon. Justice S. E. J. Ecoma	Judge
4.	Hon. Justice E. J. Ntia	Judge
5.	Hon. Justice E. T. D Ndoma-Egba	Judge
6.	Hon. Justice M. U. Usoro	Judge
7.	Hon. Justice E. E. E. Effanga	Judge
8.	Hon. Justice O. A. Esin	Judge
9.	Hon. Justice E. E. Arikpo	Judge
10.	Hon. Justice J. T. Akpabio	Judge
11.	Hon. Justice H. R. Inem	Judge
12.	Hon. Justice E. I. Nkereuwen	Judge
13.	Hon. Justice W. R. T. Macaulay	Judge
14.	Hon. Justice A. E. Mbanefo (Mrs.)	Judge
15.	Hon. Justice O. Ita	Judge
16.	Hon. Justice Edet R. Nkop	Judge
17.	Hon. Justice Ochikry Idagbo	Judge

NAMES OF CHAIRMAN AND GENERAL MANAGERS OF PARASTATALS IN CROSS RIVER STATE

FINANCIAL AND OTHER RELATED PARASTATALS

Mercantile Bank of Nigeria	—	Chief Engr. E. R. Akpan — Chairman Mr. T. W. J. Vince — Managing Director
Investment Trust Company Ltd., Calabar	—	A. O. E. Ekanem — Chairman H. W. Akpan — Managing Director
Manilla Insurance Calabar	—	F. L. E. Adiyé — Chairman E. U. Uko — General Manager
AGRO-BASED PARASTATALS:		
Agric. Development Corporation Calabar	—	Engr. (Dr.) E. U. Nwa — Chairman Mr. C. N. Archima — General Manager
Cross River Estate Ltd. (CREL) Akamkpa	— —	Dr. F. A. Egbe — Chairman C. O. Akpan — Ag. General Manager
Oban (Nig.) Rubber Estates Ltd. (ONREL) Akamkpa	— —	Mr. N. O. Nséfik — Chairman Mr. M. Akwang — Senior Estate Manager
Calabar Veneer & Plywood Company (CALVENPLY) Ltd.	— —	Mr. H. W. Akpan — Chairman Mr. E. O. Ayang (Interim) General Manager
Seromwood Industries Ltd. Calabar	—	Chief J. H. Bassey — Chairman Mr. F. L. Atanasia — Managing Director
Seastates Seafoods Ltd. Eket	—	Chief (Dr.) E. U. Esenam — Chairman Mr. J. I. Essien — Assistant Chief Fisheries Officer, (Secretary)
Pamil Industries Ltd. Abak	—	Engr. S. M. O. Akpet — Chairman Mr. O. I. Medekong — General Manager

INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL PARASTATALS:

Asbestonit Limited — Oron	—	Chief (Dr.) E. Amana — Chairman Mr. J. S. Akpan — Ag. General Manager
Calabar Cement Company Ltd. Calabar	—	G. F. Appio — Chairman Mr. M. J. Samtani — Ag. General Manager

ross River Breweries Ltd. - Uyo	-	Chief U. J. Esuene - Chairman Mr. C. Abel - Manager.
otels and Tourist Board	-	Mr. S. J. Udom-Ikpe - Chairman Mr. E. B. Ikpe - Acting General Manager.
tiger Mills Company Ltd. - Calabar	-	Mr. G. T. Umoren - Chairman Mr. E. Pantelli - General Manager

MAJOR HOTELS IN CROSS RIVER STATE

TOWN	HOTEL/CATERING REST HOUSE	ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NO.
Calabar	Metropolitan Hotel Government Guest House Numbers 1, 2, 2A and 3.	Calabar Road, 222988.
"	Mariam Hotel	Marian Extension
"	Vetas Guest House	Atu Street
"	The Anchorage	Plot 69 Units B, Housing Estate
"	Rosebury International Hotel	15 St. Mary Street
"	Beebobsco Hotels	Ikot Ishie
"	Agimo Luxury Hotel	Eta Agbo Road, Extension.
"	Ekunikpa Hotels	55 Mayne Avenue
"	Basin Guest House	44 Ekpo Abasi, Street.
"	Itiaba Guest House	4 Calabar Road, 222383
"	MON Guest House	2 Esang Eniong Street.
UYO	Catering Rest House	Barracks Road, 651.
"	Tevoli Hotel	Nsit Lane 715.
"	Lords Motels	148 Ikot Ek. Road, 567.
"	Okedo Haven	Udo Otong Ubo Street, 4.
"	Diamond Lodge	
OGOJA	Government Guest House	
"	Itak Nyamagum Guest House	
IKOT EKPENE	Anchor Inn	11 Ito Road.
"	SUA International	Aba Road.
EKET	Qua River Hotel	Phone 19.
"	Catering Rest House	
Obudu	Ranch Hotel	
ORON	Catering Rest House	Phone 42
"	Namoba Hotel	
"	Maykon Hotel	Beachside — Oron.
Etinan	Catering Rest House	
Obura	Kenco Hotel	Ekori
"	Hotel De Jebango	Akpiapum
Ikom	Catering Rest House	
"	Wama Hotel	
Abak	Hotel de Gracia	Obudu Road
"	Rest House	



Real man of Timber! This man from Gongola State entertains and demonstrates his physical strength by weight-lifting a 15 state log of wood.

GONGOLA STATE

Area: 91,390 Square Kilometres

Capital: Yola

Population: 2,605,263

Main Towns: Numan, Jalingo, Gembu, Mubi, Gombi, Zing.

Gongola, the second largest State in the Federation after Borno, has an area of about 91,390 square kilometres. It is one of the seven States created on February 3, 1976.

The state shares borders with four other States: Borno and Bauchi to the north and north-west; Plateau and Benue States to the west and south-west. On the east and south, it is bounded by the Republic of Cameroun. The state is a combination of the former Adamawa Province with Sardauna Province, (both of which were provinces in the former North-East), and Wukari Province (which was carved out of the former Benue Plateau State and merged with the present Gongola State).

Many ethnic groups inhabit Gongola State. The major ones include the Fulani, Jukun, Barchama, Kilba, Mumuye, Chamba, Higgi, Gude, Vere Bata, Longuda, Jen, Ndoro, Kaka, Jibu, Mambilla and Kuteb. Each group has dialect, though Hausa and Fulfulde are spoken by all.

With the local government reforms which took effect from Thursday, July 29, 1976, there are now a total of sixteen local government authorities with Yola, the State Capital, as a townshipp authority. The new local government areas are Bali, Fufore, Ganye, Gombi, Guyuk and Jalingo. Others are Karim-Lamido, Mayo-Balwa, Michika, Mubi, Numan, Sardaima, Song, Takum, Wukar and Zing.

The government of Gongola State is fully aware of the role education plays in the bid for development. As a result, post-primary institutions are being expanded to accommodate at least 1,000 students per school, while the proposal to build new ones is under active study.

Apart from the Federal Advanced Teachers' College at Yola, and the Mubi Federal College of Arts and Science, the State Government has established in Yola, an Advanced College of Preliminary Studies, to prepare students for university education. Already, there is a plan to build a technical college at Yola. This college is aimed at providing the state with the much needed middle level manpower.

Equally important is the State Government's determination to tackle the problem of illiterates among adults and youths, who had no opportunity of formal education. About 1,200 literacy centres have been opened, while an adult education centre is to be built in Yola.

The State Government has earmarked a large sum of money for scholarship awards to its deserving students.

Gongola State is endowed with several natural resources. These include vast areas of virgin land suitable for large-scale farming; livestock, forest as well as rivers for irrigation and fishery.

The state has a number of farms and farm training centres. Large scale mechanised farms at Ganye, Lau, Gurin and Michika, have successfully grown crops like maize, rice, guinea corn, millet, sugar cane, cotton, groundnuts and yam. Arabica coffee, tea and kolanuts thrive well on the Mambilla Plateau. Gongola State has one of the largest livestock resources in the Federation. The Mambilla Plateau in Sardauna Division alone has about 450,000 head of cattle apart from sheep and goats.

Untapped deposits of mineral ores available in the State include iron, lead, zinc and associated metals. Limestone is found 50 kilometres north of Numan, and in Song and Hong areas. Baryte

occur in several localities of Dugel and Ibi, while glans and salt deposits are located around Akwana and Arufu areas of Wukari Division.

Gongola state has a lot of industrial potentialities. Presently, the Savannah Sugar Company at Numan, and the cotton ginnery at Lamorde, owned by Cotton and Agricultural Processors Limited, are the only large-scale industries existing in the State.

However, feasibility studies have been completed for some major projects to be established at various locations. These include a 200 bed-room ultra-modern hotel at Yola, tomato processing project at Lau, plywood and veneer industry at Baissa, and burnt brick industry at Mubi.

Small-scale industries like bakeries, block making, carpentry, printing, poultry, mechanical workshops, etc., are being planned. The government has earmarked large sums of money as loans for small entrepreneurs throughout the State. Meanwhile, industrial estates are soon to be established in Yola, Mubi and Wukari.

Gongola State, with its various ethnic groups, enriches Nigeria's cultural heritage. The variety of music and dances of the State reflect the dynamic cultural lives of the ethnic groups. Music and dances are mostly social, although some of them are ritual or occupational.

The richness of the state's culture is also generally reflected in the works of arts and crafts. Works include leather work, calabash, mat-weaving, pottery, metal work, canoe carving and cloth dying, which is most prominent in Wukari.

Gongola State is a land of mountain ranges and highlands, rivers and river valleys. The Kamale peaks of Mubi are, the "three sister rocks" at Song, the Jangani mountain range of Ganye and the rolling uplands of Muri are all of great scenic beauty. Also the magnificent Mambilla Plateau, the winding roads, "hair-in" corners and canyons are great tourist attractions. At 1,830 metres above sea level, the climate of the Plateau is cold throughout the year. Trees are rare, except where plantations exist.

Gongola State also has enormous wild-life. Areas around Wukari and Gashaka are reputed for their several species of big animals, birds and rodents. Chimpanzees, elephants, hyenas, leopards and lions are also found in the bushes.

Already, the government is developing Gashaka Game Park in Sardauna Division. A lot of game has been attracted to the park and work has now reached an advanced stage. Other animal parks being planned are Ibi and Kshimbilla game reserves.

Apart from other festivals, there are now three festivals which attract people within and outside the state. These are the Njuwa and Ibi fishing festivals and the Fare festival held annually at Fare in Numan Division.

GONGOLA STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR:	Alhaji Abubakar A. Barde
Deputy Governor:	Mr. Bafte Wilberforce Juta
Secretary to the Government:	Mr. R. B. Hungushi
Head of Service	Alhaji Saidu Z. Mohammed.

MINISTRY

1. Agriculture and Co-operative —
2. Animal Health and Forestry —
3. Education —
4. Establishment and Service Matters —
5. Finance —
6. Health —
7. Information —
8. Justice and Attorney-General —
9. Land and Survey —
10. Local Government and Community Development. —
11. Social and Development Youth Sports —
12. Trade and Industry —
13. Works —

COMMISSIONER

- Abubakar Mutum Bitu
 Alhaji Abdullahi Kirim
 Alhaji Bello Tifi Laworde
 Mr. Christopher Iratsi
 Alhaji Muhammed Suleiman-Barup
 Mr. Adiel Lakamso Bilal
 Mrs. Fibien Nadah
 Alhaji Garba Alfa Tarfa
 Malam Ayuba Musa Mammawa
 Mr. Joel H. Madaki
 Mr. Sauda Kefas Zina
 Mr. Tultunda Elam Atiworcha
 Mallam Barkindo Aliyu Mustapha

ADVISERS

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Economic Planning | — | Mr. James Malgwi |
| 2. Education and Social Development | — | Dr. Nicholas Poidon |
| 3. Health | — | Dr. M. A. Tukur |
| 4. Internal Affairs | — | Bala Takaya |
| 5. Internal and National Affairs | — | Sir A. U. Julingo |
| 6. Political | — | Alhaji Umaru Santuraki |
| 7. Rural Development | — | Mr. Damana Gaya. |



The "Ngwa Umu-Agogbo" dancers from Imo State

IMO STATE

Area: 13,032 Sq. kilometres

Capital: Owerri.

Population: 3,658,125

Main Towns: Aba, Owerri, Umuahia, Afikpo, Abiriba, Arochukwu, Oguta, Okigwe and Orlu.

Imo State was created along with six other new states in the Federation on February 3, 1976. It was carved out of the former East Central State.

The state forms one-compact geographical entity. It shares common boundaries with Anambra State to the north, Rivers State to the south, Cross River State to the east and Bendel State to the west.

Imo State is divided into twenty-one local government areas: Aba, Afikpo, Arochukwu/Ohafia, Bende Obioma Ngwa, Etiti, Ahiazu/Ekwereazu, Umuunnato and Mbaitoli/Okeduru. Others are Mbano, Nkwere/Isu, Isialangwa, Ohaji/Egbema/Oguta, Ohaozara, Isuikwuato/Okigwe, Orlu, Idato, Oru, Owerri, Ukwu and Ikwuano/Umuahia.

The State has a lot of agricultural and mineral resources. Agriculture occupies a prominent place in the state's development programme, taking N30 million of the state's total budget for the 1977/78 financial year.

Agriculture provides employment for about 75 per cent of the population. The Imo State Agricultural Development Corporation was established in June 1976, with the power to pursue agricultural development — to produce, process, store, and package agricultural products. The main food crops in the state are yam, maize, rice and cassava, while the main cash crops are oil palm, rubber and cocoa.

Imo State's mineral resources include petroleum, lead, zinc, natural gas, limestone, clay and salt.

Following the adjustments of assets/liabilities with Anambra State in 1976, the State inherited the Golden Guinea Breweries Limited, Umuahia; the Modern Ceramics Industries Limited, Umuahia; Aba Textile Mills Limited; The Standard Shoe Company, Owerri and the former Phoenix, now Imo Hotels Limited, in Aba, Owerri and Umuahia. As an incentive to investors, the State Government Plans to develop industrial estates and layouts at Aba, Owerri, Umuahia and Orlu.

Industry in the state, particularly the small-scale type, is dominated by the private sector. The major private sector industries include the Nigeria Breweries Limited, Aba, the Lever Brothers Soap Factory also in Aba, and Fuason Industries in Owerri.

The importance which the state government attaches to education is reflected in the allocation of N70.5 million to the sector in the 1977-78 financial year. There are about 1,910 primary schools in the State. An estimated 284,720 children were admitted into primary one in September 1977 against 220,684 in September 1976. Seven additional urban primary schools and two new institutions for the handicapped at Aba, Owerri, Umuahia and Orlu with a total of 266 classrooms are to be opened.

There are 149 secondary schools in the state with an enrollment of 107,389. There is also provision for the establishment of 11 new secondary schools in the State during the 1977-78 financial year.

The State has reviewed the programme for technical and vocational education to meet the demand for middle-level manpower in the sub-professional levels. A N2.5 million college of technology is also being planned for the state.

Imo State is landlocked. It has neither an airstrip nor navigable rivers, with the result that road and rail are the only means of transportation in the state. The government has awarded contracts for the construction of 29 roads and 186 kilometres of roads and bridges in 10 urban centres and townships in the State at a cost of N74.8 million.

Tourism is being developed in the State. The Oguta Lake, with its clear blue water, is being developed in phases into a multi-million Naira tourist centre. The centre, apart from other things, will have golf courses, yachting, youth-centres and other amusement facilities. Projects, similar to

IMO STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR	—	Chief Sam. Onunaka Mbakwe
Deputy Governor	—	Prince Isaac Uzoigwe
Secretary to the Government	—	Prof. Enoch Ayanwu
Head of Service	—	Mr. S. A. Nwapa

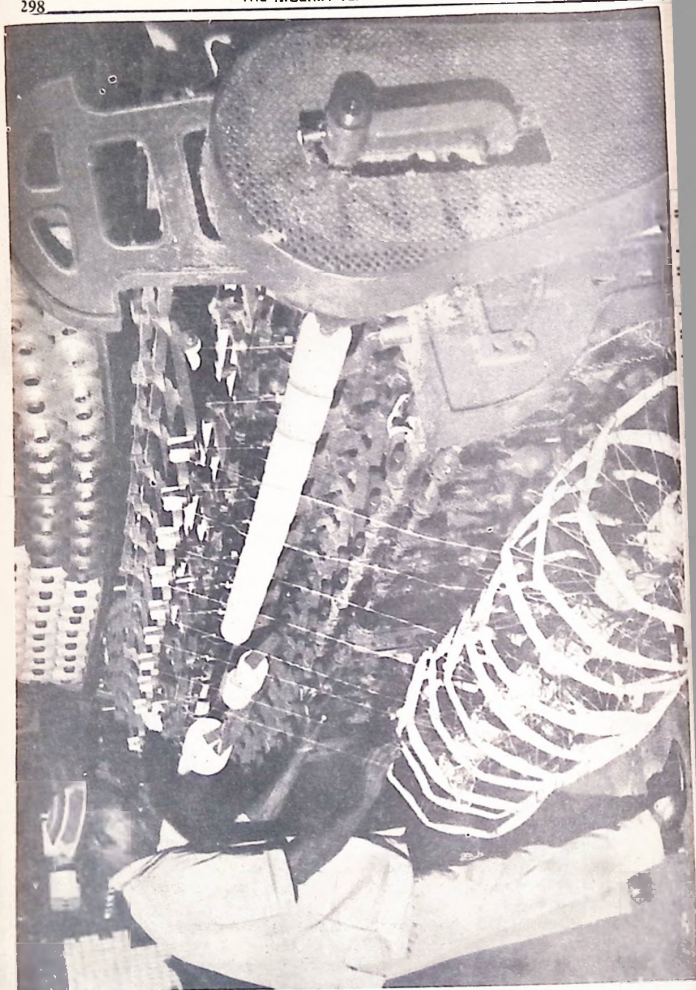
MINISTRY

COMMISSIONER

1. Agriculture and Natural Resources	—	Dr. Loveday Ememe
2. Community Development and Co-operative	—	Chief J. C. Dike
3. Economic Development and Planning	—	Dr. I. C. Madubuike
4. Education	—	Dr. C. A. Duruji
5. Finance	—	Mr. A. E. Emeziem
6. Health	—	Dr. L. Ememe
7. Industries, Trade and Technology.	—	Mr. W. I. Onyejiaka
8. Information, Culture, Youth and Sports	—	Mr. C. A. Duruji
9. Justice and Attorney-General	—	Mr. Obuchi Osuji
10. Land Survey and Urban Development	—	Dr. Ray Ofoegbu
11. Local Government	—	Mr. C. A. Egoe
12. Water and Rural Electricity	—	Mr. E. A. Emeziem
13. Works and Housing	—	Dr. W. Onyejiaka.

ADVISERS

1. Mr. A. O. Onyewuchi
2. Chief B. J. Onyeneho
3. Mr. Orji Okekere
4. Mrs. R. Mezu
5. Mr. E. C. Akwitti
6. Miss Gina Onyejiaka.



KADUNA STATE

Area: 70,245 sq. km

Capital: Kaduna

Population: 4,098,306

Main Towns: Zaria, Funtua, Daura, Kafanchan, Katsina.

The former North Central State, one of the twelve State first created in 1967, was re-named Kaduna State following the creation of seven more states by the Federal Military Government in February 1976.

The ethnic groups in the State are Hausas, Fulanis, Kajes, Gwans and the Pitis. The State derives its name from the abundance of crocodiles found in River Kaduna – the Hausa name from crocodiles being “Kaduna”. The State’s 14 local council areas are Katsina, Dutsin-Ma, Funtua, Mani, Kankia, Malumfashi, Daura, Zaria, Kachia, Saminaka, Ikara, Jema’a Kaduna and Birnin Gwari.

Kaduna State is endowed with natural resources, both human and material, arable land, forest animals, water and minerals. The most important mineral resources in the state are cassiterite or tin ore, columbite, sapphire, iron-ore, kyanite, graphite and gold. The hilly parts of the state possess further mineral potentials, still to be tapped.

Agriculture, an age-old industry in the state, is being fully developed to provide adequate food and raw materials for the state’s growing industries and population. Increased mechanisation as well as better system of cultivation, harvesting, storage and marketing are being stepped up. A sizeable portion the state’s budget is allocated to agriculture in addition to Federal Government’s assistance for the development of agricultural services.

Cotton is the state’s major cash crop. In fact, the state produces over 45 per cent of the country’s total annual cotton production. Other export crops produced in the state are groundnuts and ginger. Food crops include guinea corn, millet, maize, yams, beans and rice.

Since the creation of the state in 1967, considerable progress has been made in industrialisation. The Peugeot car assembly in Kaduna is expanded to increase daily production to over 250 cars while the fertilizer factory, also in Kaduna, now meets a substantial proportion of the nation’s requirement. Work is completed in Kaduna on the construction of Nigeria’s third petroleum refinery. Many of the existing manufacturing industries, especially textile, are being rapidly expanded and new ones established. Kaduna, the capital, is the second largest industrial area in the northern state. Other industries in the state include oil-milling in Katsina, cotton seed crushing and cigarette manufacturing in Zaria. There are also a number of factories producing reinforced concrete materials, asbestos, cement, groundnut oil, dairy, flour, shea-butter, assembled bicycles, toiletries and cigarettes.

The state has seen an upsurge in educational development in the past years with many primary and secondary grammar school and technical secondary schools. There are also teacher training colleges, a polytechnic and the Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria. The state is well served by modern telecommunication and transportation systems which connect it with all parts of the country.

Kaduna State is rich in arts and culture and the first to establish an arts council by law. The council is charged with the responsibility of taking measures to explore, develop and preserve the state’s treasures in arts and culture.

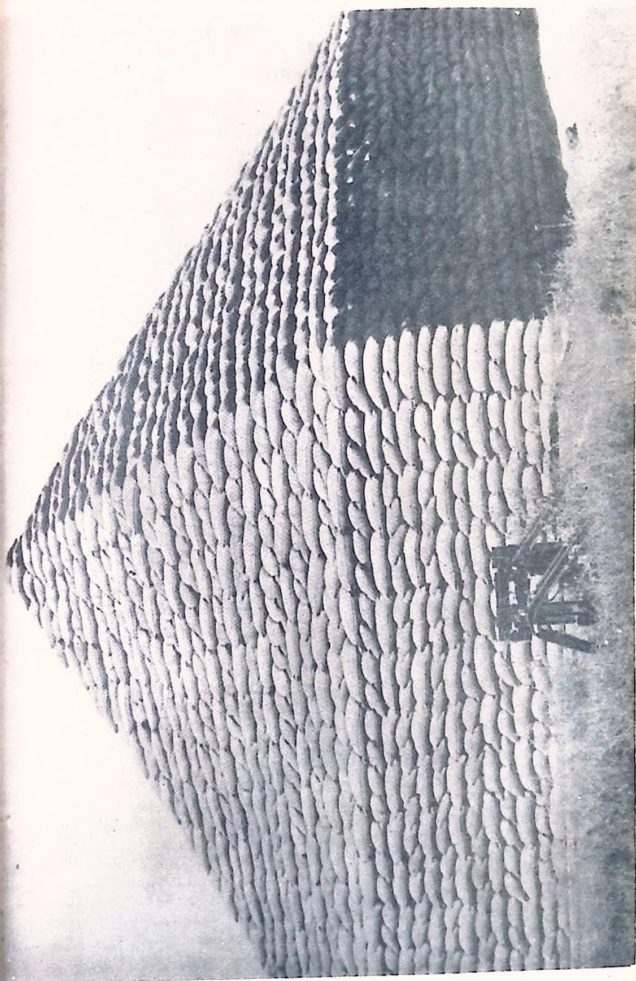
The State has some of Nigeria’s best tourist attractions. The most interesting places include the Regimental Museum of the Nigerian Army, at Zaria; the famous Nok terra heads; the Bayajjida Sword and polished iron axes and weapons believed to be over 2,000 years old; the palaces of the Emirs of Katsina, Daura and Zaria, the Gobarau Minaret in Katsina, the legendary Kusugu well in

Daura and the River Garden in Kaduna with its historic Lugard Bridge. The Hamdala and Durbar Hotels in Kaduna provide first class hotel and catering services to visitors and tourists.

KADUNA STATE CABINET

Governor	Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi
Deputy Governor	Alhaji Aliyu Ma'azu Ahmed
Secretary to the Government	Malam Abidu Yazid
Head of Civil Service	Malam Abidu Yazid.

S/No.	Ministry	Commissioner
1.	Agriculture . . .	Dr. Yunisa Yusufu
2.	Animal & Forestry Resources	Mallam Lawal Sani Sangon-Daura
3.	Economic Planning . . .	Alhaji Zubairu Jibril
4.	Education . . .	Mr. Ishaya Dare-Akau
5.	Finance . . .	Alhaji Mani Yangora
6.	Health . . .	Mr. Asaudu Garba Guranyo
7.	Internal Affairs and Information	Alhaji Matamaku Tom Maiyashi
8.	Attorney-General & Justice	—
9.	Lands and Survey . . .	—
10.	Local Government . . .	Mallam Kabir Garba
11.	Social Development . . .	Alhaji Liyu Bala Kuku
12.	Trades and Industries . . .	Alhaji Mohammed Sabiru Nuhu
13.	Works . . .	Alhaji Ibrahim Babajo
14.	Higher Education . . .	Alhaji Aminu Aliyu
15.	Town and Country Planning	Mallam Rilmanu Shehu



A giant groundnut pyramid in Kano, Kano State.

KANO STATE

Area: 43,285 sq. km.

Capital: Kano

Population: 5,774,840

Main Town: Hadejia, Kazaure, Gumel, Gwarzo, Dambatta, Karaye, Rano, Ririwai.

Kano State was one of the 12 states created in Nigeria in May, 1976. The people of the State are mainly Hausa-speaking. Most of the residents in Kano State are farmers while in Kano City, the people are mainly traders and craftsmen. The city of Kano has been the greatest commercial centre of the old Western Sudan for centuries.

The 20 local government areas in the state are: Kano, Dambatta, Ringim, Minjibir, Gezawa, Bichi, Dawakin Tofa, Gwarzo, Tudun Wada, Rano, Wudil, Dutse, Dawakin Kudu, Jahun, Birnin Kudu, Gaya, Hadejia, Keffin Hausa, Gumel and Kazaure.

The State Government has planned some programmes designed to boost agricultural production and to establish minimum prices for farm produce in the State. As a result, agricultural and livestock inputs and services at heavily subsidised prices are being provided. To ensure that groundnut, the main cash crop, retains its leading position in the state's economy, the Government is working with others interested to develop seeds that can withstand the devastating *rosette* disease. At the same time, steps are being taken to encourage the production of cotton as an alternative cash crop to minimise the state's total dependence on groundnuts. Also about 50,000 tons of various types of fertilizers were supplied to farmers in the state during the financial year while tractor hiring service is being sharply increased with better facilities for on-the-spot maintenance.

About 100 industrial enterprises of various dimensions exist in the State. These industries are based mainly in indigenous agricultural and livestock resources. Groundnut based industries constitute over 60 per cent of the total industrial output.

Along with the increasing establishment of big industrial enterprises, subsistence craft like tanning, shoe-making, and production of art and crafts exist.

Applications for the establishment of a wide variety of projects like food processing, furniture making, textiles, chemical engineering, construction and pharmaceutical industries have been processed by the state's Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives. The proposed budget for these projects was about N20 million which are expected to employ more than 6,000 people. Also, when Sharda and Challawa industrial estates are fully developed, more industrial plots will be available to investors. The state's mineral resources include tin, columbite and cassiterite.

Education is gradually developing in the State. The State previously lagged behind in western form of education and the Government is therefore determined to bridge, in the shortest possible time, the wide gap between the state and other states in the federation. The state has made significant progress since the inception of the Universal Primary Education Programme in September 1976. By 1977 the number of pupils enrolled in primary schools rose to nearly 500,000.

Four Teacher Training Colleges and ten secondary schools were planned for 1977. The former Bayero College of Education in Kano has now been upgraded to Bayero University. Technical education has received a boost with the opening of the Bagauda Technical and Vocational Centre in addition to which two new technical secondary schools converted to schools of science.

Kano State is well served by good telecommunications and transport systems linking it with other parts of the Federation. Kano City has one of the busiest international airports in West Africa and is renowned for its ancient city walls and caravan routes.

There are lots of tourist attractions in Kano State. These include the Kano Central Mosque, the Emir's Palace, the City Walls and Kano Inter-City Market. Bagauda Lake Hotel, 56 kilometres from Kano, is now one of the nation's conference centres. The famous Tiga Dam is situated some 16 kilometres from Bagauda.

KANO STATE CABINET

Governor
Deputy Governor
Secretary to the Government
Head of Service

Alhaji Muhammadu Abubakar Rimi
Alhaji Abdul Dawakin-Tofa
Mallam Sule Yahaya Hama
Alhaji Isa Gambo Dutse

No.	Ministry
1.	Finance
2.	Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
3.	Home Affairs and Information
4.	Local Government
5.	Special Duties
6.	Housing and Environment
7.	Agriculture
8.	Education
9.	Works and Transport
10.	Social Welfare, Youth and Sports
11.	Special Duties.

Commissioner
Mallam Musa Kasim
Mrs. Tabawa Abdulsalam
Mr. Zainab Said Kabir
Alhaji Aliyu Da'U
Alhaji Abdul Dawakin Tofa
Alhaji Aminu Yusuf
Alhaji Shelu M. Shanono
Dr. Tijani Abdullahi
Dr. Usman Warsha Haruna
Alhaji Mohammed Adamu
Alhaji Aminu Yusuf



— These traditional dancers from Warri, in the north of

KWARA STATE

Area: 66,869 Sq. Km.

Capital: Ibrin

Population: 2,898,552

GEOGRAPHY

Kwara State has an area of 66,869 sq. kilometres, extending from latitude 11°07"N in its northern tip to latitude 7°45"N in its southern tip, and lying between longitude 2°45"E in its south-western reach and longitude 6°40"E in its south-eastern reach.

Apart from having a long common international border with the Republic of Benin, the state also has common boundaries with seven sister states in Nigeria. These are Oyo, Ondo and Bendel States to the south, Niger and Sokoto States to the north and Benue and Plateau States to the east. It also has a common border with Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory, to the East. As a result of this unique location, therefore, the state can be said to be the "gateway" to the northern southern and eastern parts of the country.

POPULATION

By the 1980 projected population figure, the state has a population of about 2,898,552, made up of Yoruba, Ebira, Nupe, Barba, Fulani and Hausa speaking people.

TOPOGRAPHY

There are undulating hills with valleys in parts of Oyi, Okene, Okehi, Kogi and Borgu Local Governments. Among the prominent landforms are Sobi Hill in Ilorin, Okoro-Agbo mountain in Ogidi, Oke-Agbonna at Share and Apado, Mount Pati in Lokoja, Agbaja Plateau in Agbaja, Osome Falls at Ukpogo and Owu Falls at Owa-Kajola. The rest of the State is Plateau.

The two important rivers are Rivers Niger and Benue. The two great rivers form a confluence at Lokoja in Kogi Local Government. Some other notable but seasonal rivers are Oyi, Oshin and Teshi.

CLIMATE

The State has two alternating seasons, namely: wet and dry seasons. While the wet season begins towards the end of March and ends towards the end of October, Dry season starts in November and lasts till late February.

The weather is generally cold and dry in December and January due to the influence of the Harmattan — a chilly wind that blows from the desert regions in the North.

RAINFALL

Rainfall begins usually towards the end of March and lasts till late October. Heavy rainfall is recorded between June and early August. Between August and September, a short spell of drought is always experienced.

VEGETATION

In the southern part of Oyi Local Government, we have rain forest while wooded Savannah and grassland are the features of the remaining parts of the state. Some of the popular trees included the Locust-bean, Baobab, Akee-Apple and Shea-butter trees.

CULTURE

The people have a diversified culture, which is reflective of the diversity of the people. Nevertheless, the various festivals, which could be classified into religious and traditional, are much similar in organisation and celebrations.

RELIGIONS AND FESTIVALS

The two major religions practised in the state are Islam and Christianity. However, traditional religion also has some adherents. Christmas and Ileya seasons are usually highly festive periods.

The various traditional festivals feature prominently at different periods in the year, either for ritual or social purposes. Such festivals include Awon, Pategi Regatta, Oro, Ekuechi, Echeanee, Echeanee, Gani, Ogun and a host of others.

In Shao, Awon festival is very important, and it is staged annually in honour of River Awon believed to be a woman. The Awon day is a day set aside in the year when all maids of marriage status are given in marriage to their fiancées in a mass wedding.

The Pategi Regatta from Edu Local Government of the state is a festival staged with a view to promoting unity and encouraging good relationship among the Nupe people. It is also aimed at upholding and encouraging the development of river transport in the area.

The Oro festival is celebrated by the people of Oyi Local Government. It is celebrated either annually, bi-annually or once in three years.

Oro was the principal traditional religion of the people in this part of the state before the advent of Christianity and Islam.

The most important festival in Oyun Local Government is Onimaka. The festival is staged annually to mark the beginning of new yam season. It features among other things, a wrestling combat between the Okofa and Chief Eesa, his second in command. Some other festivals which are basically religious in this area are Ogun, Shango and Egungun.

In Borgu Local Government, the most famous festival is "Gani" festival, usually celebrated to mark the appearance of new crops. It is staged all over the districts of the Local Governments.

Ekuechi is celebrated to mark the end of a lunar year, while Echeanee features masquerade display. Echeori (Idu, as it is called in some areas), is celebrated to mark the beginning of new year season. Another important festival in this area is Ovia Osese festival in Ogori. It is celebrated in connection with the initiation of girls into womanhood.

The most popular festivals in Irepodun Local Government are Ogun and Shango. While Ogun is celebrated in honour of the god of iron, Shango is performed in commemoration of 'Shango', legendary Oyo King. Two masquerades, layewu and Ladunwo feature prominently during the Ogun festival. Other less important festivals are Epa, Orisa-Oke and Orugbo.

Kogi Local Government has a cosmopolitan type of settlement hence, the various festivals reflect the background and history of the various ethnic groups that make up the area. These are the Yoruba, Ebira, Hausa, and Nupe. Egungun festival is the most popular and it is usually organised in remembrance of the people's ancestors and noble warriors.

Apart from the various traditional dances, the state is also very rich in artistic work. The E and Ijara Stone Images are still a mystery. The images in Esie, numbering about 500, were said to have been discovered in the 17th Century.

KWARA STATE COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR PORTFOLIOS

Alhaji S. U. Mustapha	Economic Development
Dr. John Lawani	Health
Chief Otaru H. Ogidi	Local Government
Alhaji K. A. Yusuf	Agriculture and Natural Resources
Mr. D. K. Madugu	Finance
Mallam A. B. Kazum	Education
Alhaji Mohammed Mohammed	Industries
Mallam Mohammed Umar	Trade and Co-Operatives
Dr. K. B. Kolawole	Rural Development and Water Resources
Mrs. E. Y. Folayan	Social Welfare, Youths, Sports and Culture
Professor A. O. Ozigi	Works and Transport
Alhaji Isa Maleté	Housing and Environment
Alhaji S. A. Lawal	Chieftaincy Affairs
Alhaji Saka Yusuf	Justice and Attorney General of the the State

SPECIAL ADVISERS TO THE GOVERNOR OF KWARA STATE

Mr. Matthew Alabi Oni	Director of Information
Dr. Kayode Ige	Political Affairs
Mr. Andrew Onotu	Director of Budget
Mallam Abdullahi Sola	Economic Affairs
Lawyer Sumaila Sadiq	Special Duties

KWARA STATE JUDGES**HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE**

1. Hon. Chief Judge Ahaji Saidu Kawu Chief Judge
2. Hon. Justice A. A. Ekundayo Judge
3. Hon. Justice G. A. Obayan Judge
4. Hon. Justice T. A. Oyeyipo Judge
5. Hon. Justice I. A. Salami Judge
6. Hon. Justice J. F. Gbadeyan Judge

SHARIA COURT OF APPEAL

7. Hon. Justice Ahaji Abdulkadir Orire Grand Khadir
8. Hon. Justice Ustad Yoonus Abdullahi Sharia Court Judge
9. Hon. Justice Ahaji Hussaini Yahaya Sharia Court Judge

AREA COURT JUDGES

10. Yakubu Momoh Judge
11. I. A. Apalando Judge
12. Ahaji A. S. Nababa Upper Area Court Judge
13. Alhaji Suyeti Na-Allah Higher Area Court Judge
14. Ahaji M. B. Haruna Area Court Judge Grade I

MAGISTRATES

1. Omoniyi Banigbe Chief Magistrate
2. R. O. Gambari (Mrs.) Chief Magistrate Grade II
3. Yemisi Ajayi (Mrs.) Magistrate Grade I
4. A. S. Obanure Magistrate Grade III

**KWARA STATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, DISTRICTS
HEADQUARTERS AND POPULATION**

No.	Local Government	District	Headquarters	Population
1.	Adavi Local Government	Adavi	Gaminana	135,700
2.	Ageva Local Government	Okengwe, Ogori/Magongo	Ageva	67,275
3.	Asa Local Government	Afon	Afon	90,733
4.	Baruten Local Government	Kaiama, Yashikira, Okuta Gwanara Ilesha	Kosubosu	62,364
5.	Bik Local Government	Kabba, Bunu, Ijumu	Kabba	120,212
6.	Borgu Local Government	Agwara, Babana Shaguna, Wawa - Bussa	New-Bussa	84,853
7.	Edu Local Government	Lafiagi, Sharagi Shonga	Lafiagi	101,495
8.	Ekiti Local Government	Idofin, Obbo/Eruku, Iloffo, Odo-Owa, Osi, Ekan-Meje	Araromi Opin	88,815
9.	Ifedapo Local Government	Idofian, Omupo, Igbaja	Igbaja	59,908
10.	Ifelodun Local Government	Share, Oke-Ode, Agunjin, Ora, Iere, Oro-Agor	Share	114,296
11.	Ilorin Local Government	Ilorin Town	Ilorin	393,735
12.	Irepodun Local Government	Ajasse-Po, Oro Isin, Esie, Omu-Aran, Oko-Ola	Omu-Aran	123,398
13.	Kogi Local Government	Lokoja, Oworo Kakanda, Kupa Egan	Lokoja	61,682
14.	Moro Local Government	Malete, Paiye, Oloru	Malete	91,673
15.	Offa Local Government	Offa Town	Offa	101,321
16.	Okehi Local Government	Ihima, Eika	Obangede	118,429
17.	Okene Local Government	Okene, Eganyin, Ajaokuta, Ebiya	Okene	127,084
18.	Orere Local Government	Lanwa Ejidongari	Bode Sa'Adu	70,974
19.	Osere Local Government	Koton-Karfe	Koton-Karfe	62,318

20.	Osin Local Government	Akanbi Iponrin	Agbeyangi	80,650
21.	Oyi Local Government	West Yagba/South East/North – East Yagba	Isanlu Makutu	127,950
22.	Oyun Local Government	Oke-Ogun, Odo-Ogun	Erin-Ile	55,950
23.	Owode Local Government	Onire Owode	Akpa	73,420
24.	Patigi Local Government	Patigi, Lade, Shonga	Patigi	51,290



The famous "EYO" masquerade from Lagos State.

LAGOS STATE

Area: 3,345 sq. km.

Capital: Ikeja

Population: 1,443,568

Main Town: Lagos, Ikeja, Epe, Badagry and Ikorodu.

Lagos State was created in 1967. The Colony Province of the former Western Region – Ikeja, Epe, Ikorodu and Badagry – and the Federal Territory of Lagos were merged to form the state. When other states were created in 1976 out of the then twelve States, Lagos remained intact except for the capital which was moved from Lagos to Ikeja.

The State has eight local government council areas: Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland, Mushin West, Shomolu, Ikeja, Badagry, Ikorodu and Epe.

Historically, Lagos Island was settled by people from the Nigerian hinterland. It became a port of call for Portuguese merchants who later christened it Lagos de Curamo because of its prominence during the slave trade in the 17th and 18th centuries. Lagos, which became the administrative capital of Nigeria in 1914, has grown to become the country's main commercial and industrial centre and its chief port. It is the second largest urban complex in the country after Ibadan. The area claims two per cent of the nation's population or less than .02 per cent of its land area. As the nation's chief port, it handles the greatest percentage of the country's export and import. The central and most fully developed areas of Lagos State is the City of Lagos, generally referred to as "Eko" by the inhabitants. Its suburban areas include Ikoyi, Victoria Island, Apapa, Ebute-Metta, Yaba, Ido-oro and Iwaya. Others are Bariga, Maroko, Makoko, Ajegunle, Mushin, Shomolu, Ilupeju and Agege.

Islam and Christianity co-exist in the state in an atmosphere of religious tolerance.

Notwithstanding the many industrial activities coupled with its sprawling population and heavy traffic, transportation in Lagos State has improved dramatically due to heavy investment in road construction by the Federal and Lagos State governments. Means of transportation in the State include municipal bus services, taxi and car rental services. Ferries shuttle between the Lagos Island and Apapa.

The Murtala Muhammed International Airport is the only air outlet from Lagos both for domestic and international flights. The airport is about 24 kilometres away from central Lagos. The Nigeria Airways also operates internal air services which connect Lagos with other principal towns in the country.

Lagos State has rich cultural heritage. The "Eyo" is the most popular festival in the state. The festival is held to mark a memorable occasion or the death of an important person, especially distinguished member of the royal family. The celebration takes one day and is staged only on the Lagos Island.

The Bar Beach at Victoria Island and the Tarkwa Bay, are the most prominent seaside resorts in Lagos. The State Government is also trying to develop the historical towns of Epe, Badagry and Ikorodu into holiday resorts. There is also the National Museum in Lagos.

LAGOS STATE CABINET

Governor
Deputy Governor

Alhaji Lateef Kayode Jakande
Chief Rafiu B.A. Jafujo

Secretary to the Government
Head of Service

Mr. Reuben O. Bashorun
Dr. A. Olufemi Lewis

No.	Ministry	Commissioner
1.	Agriculture and Co-operatives	Mr. P.O. Fagbeyiro
2.	Economic Planning and Land Matters	Alhaji G.O. Oshineye
3.	Education	Dr. Olawale Idris
4.	Employment and Civil Service	Chief Bolaji Humdeyin
5.	Environment	Mr. Alabi Masha
6.	Finance	Mr. Sola Agbabiaka
7.	Health	Chief Femi Alokolaro
8.	<u>Home Affairs</u>	<u>Chief R.B.A. Jafajo</u>
9.	Justice	Mr. Sanu Sobowale
10.	Local Government and Community Development	Alhaji Ganiyu Dawodu
11.	Public Transportation	Alhaji M.O. Hamzat
12.	Sports, Social Development and Youth	Mr. Abdul Ganyi O. Ajimotokan
13.	Trade and Industry	Alhaji G. O. Oshineye ✓
14.	Works	Mr. Olusegun Coker.



Gwari women of Niger State returning from their farms.

NIGER STATE

Area: 65.037 sq. km

Capital: Minna

Population: 1,194,508

Main Towns: Bida, Agaie, Wushishi, Kuta, Lafiagi, Suleija.

The Nigeria State came into existence in February, 1976, and took its place as a full-fledged state in the Federation on April 1 of the same year. The state was carved out of the former North-Western State and comprises most of what was known as Niger Province the areas from which it derives its name. It shares border with Kaduna and Plateau States on the east and south-east, respectively, Sokoto State on the north and Kwara State to the south.

Suleija, Etswan, Gbako, Larun, Magama, Mariga, Rafi and Chanchage are the eight local government areas in Niger State. Minna, a famous railways town, which served as the headquarter of the former Niger Province, was chosen as the State Capital because of its central location and easy accessibility from all parts of the state. The main railway from Lagos to Kano passes through the state capital, while Baro rail constructed to facilitate direct link to Abuja, the new Federal capital.

Niger State has a number of ethnic groups which can easily be classified into two main linguistic blocs, the Afro-Asian and the Kwa-Sub branch language families. The first group is made up mainly of the Koro, Kadara and the Bassas. In the second group would be found the Nupe, Gwari and Kamuku. Some of the other languages in the state are Hausa, Kambari and Fulani.

Grains and root-crops abound in the state with appreciable surplus which are transported to other states in the Federation. The state's major food crops are guinea-corn, rice, yam, and millet, while the major cash crops are groundnuts and cotton.

The state's industrial potentials are yet to be tapped. Large quantities of glass sands, marble and kaolin exist in the State. Industrial estates have been planned for six towns in the state while feasibility studies in agro-allied industries like the Sunti Sugar Factory and the manufacture of items such as starch, glucose, rice milling, fruit and vegetable canning have been completed. Studies have also been undertaken for the manufacture of burnt bricks, ceramics, furniture and terrazzo tiles.

Niger State is well known for its arts and crafts. Notable among these are hand-made pottery, glass beads and bangles, mat-making, brassworks, embroidery, dyeing and several other cottage industries.

Niger State is rich in arts and culture. Music and dance group such as the Kaburu Instrumental and Dance Group, the Gyandu Dance group, the Lale Music and Dance Group, the Magama and Angale Dance group in the Nupe-speaking areas, are well-known within and outside the state.

There are over 300 primary, secondary grammar, teacher training, commercial and technical schools in the State. In addition, a school of basic studies is located at Bida and an advanced teachers college at Minna. A college of Arts and Science and a university have been planned for the state. Tourist attractions in the state include the famous Gurara falls and the Abuja pottery, depicting the traditional and modern pottery-making methods.

Forestry

Less than 6% of Niger State is covered with forest. This figure has even been reduced by the preservation order for resettling people affected by the sitting of the Federal Capital Territory in the state. In the light of the above, and in view of the important role forests play in the development of a locality's socio-economic well-being, the government is making determined efforts to increase the overall forest area by creating areas for new forest reserves.

Irrigation

Over 20% of Niger State's population is engaged in fishing. The fishing department has therefore intensified fisheries extension work with a view to improving both river and pond fishing. Apart from maintaining five stations, there are also fish ponds at Wuya, Landzu and Suleja, where a fishboat building centre has been established in Bida. Modern fishing gear is made available to organised/group fishermen at subsidised rates.

Fisheries

Apart from the fact that the state lies within the existing river system, the Niger Basin, the state government has been identifying suitable irrigational areas. A total of 2,084.8 hectares of minor irrigation projects have been undertaken in various areas, while the schemes at Ranch, Guza, Bakogi and Edo-Lapai are being experienced.

Health Services

At its inception, Niger State had five general hospitals and seven health centres, with a combined total bed capacity of 806. In order to improve the health-care services, the government has intensified its efforts to expand the existing hospitals as well as putting up new ones. The bed capacity has thus increased to about 1,500 including the 72-bed Kagara General Hospital. Mokwa Health Centre is being upgraded to a full fledged hospital, while both Minna and Bida General Hospitals have been converted into teaching hospitals. Meanwhile, a contract for the construction of a specialist hospital in Minna has been awarded.

Currently, there are six general hospitals, eight health centres, 32 basic health centres, over 100 dispensaries and 254 leprosy clinics throughout the state.

In order to give efficient training to the medical and allied staff needed for its health services, the government has established a School of Nursing and Midwifery at Bida, while in Minna there is a School of Health Technology and another school of Hospital Attendants at Tunga Magajiyi. Training of traditional birth attendants has also been stepped up.

Education

Education received the highest capital allocation in the 1980 financial year, which shows that apart from the need to meet the state's immediate requirements, there is prudent planning for nation-building. This is more so since the government is going all out to improve and encourage science and technical education and, also to expand educational institutions to increase intake at all levels.

As one of such moves, four post-primary schools have been converted into science schools. They include Government Girls College, Minna, and Government Secondary School at Kuti, Kagara and Izom. Laboratory equipment is also being improved in various schools, while at the primary school level, teaching of handicrafts has been included in the curriculum.

Housing

Apart from granting housing loans, the state Low-Cost Estate, comprising 500 houses of various categories, has been completed. The Federal Low-Cost Estate of 250 houses is also ready in Minna for occupation. In addition to other plans, the Ministry of Housing and Environment has to build new Low-Cost estates and the Housing Corporation has started constructing 260 of the 300 houses earmarked from Minna this year. The Federal Housing Scheme has also been launched in the state. All these projects excluded the numerous houses being put up by business men and individuals.

Roads

There are over 2,400km. of roads in Niger State. All of them were in very bad disrepair at inception of the state in 1976, so that a considerable amount of rehabilitation, reconstruction

construction of new roads is currently being undertaken with a view to improving accessibility and maintaining effective contact with other states.

Minna has also been given a facelift by the completion of Minna Township Roads Phase 1. This involved the construction of a 7.5m. dual carriageway and five township roads. Street lighting has also been installed.

Industry

Apart from small-scale industries like saw mills, furniture, block-making, and cottage industries, there are four medium-sized industrial projects in Niger State.

The first is the burnt bricks project located at Kpago, 17kms along the Minna-Paiko road. It has a capacity of 25m bricks per annum. Another is the marble terrace project at Chanchanga, producing pre-cast floor tiles and steps using marble from Kwakuti.

There is a propylene sack factory at Kontagora, which has an annual capacity of 7m. sacks in four varieties for packaging different products such as sugar, floor, fertilisers, rice, etc. The fourth is the Sunti Sugar Factory.

Economic Minerals

Kaolin exists in a number localities throughout the state. Marble is found exposed in a small area south-east of Minna. A pure and extensive silicon sand is found east of Bida, while gold and other heavy metals exist in other parts of the state.

NIGER STATE CABINET

Governor	Alhaji Muhammad Anwal Ibrahim
Deputy Governor	Alhaji Idris Alahassan Kpaki
Secretary to the Government	Mallam Ibrahim Aliyu
Head of Service	Mr. James Tsado Kolo

No.	Ministry	Commissioner
1.	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Mr. Samuel Bala Kuta (resigned)
2.	Education	Dr. Musa Abdullali
3.	Finance	Alhaji Muhammed Mamman Etsugaie
4.	Health and Social Welfare	Alhaji Shuaibu Majindoko
5.	Local Government	Alhaji Mohammed Tanko Inga
6.	Resettlement Matters	Mallam Salihu Abdul Zuba
7.	Rural Development and Co-operatives	Mallam Ibrahim Usman Rijau
8.	Youth, Sports and Culture	Alhaji Abubakar Daniya Makama
9.	Works and Transport	Alhaji Mustapha Tauhid Aral



OGUN STATE

Area: 16,762

Capital: Abeokuta

Population: 1,550,966

Main Towns: Ijebu-Ode, Shagamu, Ilaro, Idogo and Iperu.

Ogun State was created in February, 1976. The state is one of the three states carved out of the former Western State, the others being Ondo and Oyo States.

The state is bounded in the north by Oyo State, in the south by Lagos State, in the east by Ondo State and in the west by the Republic of Benin. Its main inhabitants are the Egbas, Aworis, Egbados and Ijebus, all Yoruba-speaking.

Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people. Their major food crops include rice, maize, cassava, yam, plantain and bananas, while the main cash crops are cocoa, kolanut, rubber, palm oil and palm kernel. The state is the largest producer of kolanuts in the country and it also produces some rubber and timber of various species.

Ogun State is fairly developed industrially, because of its rich and diversified agricultural and mineral resources which include limestone, chalk, phosphate, clay and stones. Among the industries operating in the state are cement making, food canning, rubber foam and paints manufacturing. Plans are also underway to build estates in parts of the state. The state has made significant progress in education. Thousands of children are now taking full advantage of the Universal Primary Education, while secondary schools spring up all over the state. The Higher School Certificate course which was abolished has been resuscitated. Technical education continues to attract the state's attention. Government Trade Centres in the state are being expanded, while the Women's Training Centre in Abeokuta has been changed to a trade centre and is now co-educational.

Ogun State celebrates several traditional festivals such as "agemo and obinrin ojowu" masquerades, the "egungun", "oro" and "igunuko" masquerades. The Idi-Iroko border which falls within the State serves as the gateway for thousands of foreigners coming into Nigeria by land through the Republic of Benin. The Lafenwa Railway Station in Abeokuta has also grown to become an important market centre as all train services from Lagos to other parts of the country pass through

Tourist attractions in the state include the Olumo rock, Oba's palace at Ake, the Centenary Hall, and in Abeokuta and Obanta Cenotaph at Ijebu-Ode.

The Olumo rock, according to history, served as a refuge for early Egba settlers. It is regarded as a protective shrine, and yearly sacrifices are made to its deity.

The Oba's palace at Ake, built in 1854 as the official residence of the Alake, traditional ruler of Igbaland, is noted for its heavy concentration of antiquities and relics.

OGUN STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR	...	...	...	Chief Victor Olabisi Onabanjo
DEPUTY GOVERNOR	...	...	...	Chief Olusesan Soluade
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT	...	...	...	Dr. Ademola Ogunleye
HEAD OF SERVICE	...	...	...	Mr. Victor Abayomi Oduntan
No.	Ministry			Commissioner
1.	Trade & Co-operatives	...	...	Mr. Thomas Banuke Adebayo
2.	Forestry	...	...	Mr. Yemi Adefulu
3.	Industries	...	...	Chief Olufemi Adewunmi
4.	Land & Housing	...	...	Mr. D. A. Coker

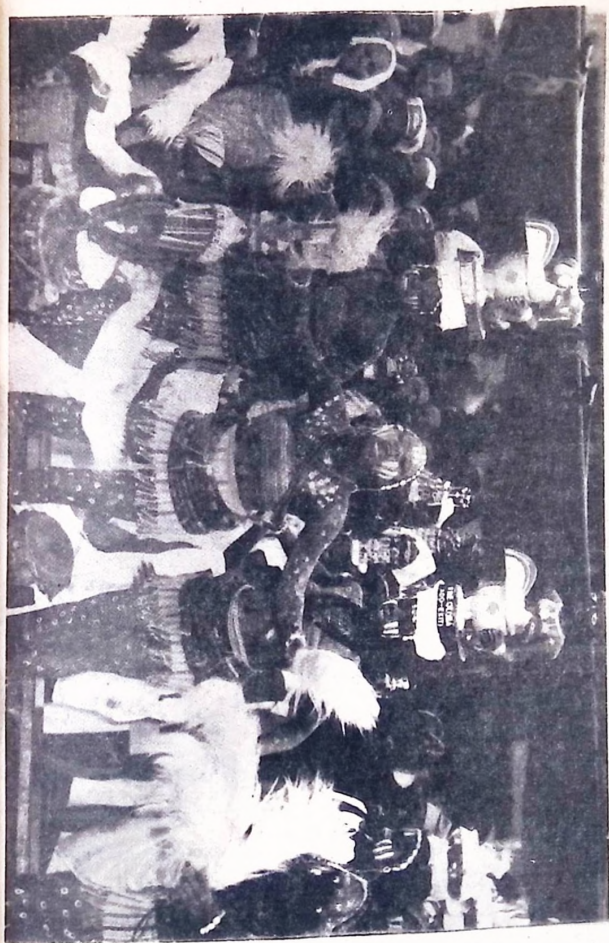
5.	Works & Transport	...	...	Dr. Olufermi Okurohunmu
6.	Agriculture and Natural Resources	...	...	Alhaji I.A. Sami
7.	Attorney-General and Justice	...	...	Chief A. Adaramaja
8.	Establishment and Training	...	...	Chief E. O. Akinbode
9.	Local Government and Community Development	...	...	Chief O. Akinola
10.	Economic Planning	...	...	Chief Soji Odunjo
11.	Education	...	...	Mr. G. A. Ogunpola
12.	Finance	...	...	Prince G. A. Sotinwa.

SPECIAL DUTIES

1.	Finance and Economic Matters	...	Dr. G. A. Ashiru
2.	Political Matters and Inter-State Relations	...	Mr. J. A Alagbe

CHAIRMEN OF CORPORATIONS

1.	Housing Corporation	...	...	Dr. Adetunji Adelekan
2.	Health Board	...	...	Chief M.A.O. Kuti
3.	Water Corporation	...	...	Alhaji M. A. Bello
4.	OGBC	...	...	Mr. Segun Fafolu
5.	Local Government Service Commission	...	...	Chief Solomon Agbaje
6.	Sports Council	...	...	Mr. Adebayo Sosan
7.	School Board	...	...	Mr. D. K. Aihonsu.



ONDO STATE

Area: 20,959 Square Kilometres

Capital: Akure

Main Towns: Ondo, Ado-Ekiti, Ikare, Okitipupa, Ile-Oluji.

Ondo State came into being as a result of the creation of more States in the country in February 1976. The state was one of the three states carved out of the former Western State. Ondo State is made up of the old Ondo Province.

The State is bounded on the north by Kwara State, on the east by Bendel State, on the west by Oyo and Ogun States, while its southern boundary is the Bight of Benin and the Atlantic ocean.

Topographically, the state is composed of low lands and rugged hills.

The majority of the people in the state are Yorubas, but there exist groups like the Ilajes and the Ijaws, which are of two stocks — the Apois and the Arogbos.

Majority of the people are either Christians or Muslims. There are sizeable numbers of custodians and devotees of the various diets and traditional religions like Sango, Ogun and Oya. The state's main occupation is farming, but many others engage in other occupations like trading, weaving, hunting, pottery, smithing and tailoring.

The State's major cash crops are cocoa, palm produce, timber, rubber, coffee, tobacco, mango, grape, pawpaw, pine-apple, banana and oranges. Food crops cultivated in Ondo State include: — yams, cocoyams, cassava, rice, plantains, beans, onions, maize, pepper and tomatoes.

Livestock investigation centres and cattle ranches have been established in the State. Fishing activities take place in the river-rine, creek and coastal areas of Okitipupa Division.

Ondo State can be said to have made considerable progress in the educational sector, primary school enrolment in the State now stand at 400,000. Two technical secondary school at Idanre and Ijero-Ekiti and twenty new secondary schools were planned for 1977.

Altogether, there are 58 secondary grammar schools, 138 secondary modern schools, 10 teacher training colleges and one technical school in the state. A college of technology, an advanced teachers' college and Federal Government Colleges for boys and girls are also being built in the State.

The State is endowed with rich cultural heritage. Ivory carvings, bronze work, and wood carvings abound all over the state especially in Owo division.

A number of mineral deposits have been located in Ondo State. These include brown coal, kaolin, limestone, calcium, petroleum, pyrite, coal-tar as well as high grade iron ore.

Among the industries operating in the state are the textile mills at Ado-Ekiti and N2.8 million palm project at Okitipupa. Industrial estates have been planned for Akure and Ondo.

A variety of tourist attractions, most of which are yet to be developed, abound in the State. The Ikogosi warm spring and the historic Idanre hills hold great promise as tourist sites.

ONDO STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR:

Deputy Governor:

Secretary to the Government:

Head of Service:

Chief Michael Adekunle Ajasin

~~Mr. Akin Omobodowo~~

Chief Elik-Nah A. Emuleomo.

Area: 18,165 Population: 2,727,675

Capital: AKURE.

MINISTRY

1. Agriculture and Rural Development
2. Economic Planning & Statistics
3. Education
4. Development, Establishments Training
5. Finance
6. Health
7. Justice and Attorney-General
8. Lands, Survey and Town Planning
9. Local Government and Community Development.
10. Sports, Youths and Social Development
11. Trade Industries and Co-operatives
12. Works and Transport

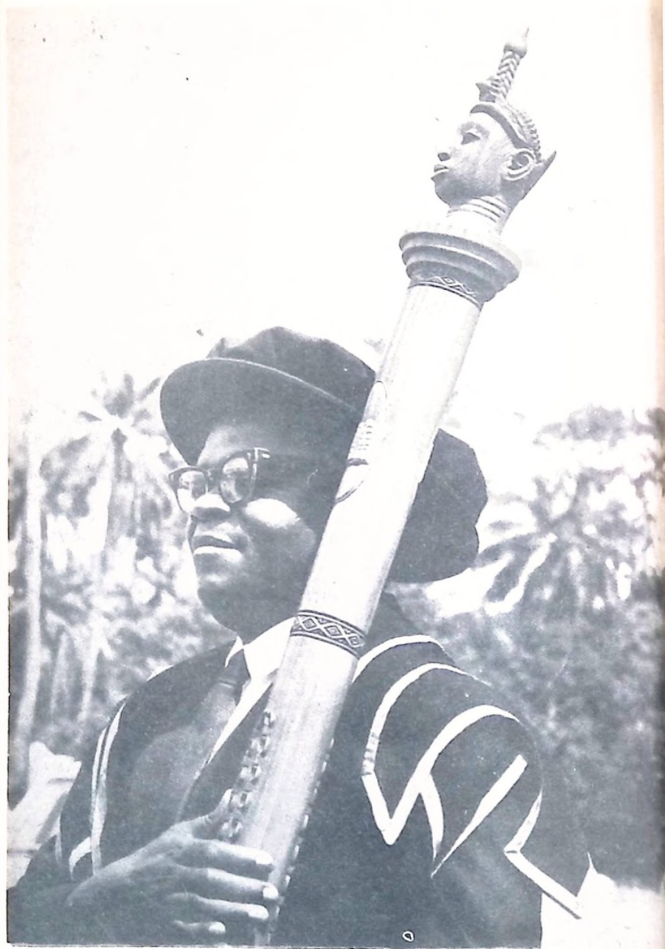
COMMISSIONER

- Prof. Samuel Akindele Agbo-Ola
- Dr. Michael Olabode Oloporoku
- Dr. Nathaniel Faleye Aina
- Dr. Michael Ojo Babatunde
- Chief Reuben Famuyide Fasoranti
- Mr. Olawunmi Falodun
- Mr. J. K. Aderibigbe
- Chief Segun Adegoke
- Chief Adebayo Adefarati
- Mr. Ebun Ogunyimika
- Chief (Mrs.) Omobolaji Osomo
- Mr. Olufemi Ilori.

ADVISERS

1. Chieftaincy and Cultural
2. Economic
3. Political and Administration

- Chief S. A. Okeya.
- Prof. Sam Aluko
- Mr. A. O. Adebayo.



Education is the top priority of every Nigerian family. Picture shows a mace-bearer with the mace and symbol of authority of the University of Ife, Ile-Ife, Oyo State.

OYO STATE

Area: 37,705 Square Kilometres

Capital: Ibadan

Population: 5,158,884

Main Towns: Oyo, Iseyin, Ogbomosho, Ikirun, Ile-Ife, Ilesha, Oshogbo, Ila, Ede, Iwo, Eruwa and Shaki.

Oyo State came into being on April 1, 1976, as a result of the creation of three states out of the former Western State. It is bounded on the south by Ogun State, on the north by Kwara State, on the west by the Republic of Benin, and on the east by Ondo State.

Oyo State is divided into 24 local government areas. These are Kisi, Saki, Okeho, Iseyin, Oyo, Eruwa, Ogbomosho, Ejigbo, Iwo, Iyanna Offa, Moniya and Okuku. Others are Ila, Ikirun, Osogbo, Ilobu, Ijebu Jesa, Ede, Osu, Ilesha, Ile-Ife, Ikire, Idi Ayunre and Ibadan.

The people of the state, with other Yoruba communities in the country, trace their origin to Oduduwa and the town of Ile-Ife. Ibadan, the state capital, is the largest city in Africa, south of the Sahara, with a population of about 1.3 million people. It is also the seat of the University of Ibadan, the premier university in the country.

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria and the Federal Agricultural Research Institute are all located in Ibadan. The farmers in the state and from all other states in the federation in need of up-to-date farming techniques, benefit from these institutions.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people and the climate naturally favours the growth of a variety of good and cash crops, which include yam, maize, cassava, beans, millet, plantain, tobacco, cocoa, palm fruits from which oil and kernels are extracted.

The major industries operating in the state produce such things as canned fruit, soft drinks, plastic materials, cigarettes, tyres, shoes and rubber wares. A brewery, cable and wire industry and a motor vehicle assembly plant are located in the state.

Mineral resources like tin, columbite, gold and marble have been found in commercial quantities in Oyo State.

The state has a good network of roads. The newly opened Lagos-Ibadan expressway has further shortened the distance between the south and the north.

The state has also taken giant strides towards educational advancement through the establishment of five new institutions of higher learning, such as the College of Arts and Science in Ile-Ife, a College of Education in Ilesha and three new trade centres. Already, there are about 105 secondary grammar schools, 139 secondary modern schools, 10 teacher-training colleges, three technical schools and several primary schools in Oyo State.

There are two Universities in the state - the University of Ibadan, and the University of Ife, Ile-Ife.

The people of Oyo State have preserved a wide range of their music, arts, cultural festivals and dresses. They are acknowledged masters of the talking drums and "Bata" music. Among the well-known arts and crafts of the state are the Oyo calabash carvings and leather works. Weaving and wood carving are also practised.

Traditional festivals also occupy a unique position among the people of Oyo State. The major ones include the Egungun, Oke-Ibadan, Oshun, Olojo and Ogun festivals celebrated yearly.

The Ife Museum, where several of the world famous Ife bronzes can be found on display, is one of the foremost tourist attractions in the state and in the whole country.

Another impressive object of attraction in Ile-Ife is the Oranmiyan Staff. The staff, a stone

column of about five-and-half metres high, is believed to be the fighting stick of Oranmiyan, the warrior son of Oduduwa. Oranmiyan was the first Alafin of Oyo.

Other tourist attractions in the state include the Ibadan University Zoo, the Agodi Zoological Garden, Mbari Arts Centre at Oshogbo, Ife City Walls, Olumirin Water Falls at Erin-Odo via Ilesha, and the palaces of Owa Obokun in Ilesha, Alafin in Oyo, Oni in Ife and Shoun in Ogbomosho.

OYO STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR:	—	Chief Bola Ige
Deputy Governor:	—	
Secretary to the Government	—	Mr. Adebisi Bamidele Akande
Head of Service	—	Mrs. Tejumade Alakija

MINISTRY

1.	Agriculture and Natural Resources	—	COMMISSIONER Mr. Ayo Ojewunmi
2.	Economic Development	—	Mr. H. Olusola Bello
3.	Education	—	Mr. J. M. Akinfenwa
4.	Establishment and Training	—	Chief Michael Keloosho
5.	Finance	—	Chief J. Abiola Morakinyo
6.	Lands & Housing	—	Mr. Lere Adebayo
7.	Internal Affairs and Information	—	Mr. Timothy Alarape Jolaosho
8.	Justice and Attorney-General	—	Mr. Justice Adewale Thompson
9.	Health	—	Mr. H. Adeyeye Fatoki
10.	Local Government	—	
11.	Trade, Industries and Co-operatives	—	Mr. Ganiyu Oyetunji Akindele
12.	Works and Transport	—	Chief Christopher Layo Awoyode
13.	Social Development, Youths and Sports	—	
14.	Without Portfolio	—	Oba Iyiola Oyewale Matanmi (The Ataoja of Oshogbo III).

ADVISERS

1.	Chieftancy Matters	—	Oba Bolanle Olaniyan (Eleruwa of Eruwa).
2.	Education	—	Archdeacon Emmanuel Alayande
3.	Political	—	Mr. Abiodun Falade
4.	Special for Industrial Development	—	Athaji Oladunmi Ayandipo.

IMPORTANT TRADITIONAL RULERS IN OYO STATE

1.	The Olubadan of Ibadan	—	(Ibadan Municipal Government).
2.	The Ooni of Ife	—	Oba Okunade Sijuwade, Olubuse II (Oranmiyan Local Government).
3.	The Alafin of Oyo	—	Oba Lamidi Olayiwola Adeyemi II (Oyo Local Government)
4.	The Ataoja of Oshogbo	—	Oba Oyewale Iyiola Matanmi (Oshogbo Local Government).
5.	The Shoun of Ogbomosho	—	Oba Oladunni Oyewumi Ajagungbad

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 6. The Orangun of Ila | — | (Ogbomosho Local Government).
Oba William Adetona Ayeni |
| 7. The Owa of Obokun of Ijesha-land | — | (Ila-Orangun Local Government).
Oba Adekunle Aranmolaran |
| 8. The Oluwo of Iwo | — | (Ilesha Local Government). |
| 9. The Eleruwa of Eruwa | — | (Iwo Local Government).
Oba Bolanle Olaniyan |
| 10. The Akinrun of Ikirun | — | (Ibarapa Local Government).
Oba Lawal Adeyemi |
| 11. The Elejigbo of Ejigbo | — | (Ifelodun Local Government).
Oba Omowonuola Oyesosin |
| 12. The Timi of Ede | — | (Ejigbo Local Government).
Oba Oladokun Oyewusi |
| 13. The Akire of Ikire | — | (Ede Local Government).
Oba Oseni Oyegunle |
| 14. The Aseyin of Iseyin | — | (Irewole Local Government).
Oba Osuolale Wuraola Adeyeri II |
| 15. The Ogboni of Ijebu-Jesha | — | (Iseyin Local Government).
Oba Ajayi Palmer Ajifolokun |
| | | (Obokun Local Government). |



PLATEAU STATE

Area: 58,030 Sq. Km.

Capital: Jos

Population: 2,026,657

Main Towns. Bukuru, Vom, Langtange, Wase, Pankshin, Shendam, Akwanga, Wamba, Lafia, Keffi, Nassarawa, Mangun, Gindiri, Pangam, Densi and Bokokos.

Plateau State came into being in February 1976 when the former Benue Plateau State was split into two, in the creation of new States in the Federation. It is situated on that part of the northern plateau, which is about 1,800 metres above sea level. The height endows the state with fine semi-temperate weather. The state shares common boundaries with six of the 19 States in the Federation. On the east, it is bounded by Gongola State, on the north by Bauchi and Kaduna States, on the west by Kwara State, on the south by Benue State. Its central location makes it a national crossroads, and it is well served by road, rail and air services.

The state is noted for its heterogeneity, made up as it is by more than 40 ethnic groups. Notable among these are the Vergam, the Ankwei, the Angas, the Jawara, the Birom and the Mangu. Others are the Eggen Afo Gwari, Hausa and Fulani. There are 15 local government council areas. These are: Jos, Bassa, Barakin, Ladi, Mangu, Pankshin, Kanam, Langtange, Wase, Akwanga, Ayo, Lafia, Keffi and Nassarawa.

Small Farmer — The Mainstay:

Increased agricultural production will be possible if the small farmers, who form the bulk of the farming population, stay on the land.

With a land area of about 531,585 Sq. Km., average annual rainfall of over 146 cm., generally favourable weather, and a large rural populace, Plateau State is a great agricultural asset to the country.

A major cash crop is millet, while yams, guinea-corn, maize potatoes, cowpeas, rice, fruit and vegetables, are important as food crops. An agricultural development programme, provided by the Federal Government and World Bank support, extends over one third of the State's area, and is being expanded for wider coverage. Hides and skins, are also revenue producers for Plateau.

For a long time to come, the bulk of the state's agricultural production will come from farmers operating in smaller units. Increased agricultural production will be possible if farmers remain on, and cultivate the land.

The supply of agricultural inputs, such as fertilisers, tractors, improved seeds and chemicals, are the ingredients most needed to step up yields of crops.

Tractor School:

At the same time the Agriculture Ministry has constructed grain stores of 1,000 tons capacity each at Jengre, Jos, Riyom, Mangu, Pankshin, Amper, Garkawa, Shendam, and Akwanga. Others are in Keffi, Lafia, Nassarawa, Karu, Wase and Dengi. One is currently under construction in Toto. Here grains will be stored and later sold at reasonable prices. This will not only minimise the menace of middle-men, but will serve as insurance against bad times.

In order to increase and expand the land area under cultivation, the state government has established a school for farm mechanisation, in Yelwa, where tractor operators are being trained.

To reduce the incidence of crop pests and diseases, it is planned to build four spraying centres in four zones of the state, where farmers can avail themselves of crop protection chemicals and training. On seed multiplication, in order to popularise improved seeds as an important means of increasing crops yields, it is planned to intensify the multiplication of rice, maize, potatoes, etc.

A School of Agriculture has been established in Lafia, to strengthen the existing extension network, reach more farming families, and for execution of Ministry projects. The first phase of the school was opened in last February.

The state government has approved the setting up of agro-service centres all over the state. The main aim of these centres is to provide such inputs as seeds, fertilisers, chemicals, tractor hiring units, credit and marketing for farmers within a radius of 16 km., under one roof.

Fishfarm:

The fish farm in Panyam which is the biggest of its kind in Nigeria, will be expanded to meet the needs of the populace. A centre to produce and distribute many improved breeds of fish, fingerlings, and a hatchery complex, is being undertaken. This will produce 2m fish fries per annum.

The activities of the Veterinary and Forestry Divisions of the Ministry of Animal and Forestry Resources have continued to make an impact. The Forestry Division of the Ministry, which is primarily concerned with conservation of the forest resources of the state, as well as undertaking afforestation, has established about 890ha. of teak plantation while 1,600ha. of Gmelina plantation for production of industrial wood materials have been raised.

The encroachment of desert is being tackled by giving free tree seedlings to individuals to plant around their compounds, and on waste land, under the tree planting campaign.

In its disease-control programme, the veterinary division has achieved a great deal in the control of communicable diseases: there was not a single outbreak of any of the cattle killer diseases last year.

The establishment and promotion of agro and mineral-based industries are the centre-piece of Plateau's industrial development strategy.

In the mining sector, Nigeria ranks first and fifth respectively in the world, in production of columbite and tin, both mined in the Bukuru area of Plateau State. It also has deposits of cassiterite, zinc, lead, silver, limestone, coal and salt. Agriculture, however, dominates the economy: conditions for grain cultivation are good.

Small-Scale Industries.

Twenty-seven entrepreneurs from the 21 Local Government Councils in the state have been given loans totaling N885,000 to establish industries such as cement blocks, bakeries, saw milling, stone crushing, rice mills, tailoring and mechanical workshops. Twenty-three of these projects have started up, while the remaining four will do so as soon as necessary, machines have been installed.

Soft Drinks Plant: Jose - Jarawa Chiefdom: This plant, which will produce about 200,000 hectolitres of assorted soft drinks per annum, has reached an advanced state; it is planned to commence production in May, 1982 and will cost about N4.5m.

Keffi Soft Drink Project: The feasibility report for the project have been signed and a company is being incorporated to implement the project which will cost N35 million.

Jos International Breweries: The expansion programme from 250,000 to 350,000 hectolitres per annum is almost completed.

Highland Bottling Company B/Ladi: This soft drink plant started production in January, 1982. The project is estimated to cost N4.5m., with a production capacity of 200,000 hectolitres.

Rogo Processors Ltd., Lafia: The factory will process cassava into gari-flour. Plateau State Investments Company, and state citizens own 45% of the equity shares of this project, which will cost N1.7m.

In addition an Acha pilot processing plant was established in Kwal District of Bassa Local Government Area. Feasibility studies have also been commissioned for projects in the coming year.

Naraguta Brickworks: Another important industrial project in Plateau State is the Naraguta Brickworks.

The Federal Government initially decided to go for the use of clay bricks at the time Niger

was running short of cement. The project is based on the use and processing of Nigeria's raw materials.

Nigerian Brick and Clay Products Ltd., situated at Naraguta near Jos, is run by the Nigerian Mining Corporation for the Federal Government, which has 75% shares; Plateau State Government has 25%.

The Brickworks has a staff of about 110, but its products are not selling fast. It is working at half capacity, with the same number of staff which would have been employed at full capacity.

Plateau Investments Company.— The Plateau Investments Company Ltd. was set up as a major vehicle for industrialisation by the State. It was incorporated in June 1977 as a private limited liability company, and at present has three departments in charge of investment, finance, and administration.

The PIC aims to take over all government-owned investments in private companies with a view, where practicable, to injecting private company management practices, to invest in viable projects; to assist private industrialists in the promotion of viable projects whose capital costs exceed N50,000 and to buy and, if need be, sell shares, stocks, debenture bonds from all, but especially from enterprises affected by the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree.

The PIC's primary area of interest is in labour orientated projects. Currently it has shares in the UAC, Incar Motors, Leventies, United Nigeria Textiles, Julius Berger and Stirling Companies, plus substantial holdings in other state-owned businesses. It has assets exceeding N16 million.

Food Processing

It was established in June 1980, and its basic aim is the commercial processing of food items produced in the state, such as grains, tubers, vegetables and economic trees. The Company undertakes the acquisition, processing, packaging and marketing of food.

The Food Processing Company has an ambitious programme involving the establishment of eight processing plants in the state, either directly or in association.

PLATEAU STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR:

Deputy Governor:

Secretary to the State Government

Head of Service:

Mr. Solomon Daushep Lar

Alhaji Mohammadu Yakubu

Mr. Samuel Shittu Gofwen

Dr. F. Jefferson Sindir Mamven

MINISTRY

Agriculture

Animal and Forestry Resources

Education

Finance

Health

Industries

Local Government & Community Development

Social Welfare, Youth, Sports and Culture

Trade and Co-operatives

Works

Economic Planning

Information, Internal Affairs, Protocol and

Printing

Land and Survey

Parastatals

Establishment & Training

COMMISSIONERS

Mr. P. F. Datok

Mr. Ibrahim A. Dantoro

Mr. Joshua Gamde

Mr. Emmanuel Elayo

Mrs. Kathryn H. Hoomkwap

Alhaji Suieiman A. Uba

Alhaji Yakubu Idris

Mr. Dogara M. Igube

Mr. Akubaka Isandu

Mr. John Chuwang

Rev. Dr. Sylvester Nagba

Mr. Gideon G. Barde

Dr. Sambo Daju

Dr. Rintel Wazhi

Alhaji Y. Hussaini

Housing and Environment

Alhaji Dantadi Yakubu.

SPECIAL ADVISERS

Higher Education
Information
Local Government, Political and Chieftaincy
Affair
Legislative Liaison

Dr. Chris. S. Abashiya
Mr. Rowland F. Makaji

Alhaji Mohammed Wada
Rtd. Colonel Joseph Madugu

PLATEAU STATE PERMANENT SECRETARIES

MINISTRY

Agriculture
Animal & Forestry Resources
Civil Service Commission
Economic Planning
Information, Internal Affairs, Protocol &
Printing
Public Services
Industries
Social Welfare Youth Sports & Culture
Land and Survey
Trade and Co-operatives
Local Govt. and Community Development
Education
Justice
Finance
Works
Parastatals
Health
Housing and Environment

PERMANENT SECRETARY

Mr. S. O. Ayih
Mr. F. D. Rwang
Mr. D. D. Shen
Mr. E. Y. Lot

Mr. S. I. Aliu
Mr. D. I. Lapang
Mr. Maxwell Yakubu
Alhaji H. B. Kolo
Alhaji I. R. Abubakar
Alhaji K. Dalittu
Alhaji Aliyu Doma
Mr. John Samchi
Mr. G. G. Golu
Mr. I. N. Aboki
Mr. V. K. Dangin
Mr. A. D. Ayenajeh
Mr. D. O. Ashikeni
Mr. Paul D. Rwang

HIGH COURT JUDGES

Chief Judge — The Hon. Justice A. Ohi-Okoye
Chief Registrar — J. D. Binjin, Esq.
The Hon. Justice L. A. Ayorinde
The Hon. Justice L. D. Abdullahi
The Hon. Justice L. N. Emefo
The Hon. Justice M. Oyetunde

MAGISTRATES COURT

His Honour S. Ul-Haque	—	Chief
His Honour R. S. Egwuatu	—	Chief
His Honour Samuel Aga	—	Acting Chief
His Honour W. C. Moneke	—	Acting Chief
His Honour S. Galadima	—	Acting Chief
His Honour Ayas Bako Aya	—	Acting Chief
His Honour Husaini Tanko	—	Acting Chief

His Honour A. Y. Ubangari	-	Grade II
His Honour P. D. Danulak	-	Grade II
His Honour H. Lawal	-	Grade II
His Honour L. C. Dakyen	-	Grade II
His Honour L. M. Chirdam	-	Grade II
His Honour A. A. Bage	-	Grade II
His Honour D. T. Naron	-	Grade II

PLATEAU STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker.	-	Mr. Dakum Gayus Showu
Deputy Speaker	-	Mr. Mathew Attah Akwe
Acting Clerk of the House	-	A. A. Jang
Deputy Clerk	-	
Sergeant-At-Arms	-	
Chief Whip	-	John Abayi Akson
Deputy Chief Whip	-	J. S. Namo

PLATEAU STATE TRADITIONAL RULERS

In Plateau State, traditional rulers are not necessarily enthroned for their Local Government areas, however the domain of some chiefs are either within or larger than one local government area.

No.	TITLE	NAME	STATUS
1.	Ghong Gwon (Chief of Jos)	Dr. Fom Bot	1st Class
2.	Long Goemai (Chief of Shendam)	Sheldas Donkwap II	2nd Class
3.	Emir of Wase	Alhaji Abdullahi Maikano	2nd Class
4.	Emir of Lafia	Alhaji Isa Mustapha Agwai I	2nd Class
5.	Emor of Keffi	Alhaji M. Chindo Yamusa II	2nd Class
6.	Emir of Nassarawa	Alhaji Jibrin Mairiga	2nd Class
7.	Emir of Kanam	Alhaji M. Ibrahim	2nd Class
8.	Andoma of Doma	Mallam Ahmadu Onawo	2nd Class
9.	Sangari of Awe	Alhaji Hassan Abdullahi	3rd Class
10.	Chief of Keana	Mallam Otaki Agbo	3rd Class
11.	Chief of Wamba	Alhaji Suleiman Aliya Raimi	3rd Class
12.	Chief of Rukuba	M. Aku Kudu	3rd Class

LIST OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN PLATEAU STATE

No.	Local Government Name	Headquarters
1.	Jos	Jos
2.	Bassa	Bassa
3.	Barkin-Ladi	Barkin Ladi
4.	Mangu	Mangu
5.	Pankshin	Pankshin
6.	Kanam	Kanam
7.	Keffi	Keffi
8.	Akwanga	Akwanga

9.	Shendam	Shendam
10.	Langtang	Langtang
11.	Wase	Wase
12.	Nassarawa	Nassarawa
13.	Lafia	Lafia
14.	Awe	Awe
15.	Uke	Uke
16.	Toto	Toto
17.	Doma	Doma
18.	Bokkos	Bokkos
19.	Pan	Ba'ap
20.	Akun	Nassarawa Eggon

HOSPITAL IN PLATEAU STATE

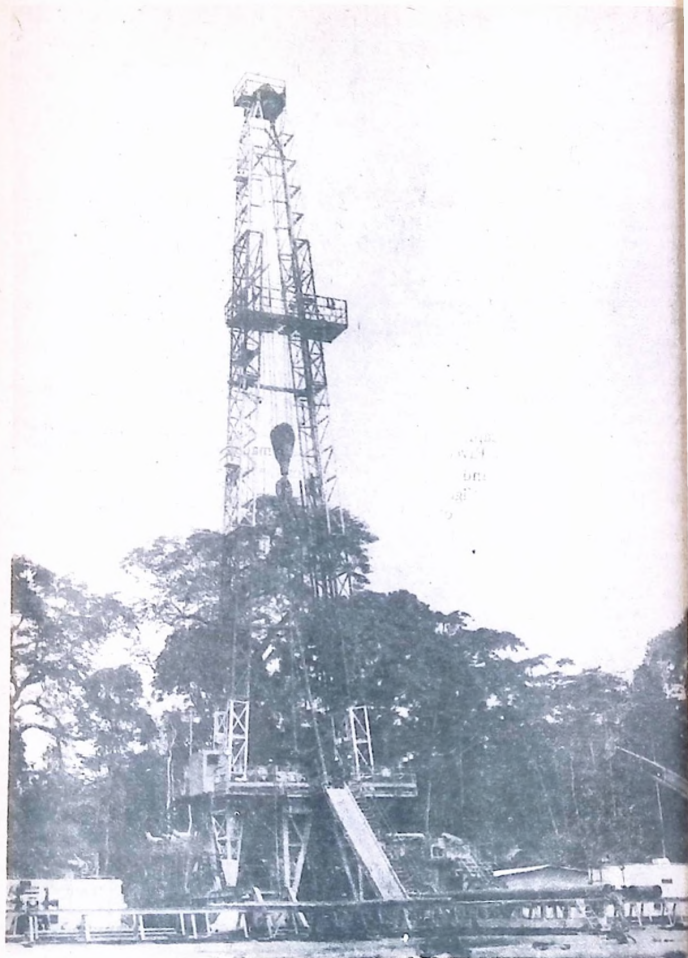
1. Murtala Mohammed Hospital, Jos
2. Plateau Hospital, Jos
3. General Hospital, Bassa LGA.
4. General Hospital, Barkin Lafia LGA.
5. General Hospital, Pankshin LGA.
6. General Hospital, Langtang LGA.
7. General Hospital, Shendam LGA.
8. General Hospital, Keffi LGA.
9. General Hospital, Lagia LGA.

HOTELS IN PLATEAU STATE

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hill Station Hotel,
10, Tudun-Wada Road,
Jos. | 10. Hotel De Cardemon,
33, West of Mines School,
Jos. |
| 2. Plateau Hotel,
Tudun Wada Road,
Jos. | 11. Cardiff Joint Hotel,
C6, Dogon Karge,
Jos. |
| 3. Jos Hotel,
Zaria Road,
Jos. | 12. High Level Hotel,
186, Bukuru Byc Pass
Dogon Karge. |
| 4. Naraguta Country Club,
Mile 3, Bauchi Road,
Jos. | 13. Moonshine Hotel,
15, Enugu-Agidi Street,
Jos. |
| 5. Anguldi Farm (Estate)
10, Vom Road,
Bukuru. | |

POST SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS IN PLATEAU STATE

6. Rockland Motel,
No. 1, Vom Road,
Bukuru.
7. Tim Tim Restaurant,
(Guest House),
84, Shen Road,
Bukuru.
8. Summir Hotel,
1, Jenta Adamu Street,
Jos.
9. Haipang Lodge, Jos.
1. University of Jos
2. Federal Advance Teachers' College, Pankshin.
3. St. Augustine's Major Seminary, Jos.
4. Theological College of Northern Nigeria,
Bukuru.
5. Advanced Teachers' College, Akwanga.
6. School of Preliminary Studies, Keffi.
7. College of Education, Gindiri.
8. Plateau State Polytechnic, Barkin Lafi.



A Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), drilling rig, at an oil well in Rivers State.

RIVERS STATE

Area: 21850 Sq. Km.

Capital: Port Harcourt

Population: 1,719,925

The Rivers State is one of the 19 states of the Federation of Nigeria. The state covers an area of about 30,000 square kilometres East of the Niger and two-thirds of this area is mostly swamps, with a small expanse of arable land North and East of the Delta.

The state is linked up by so many rivers and tributaries like, River Nun, Orasi, Sombreiro, New Calabar River, Barthelomeo, Santa Barbara, St. Nicholas, the Bonny Rivers and River Forcados.

The coastal area is mainly mangrove forest, while the North portion is tick tropical rain forest. Hydrologically, the state may be divided into three parts, — fresh water, riverine area, salt water riverine area, and about one-quarter land area to the North East.

The rainfall is very heavy and the wet season is ill defined and often unpredictable. The soil is mainly silt clay and fine grained soil.

In short the Rivers State may be said to be a typical tropical delta, and it is this deltaic nature that makes development difficult.

Port Harcourt, the state capital is a Railway terminal, and Nigeria's second largest seaport with an international Airport. The Rivers State Coastal Location made its early contact with Europeans, mainly Portuguese, possible, and this was responsible for the leading role it played in the political and economic development of Nigeria.

Even in those early days, part of the Rivers state was known as the oil Rivers, because of the abundance of palm oil and palm kernel in the area, which played a major role in the industrial Revolution in Western Europe.

Today, that historical trade mark "Oil Rivers" still flourished even with greater radiance and pride, following the discovery in 1955 of the first oil well at Oloibiri in Ogbia District of the Brass Local Government Area.

Today the Rivers State accounts for 69 percent of crude oil produced in Nigeria.

RIVERS PEOPLE

There are about three million people in the Rivers State engaged mainly in fishing and farming and trading, long before the creation of the State in May 1967. There existed in this place several ancient Kingdoms and famous autonomous communities, some of which are the Kingdoms of Bonny, Kalabari, Nembe, Ogbakiri, Opobo, Andoni, Okrika, Abua, Amassoma and Ikwerre, to name a few.

There were very close historic linkages between these various communities in the fields of government, trade, politics and religion.

Chieftaincy institution dating back to many centuries was the bedrock of these ancient kingdoms, and which have been jealously preserved till this day.

During the boundary Adjustment Commission, Sagbama and Ekeremor communities in the former Bendel state were merged with the Rivers State. Also Opobo and Andoni communities formerly in the Cross River State were also merged with the state.

There are ten Local Government Areas, namely: Ahoada, Bonny, Brass, Sagbama, Yeanagoo, Ikwerre/Etche; Bori; Port Harcourt; Okrika, Tai-Elleme and Degema.

Communities in these areas have experienced long periods of peaceful contact in trade, cultural exchanges, inter-marriages, social and religious relationships.

EXCAVATION DISCOVERY

On June 26 1981, the Rivers State Council for Arts and Culture made a bronze artwork discovery in the form of an animal head in the Brass Local Government Area of the State.

The existence of the bronze object in this part of the Niger Delta, shows that there existed civilization before the advent of the Europeans.

MEMBERS OF THE RIVERS STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. His Excellency Chief Melford Okilo | — Governor and Chief Executive |
| 2. His Excellency Prince Dr. Frank Eke | — Deputy Governor |
| 3. Chief I. A. Idamiebi-Brown | — Attorney General and Commissioner for Justice |
| 4. Chief Charles Amiebi | — Commissioner for Finance |
| 5. Mr. F. G. Endeley | — Commissioner for Works and Transport |
| 6. Chief (Lt. Col.) L. D. Ayah | — Commissioner for Functional Committees |
| 7. Mr. S. N. Orage | — Commissioner for Local Government |
| 8. Mr. Reginald Nwabeke | — Commissioner for Electricity and Water Supply |
| 9. Dr. S. K. Ikiriko | — Commissioner for Special Duties,
Governor's Office |
| 10. Chief S. B. Nwikipo | — Commissioner incharge of Chieftaincy Matters |
| 11. Dr. Constance Saronwiyo | — Commissioner for Economic Development |
| 12. Mr. Nedd Owuru | — Commissioner for Rural Development
and Co-operatives |
| 13. Mr. J. S. B. Alfred-Olotu | — Commissioner for Education |
| 14. Mr. Rufus George | — Secretary to the Government |
| 15. Dr. Emmanuel Isukul | — Commissioner for Health |
| 16. Mr. L. E. Adoki | — Commissioner for Trade and Industry |
| 17. Mr. Levy Braide | — Agriculture and Natural Resources |

SPECIAL ADVISERS

NAMES

PORTFOLIOS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Chief W. E. Tienabeso (OFR) | — Local Government and Administration |
| 2. Chief E. A. D. Alikor | — Economic Affairs |
| 3. Mr. R. T. Furo | — Information and Public Relations |
| 4. Retired Rear Admiral N. B. Soroh | — Security Affairs |

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, RIVERS STATE

1. Justice D. Graham-Douglas (Chief Judge)
2. Justice S. A. Wai-Ogosu
3. Justice B. B. Pepple
4. Justice J. A. Fiberesima
5. Justice R. J. Jacks
6. Justice J. D. Manuel
7. Justice Chief R. P. G. Okara
8. Justice W. D. Dappa
9. Justice G. I. Okoro-Idogu
10. Justice F. N. N. Ichoku
11. Justice V. D. Maxwell
12. Justice H. I. George

NATURAL RULERS IN THE RIVERS STATE

1. His Royal Highness Mr. Justice A. E. Allagoa Mingi XI,
Amanyababo of Nembe
2. His Royal Highness Sunday Nnanta Woluchem
Eze Aparo Rebisi
3. His Royal Highness Jonathan Wokeagbara Eke
Eze-Oha-Evo
4. His Royal Highness Victor O. Uku II
Uwema Abuan
5. His Royal Highness Robinson O. Robinson
Eze-Ekpye-Logbo
6. His Royal Highness Chukumela Nwam Obi II
Oba of Ogba-Land
7. His Royal Highness Capt. Opuada Secundus Pepple
Amanyababo of Bonny
8. His Royal Highness S. P. U. Ogan
Amanyababo of Okrika
9. His Royal Highness Mark Tsaro Igbara
Gbenemene of Babbe
10. His Royal Highness W. Z. P. Nzid
11. His Royal Highness Melford S. Harry Eguru
Gbenemene of Ken-Khana
12. His Royal Highness Bennet A. Isiki
Obanobham of Ogbia
13. His Royal Highness S. A. Mbalcy
Gbenemene Tai
14. His Royal Highness Obaye Abiye-Suku Amachree X
Amanyababo of Kalabari
15. His Royal Highness E. N. B. Oporum I
Onye-Isi Etche
16. His Royal Highness W. S. J. igbugburu X

Amananowei of Boma

17. His Royal Highness Frank Eriya Poro II
Amananowei of Amassoma
18. His Royal Highness Ngei A. O. Ngei
One-eh-Elene
19. His Royal Highness L. P. S. Gbaroolloo XXI
Gbenemene of Gokana
20. His Royal Highness Dandison Douglas Jaja
Amanyanabo Elect of Opobo

MAGISTRATES IN THE RIVERS STATE

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mr. V. M. Okor | Chief Registrar |
| 2. Mr. O. Opuene | Deputy Chief Registrar |
| 3. Chief H. E. Wagbara | Chief Magistrate Grade II |
| 4. T. O. P. Adeduro | Chief Magistrate Grade II |
| 5. Mrs. E. K. Membere | Chief Magistrate Grade II |
| 6. Mr. P. N. C. Agumagu | Chief Magistrate Grade II |
| 7. P. K. Wodu | Chief Magistrate Grade II |
| 8. Mr. E. B. Barango-Tariah | Chief Magistrate Grade II |
| 9. Mr. B. Ankomah | Chief Magistrate Grade II |
| 10. Mr. K. Ojujoh | Senior Magistrate Grade II |
| 11. Mr. E. N. T. Ebete | Senior Magistrate Grade II |
| 12. E. O. Agbara | Senior Magistrate Grade II |
| 13. Mr. D. Abel Tariah | Senior Magistrate Grade II |
| 14. Mr. S. G. Ene | Senior Magistrate Grade II |
| 15. Mrs. M. U. Odili | Senior Magistrate Grade II |
| 16. Mr. E. Igonikon | Magistrate Grade I |
| 17. Miss D. Okocha | Magistrate Grade I |
| 18. Mr. S. S. Hart | Magistrate Grade I |
| 19. Mr. A. P. Appah | Magistrate Grade III |
| 20. Dr. S. R. Tawlma-Abel | Magistrate Grade III |

HOTELS IN THE RIVERS STATE AND THEIR LOCATIONS

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Hotel Presidential | - Port Harcourt |
| 2. Hotel Olympia | - Port Harcourt |
| 3. Catering Rest House | - Port Harcourt |
| 4. Cedar Palace Hotel | - 11 Harbour Road Port Harcourt |
| 5. Erjioy Guest House | - 6 Enugu Street Kumuomasi P.H. |
| 6. Hotel De Elmina | - 123 Aba Road Port Harcourt |
| 7. Ibani Castle Guest House | - 31 Harold Wilson Drive Port Harcourt |
| 8. Sunny Ville Hotel | - Olu Obasanjo Road Port Harcourt |
| 9. Anon Lodge | - 158/59 Aba Road Port Harcourt |
| 10. Mini Lodge | - 9 Harbour Road Port Harcourt |
| 11. Vens Hotel | - Aba Road Port Harcourt |
| 12. Elisco Inn | - 3 New Hospital Lane Port Harcourt |

AHOADA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Catering Rest House | - Ahoada |
| 2. Hotel Sombreiro | - Igwe Layout Ahoada |
| 3. Catering Rest House Omoku | |
| 4. International Hotel Omoku | |

BONNY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Palm Garden | - Marina Road Bonny |
|----------------|---------------------|

BORI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| 1. Catering Rest House | - Bori |
|------------------------|--------|

BRASS LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

- | | |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1. Catering Rest House | - Brass |
|------------------------|---------|

DEGEMA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1. Catering Rest House | - Degema |
|------------------------|----------|

WEATHER:

- You can expect a mean temperature with dry weather from November to March, interrupted occasionally by sporadic down pour. Rainfall is heavy in all other months.

IMPORTANT TOWNS:

- Port Harcourt, Ahoada, Bonny, Bori, Nembe,

Brass, Isiokpo, Degema, Sagbama and Yenagoa

NATURAL RESOURCES:

- The natural resources are petroleum, palm produce, timber, rubber, copra, fish, rice and citrus fruits.

WILD LIFE:

- Riverine fauna including hippopotamus, crocodiles, leopards, monkeys, boa-constrictor, and sealife of an astonishing variety abound. Hunting and fishing are thus favourite pastime of the tourist to the Rivers State.

CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS:

- Aminigboko Sacred Shrines, Emughan Abua; Amadioha Ozuzu Shrine, Ozuzu, Etche; Akam Shrine, Amakiri's compound, Buguma, Ikukiri Juju Rock, Sombreiro River, Kalabari; Kolokuma Egbesu Shrine, Oloibiri-Kalama, Yenagoa; Fenibieso Shrine, Okrika; and Ancient Minalla Tree, Finima Bonny.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTRES:

- Cemeteries at Brass, Akassa, and Bonny; Palace of King George Pepple, Elesu Bonny; Relics of Akassa Raid of 1895, Twon Brass and the famous Big Brass Bell in Halliday House at Bonny.

MONUMENTS:

- King Dappa Pepple, Ebi-Nungo, Bonny; King Jaja of Opobo, Chief Ada Spiff, Gbodobiri Brass; King Ockiya, Nembe, Brass; Chief Oju Kalio, St. Peter's Church, Okrika; and Chief Edward-kiri, Okrika.

ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS:

- The cultural centre, 74/76 Bonny Street, Port Harcourt. Canoe Carving centre Opuoko water-side, Opuoko Khana.

HOLIDAY RESORT:

- Isaka, Holicruise Island, Port Harcourt, Futche Beach, Bonny River, Akassa Beach, Brass and Finima Beach, Bonny.

NIGHT CLUBS:

- Blue Pelican Night Club with Casino; Hotel Presidential, Port Harcourt Tropicana Night Club, Cedar Palace Hotel, Port Harcourt; and Lido Night Club, 24 Hospital Road Port Harcourt.

RECREATION CLUBS:

- Port Harcourt Club, Forces Avenue, Port Harcourt; Port Harcourt Golf Club, Forces Avenue, Port Harcourt, Shell-BP Club, Aba Road, Port Harcourt, Yacht Club, Reclamation Road Port Harcourt, Shell-BP Tank Farm, Bonny and Agip Recreation Club, Twon Brass.



The "Argungu" fishing festival is the pride of culture in Sokoto State. Picture shows one of the catches at the "Argungu" fishing festival. The fish weighed 141 lbs.

SOKOTO STATE

Area: 102,535 sq. km.

Population: 4,538,787

Capital: Sokoto

Main Towns: Gusau, Birnin Kebbi, Yelwa, Gwandu, Argungu, Dabai, Anka, Bin Yur and Kurawa

Sokoto State is made up of Sokoto Province and Zuru, with the Capital at Sokoto. The major ethnic groups in the State are Hausa, Fulani, Dakarkari, Kambari and Zabarima. Some of these ethnic groups are also found in the neighbouring states. Although the last four tribes have a language of their own, they speak Hausa as their second language.

Islam is the predominant religion in the state. The majority of the muslims live in Sokoto, Gwandu, Argungu and Yauri. There are also others usually referred to as pagans and Christians in

some parts of the state.

The state has 20 local government units: Argungu, Sokoto, Zuri, Yauri, Yabo, Wurno, Talata, Mafara, Anka, Jega, Bagudo, Birnin-Gwadebawa, and Bodinga. Sokoto, the state capital, has the largest airport in the state, followed by that at Gusau. Plans are underway to raise the Sokoto airport to international standard.

The state has a predominantly agricultural economy, with over 80 percent of its active population engaged in farming. The major agricultural projects in the state are: the Sokoto/Rima Valley Scheme, which is solely a Federal Government concern and is expected to provide irrigation to a total of about 28,350 hectares of land when completed by 1980, and the Gusau agricultural development Project, jointly financed by the Federal Government, the State Government and the World Bank. The Project, costing about N24 million covering 3,800 square kilometres and involving not less than 86,000 small holders, offers a promising future for the nation as a whole and the farmers of the state in particular.

The state also has the second largest concentration of livestock in the federation, particularly cattle, sheep and goats numbering about two million. The potential for meat processing industry in the Kalambiana cement factory. Apart from the private small-scale industries now operating in the state, other major industrial projects are planned.

Major industries in the state include the Sokoto tannery, where the famous "Morocco leather" is produced, the Gusau oil mill, the Sokoto furniture factory, Zamfara textile mills in Gusau and the Kalambiana cement factory. Apart from the private small-scale industries now operating in the state, other major industrial projects are planned.

Like many other states in the federation, Sokoto State places high priority on the provision of educational facilities for its people. The State Government is leaving no stone unturned to ensure the success of the Universal Primary Education scheme. Under the scheme, the existing primary schools are being expanded. As at present, there are about 522 primary schools in the state with a total enrolment of 80,197.

Secondary education has also witnessed tremendous expansion. In the last Development Plan period (1975-80), fourteen new secondary schools were established in different parts of the state. This number also include four technical secondary schools. A mobile teacher training scheme which will train more primary school teachers in the state has started. Also, as part of the efforts, to produce the required number of post primary school teachers, the Advanced Teachers' College in Sokoto was established in 1970. A College of Arts and Science has been established in the state to prepare post-primary school leavers for entry into university. Also a new College of Technology

at Birnin-Kebbi started enrolling students in September 1977. There is the University of Sokoto, in Sokoto.

The most prominent event on the state's cultural calendar is the Argungu annual fishing and cultural festival which has grown from a local affair into a national and international tourist attraction. Another tourist attraction in the State is, the Tomb of Usman dan Fodio.

Sokoto, the state capital, was the heart of the historic Fulani Empire and the seat of the Sultan, the "Sarkin Musulmi" of the old Western Sudan.

SOKOTO STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR:	Dr. Garba Nadama.
DEPUTY GOVERNOR:	Alhaji Mohamadu Bacaka
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT:	Alhaji Yarima Abubakar M. Sani
HEAD OF SERVICE:	Alhaji Idris Koko

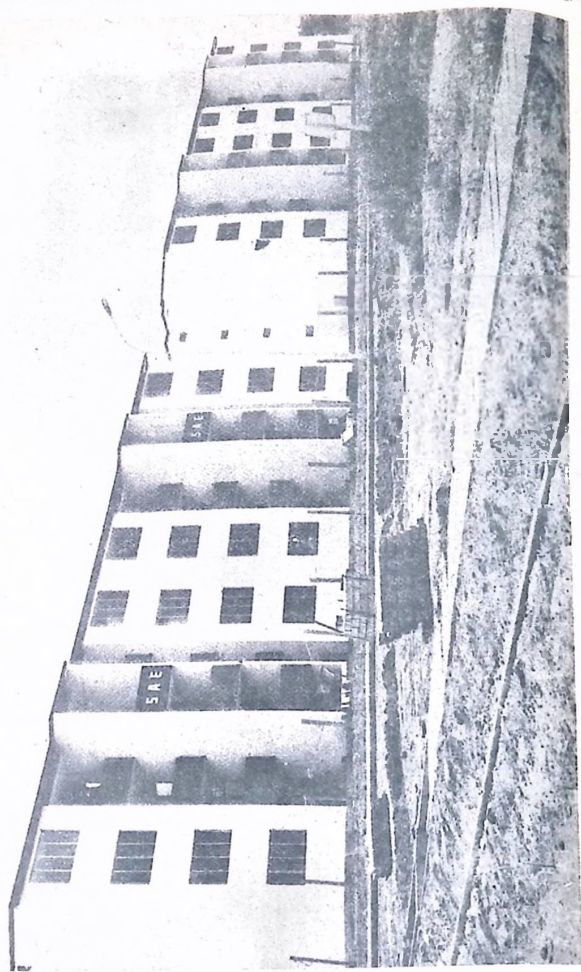
S/No.	MINISTRY	COMMISSIONER
1.	Agriculture	Alhaji Shuaibu Shinkafi
2.	Economic Planning	Alhaji Musa Habib Jega
3.	Education	Alhaji Ibrahim Birnin-Tsaba
4.	Finance	Alhaji Mamman Lugga
5.	Health and Social Welfare	Alhaji Yahaya Nasarawa
6.	Housing and Environment	Alhaji Usman Sanni
7.	Local Government	Alhaji Mohammadu Bello Tilli
8.	Special Duties	Alhaji Umaru Dahiru Tambual
9.	Trade and Industry	Alhaji Tunau Gusau
10.	Water and Electricity	Alhaji Bala Tafidan Yauri
11.	Works and Transport	Mamman Sokoto
12.	Youth, Sports and Culture	Alhaji Ladan Shunni

ADVISERS

1.	Budget Director	Alhaji Garba Illa Gada
2.	Political and Economic Affairs	Alhaji Muhammadu Jakada
3.	Information Director	Alhaji Shehu Aliyu Kaoje
4.	Liaison Officer Between Govt. and Assembly	Alhaji Muhammadu Belio Sarkin-Gobir
5.	Rural Dev. and Co-operatives	—
6.	Security Matters	Alhaji Muhammadu Maisango
7.	Legal Adviser	Mr. Umaru Yabo



... and the well-known letter 'A' shape.



A section of about 1,000 flats in Abuja.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY (FCT)

AREA: 8,000 Sq. Kilometres (2½ times the size of Lagos State)

NAME: Abuja

POPULATION: 3,000,000 (Projected)

BRIEF HISTORY

By the beginning of the 1970s, the burgeoning city of Lagos which was also the Capital of the Federal Republic of Nigeria was been increasingly, inflicted by social and environmental problems. The human population was fast out-stripping the city, whose landed area consisted of small islands and the mainland.

As a result, there were heavy demands on private and public social facilities and utilities which could not cope with the exploding human population. Movement of goods and Services was hampered by traffic jams. This situation provided a conducive atmosphere for the growth of social ills such as armed robbery, murder, rape, idleness, industrial, air and noise pollution.

Government efforts to solve these problems were apparently fruitless, and no amount of money and funds put into the reconstruction and provision of amenities were having the desired results and impact.

Ultimately, the military administration took another step to remedy the situation. In August 1975, the Military administration of the Late General Murtala Mohammed, set up a panel to consider the desirability or otherwise, of maintaining Lagos as the capital of the Federation. This panel which was headed by Mr. Justice T. A. Aguda, was to make recommendations to the Federal Military government (FMG), on practical ways to solve the perennial social, industrial and environmental problems of Lagos.

The Justice Aguda Panel submitted its report in December of the same year. In it, the Panel suggested the movement of the Federal Capital from Lagos to a geographically central part of the country. These recommendations were adopted by the Military administration, and the territory was excised from the present Kwara, Plateau and Niger States.

In pursuance of the objectives of the Panel, the Federal Military Government (FMG) promulgated Decree No. 6 of 1976; which established the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA), and also provided the instruments for the administration of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), exclusively by the Federal Government. The processes leading to the movement to Abuja as the Federal Capital were, therefore, begun by the Military administration before the civil regime was ushered in.

According to the Military Rulers, the building of the Federal Capital territory was to be between 15-20 years as from 1975. This did not, however, mean that it was the responsibility of the government that would take 15-20 years to move to Abuja. The Military administration projected the total sum of N10 B (ten Billion Naira), to be spent on the construction of projects in the Abuja master plan.

Although by 1979, there was a change of government, it was the desire of the National Government (NPN), to maintain continuity in the political-economic process by carrying on with the laudable national projects, initiated and already started by the out-going military administration. One of these projects was the construction of the Federal Capital, and the movement of the Federal seat of government to Abuja. The Federal Capital Territory (Applicable Law) Act of 1981 was therefore passed in 1981, to make laws for the administration of the territory.

The administrative machinery was subsequently set-up by the creation of a separate ministry for the Federal Capital Development Authority, with Mr. John Jatau Kadiya (now NPN National Candidate in Plateau State) as the Minister for the Federal Capital Development Authority. A contract of over half-million Naira was also awarded to build a secretariat to the Federal Capital Development Authority administration. This secretariat, which was com-

in 1981, is located at Gwagwanlada, an area which is about 40 Kilometers South of Suleija (Niger State), and has about 64 rooms for office accommodation.

In the 1979/80 fiscal year, the total sum of N400 million was voted for the development of the territory, while N700 Million was voted in the 1981/82 fiscal year.

The area covered by the Federal Capital Territory was inhabited by citizens of Niger, Plateau and Kwara States. This meant that one of the primary tasks of the Federal Capital Development Authority was the evacuation and re-settlement of these citizen, so as to create room for the effective execution of the Abuja master plan.

Since Nigerians are generally attached to their agricultural lands; and their evacuation so as to construct the Federal seat of government meant that these Nigerians had to be dispossessed of their farm lands. The Federal Government, therefore, took steps to compensate those citizens whose lands were so taken.

By 1981, the Federal Government had disbursed the total sum of N11 million naira as part payment to the governments of Niger, Plateau and Kwara States for the re-settlement of the inhabitants of Abuja, and compensation for their lands. The Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA), also partook in the responsibility to settle persons who wish to live within and without the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

From its temporary administrative hub in Suleija, the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA), created a total number of 7 Development Area Councils (DAC), as the second tier of administration in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), apart from the Authority itself. (The administration has since moved to Abuja in the Gwagwanlada area). The Development Area Councils are; Kuje; Kwali; Yaba; Karshi; Abaji, Bwari and Rubochi.

The functions of the Development Area Councils (DAC), amongst others are: (a) to control development; (b) to co-ordinate administration of the settlement and (c) to provide social services within their respective development areas.

These Development Area Councils are responsible for the implementation of all the exclusive provisions for local government as enshrined in the 1979 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Their responsibility also includes the execution of all the concurrent provisions for both the states and local governments. In terms of functions, therefore, the Development Area Councils of the Federal Capital territory are synonymous with Local Governments.

Under each of the Development Area Councils, four Departments have been created. They are:

- (a) Department of Administration and Finance.
- (b) Department of Works, Lands, Survey and Natural Resources.
- (c) Department of Education.
- (d) Department of Health, and Social Welfare.

With these Departments are established Supervisory Councillorships, into which councillors have been appointed to man the administration of the Departments pending democratic elections.

A. In the Kuje Development Area Council, the following persons are appointed:

1. Alhaji Muhamadu Dauladi Akoshi Jiwa
- Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance.
2. Mallam Aruwa S. Yara Kusaki
- Councillor for Works, Lands, Survey and Natural Resources.
3. Alhaji Garba Sarkin Hausawa
- Councillor for Education.
4. Mr. Kugye Yarbawa Garki
- Councillor for Health, Social Welfare.

B. In the Kwali Development Area Council

1. Mr. Pastor Etsu Kwali
- Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance.

2. Mr. Isa Pade Bukpe
– Councillor for Works, Lands, Survey and Natural Resources.
 3. Mallam Hassaini Ashara
– Councillor for Education
 4. Mallam Alhassan Madaki
– Councillor for Health and Social Welfare.
- C. In the Yaba Development Area Council
1. Mr. Isa Sulaimanu
– Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance.
 2. Mallam Adamu Shaba
– Councillor for Works, Lands, Survey and Natural Resources.
 3. Mr. Emmanuel Dauda
– Councillor for Education.
 4. Mallam Yakubu Ndatzu Yaba
– Councillor for Health and Social Welfare.
- D. In the Karshi Development Area, Council
1. Mallam Bariya Jezhi Magaji
– Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance.
 2. Mallam Ahmed Doka
– Councillor for Works, Lands, Survey and Natural Resources.
 3. Mallam Abdukadir Mamman
– Councillor for Education
 4. Mr. Louis Danko
– Councillor for Health, and Social Welfare
- E. In the Abaji Development Area Council
1. Mallam Abdulahi Attaira
– Chairman and Councillor for Finance Administration.
 2. Mallam Balla Usman
– Councillor for Works, Lands Survey and Natural Resources.
 3. Mallam Zabesan Kakpin
– Councillor for Health Social Welfare
 4. Mallam Inuwa Mohammed Goni
– Councillor for Education.
- F. In the Bwari Development Area, Councils
1. Mr. Samuel Mai Nasara
– Chairman and Councillor for Finance and Administration.
 2. Mr. Samuel Gwari Igu
– Councillor for Lands, Survey and Natural Resources.
 3. Mallam Danladi Umaru
– Councillor for Education.
 4. Mallam Bala S. Hasawa
– Councillor for Health and Social Welfare.
- G. In the Rubochi Development Area Council
1. Mallam Musa Dauda
– Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance.

2. Mr. Simon Kinni
— Councillor for Works, Lands, Survey and Natural Resources.
3. Mallam Hanza Maiyaki
— Councillor for Education
4. Mallam Musa Tattari
— Councillor for Health and Social Welfare.

The Federal Capital Development Authority has mapped out a programme of construction which is spelt out in phases vis-a-vis the Projected population for Abuja city.

- (a) Phase 1: When completed is estimated to house a population of 230,000 persons.
- (b) Phase 2: 585,000 persons.
- (c) Phase 3: 640,000 persons.
- (d) Phase 4: 1.7 million persons.

PHASE 1 which will take a population of 230,000 persons is divided into six Districts Viz

- (1) The Central Area
- (2) Accelerated District
- (3) North West District
- (4) BCDEF District
- (5) MNOP District
- (6) IJKL District

1. The Central Area will house the three-arms of government. This area is to provide office accommodation for the National Assembly; the Presidential Complex and the Supreme Court of Nigeria.

2. The Accelerated District is to provide office accommodation for Ministries and other governmental establishments as corporations and Boards.

3. The North West District of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) is where the National Hall and the National Square will be built. This District will also house the shopping centre and provide the parade ground for national celebrations as Independence Celebration, Children's Day, May Day etc.

4. The BCDEF or the Central Business Centre will serve as the main shopping Complex for Abuja City and its immediate environs.

5. The MNOP or the Cultural Spine Area will house (a) The National Mosque (b) the National Cathedral (c) the National Library (d) the National Archives (e) National Conference Centre (f) National Theatre (g) the Nigerian Television Authority Head Quarters. (h) the National Monumental Communications Tower etc.

6. The IJKL area, when completed, will be the transport terminal which will be the central nervous system of all modes of transportation in and out of Abuja City and the entire territory.

According to the Abuja Master Plan, the first residential area is the Accelerated District of Phase 1. Advanced and significant work has been made in this District. As at now, this district is ready to accommodate about 22,000 persons. All Federal Officials who are involved in the move to Abuja have been provided with more than 3,000 housing units, while other housing units at their various stages of construction and completion.

Also, most infrastructural facilities in the Accelerated District have been provided. All roads are paved, streets and residential lights have been provided with electricity power cable "D". Communications and sewage collection lines are also provided. In fact, the staff of the Federal Capital Development Authority as well as the staff of some construction firms are already residing in the Housing Units of the Accelerated District.

Although much of the work on the new Federal Capital, Abuja is yet to be completed (for instance, it was estimated to take 15-20 years), the 22nd year of Independence was celebrated in Abuja where leaders of all political parties were present. The decision of the Shagari Administration to move to Abuja, nay, to celebrate the nation's 22nd year of Independence in the un-

completed Presidential Complex, was a testimony of its determination to accept challenges, inconveniences and the hazards of change and continuity in the Nigerian political evolution.

The Presidential Complex, when completed, is to provide residential accommodation for the President and three visiting Heads of State; while also providing office accommodation for the President and his personal staff.

It is the decision of this administration that movement to Abuja will be piece-meal. In the first batch will be the office of the President; the Ministry of Defence; the Ministry of National Planning, Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Internal Affairs and of course the Federal Capital Development Authority. While in the second batch will be the Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Mines and Power; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Commerce; Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Housing and Environment.

Amongst other important establishments to be built at Abuja is the Regional Secretariat of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA). The decision of which was unanimously agreed upon by the African group of the Association and adopted by the Nigerian National Assembly.

While the decision to build the Secretariat in Nigeria registers the high esteem which African nation-states hold for Nigeria and its democratic government, it is also worth noting that our lawmakers in the National Assembly could not have accepted and appreciated this fact better than their resolution to site such an important international political institution at our nation's new Capital, Abuja. Of course, therein lies the importance of Abuja.

On the development of the Federal Capital Territory, the private sector of the Nigerian economy is not left out. Efforts have been made to supplement government-financed construction activities. Outstanding in this endeavour is the construction of a two-Five-Star Hotel, which will be managed by Sheraton and Hyatt. Construction responsibility is that of Towry - Coker Associates, which is a firm of chartered architects, planners, project managers and development consultants specialised in hotel and tourist facilities.

Furthermore, the UK Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD), has also offered Nigeria a credit of N365.5 M in kind, for the construction of projects and the development of the Federal Capital, Abuja.

With Nigeria's declining revenue from the sale of oil, this financial gesture is a welcome relief, because whereas the construction of projects at Abuja has, hitherto, been on a cash basis, the receipt of this loan in kind is expedient and prudent in a sense that the raw materials will be supplied by the U.K. Export Credit Guarantee Department, and British construction companies will be given the contracts to execute the projects. This arrangement means that construction work at Abuja will progress uninterrupted even without cash-flows.

It will be recalled that the United Kingdom (UK) alone accounted for 40% of total investment in Nigeria, as at 1981; and British construction companies and firms have proved to be reasonably reliable. The John Holt House; Niger House; Freeman House; the Nigerian External Telecommunications (NET) Building, and the first Bank Building are some of the construction projects executed in Nigeria by British construction firms.

Dams:

There are two principal dams at the Federal Capital Territory. They are the Jabi and Low Usuma Dams.

The Jabi Dam was officially commissioned by the first Executive President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Alhaji Shehu Aliyu Usuman Shagari, in June 1982.

The Jabi Dam supplied water to early settlers of Abuja City. It was constructed to serve population of 1,000,000 persons but it is currently undergoing expansion re-touches, with the introduction of complementary water treatment facilities to serve 1.3 M persons. The Dam has storage capacity of six million cubic meters of water, with a production capacity of 360 cub

meters per hour.

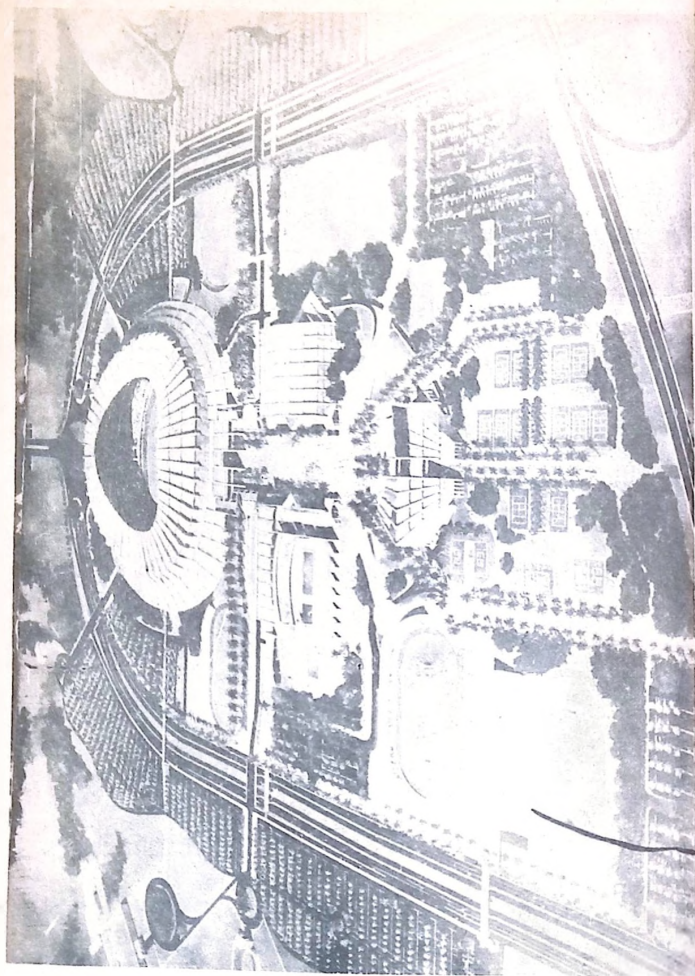
Then there is the lower Usuma Dam which is presently under construction. It is a bigger dam because when completed it will store about 96 million cubic meters of water.

With these dams, the problem of water supply for both residential and industrial use in the Federal Capital has been laid to rest.

AIRPORT

There is also an International Airport at Abuja. Situated within the vicinity of two giant rocks of tourist attraction, the Abuja International Airport, which is linked to the city by a 44 kilometre tarred road, accommodates aircrafts as Boeing 747 and D.C. 10. The Abuja International Airport is managed by the Nigeria Airport Authority (NAA).

The location of the airport within the vicinity of two giant rocks generated considerable debate among members of the public. The debate centred on the landing safety or otherwise at the airport. However, expert advice has it that it is safe for aircrafts to land at the airport.



An Aerial's impression of the Ahmadu Bello University



Picture shows the President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari and members of his entourage listening to some explanations from the Director of Planning and Architecture, Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA), Abuja.



MART IGWE BROTHERS

English: you can get the following newspaper from our bookshop.
 Italy: Potete trovare ora nel nostro negozio i seguenti giornali
 French: Vous pouvez acheter des journaux français dans cette librairie.
 German: Sie konnewhiedie frankfurter augemene ermalten.
 Holland: Het dagblad de telegraaf lsute koop in dere Bockhandel.

Daily Telegraph	N1.50	Sunday Express	N1.80
Daily Express	N1.50	Sunday Telegraph	N1.80
Daily Mirror	N1.50	Sunday Mirror	N1.80
Daily Mail	N1.50	The Observer	N2.00
The Times	N1.70	News of the world	N1.80
Financial Times	N1.70	The People	N1.80
The Guardian	N1.70	The Economist	N2.00
Herald Tribune	N1.70	News Statement	N1.70
Le Figaro	N1.70	The Listener	N1.70
Le Monde	N1.70	Spectator	N1.70
Le Stampa	N1.70	Times Magazine	N1.50
Corriere Dele Sera	N1.70	News Week	N1.50
De Telegraph	N1.70 - N2.00	La Figaro Magazine	N2.50
Frankfuta Allgunine	N1.70 - N2.00	Le Point Magazine	N2.50
Sunday Times	N2.00	Nigeria Road and State Maps	N6 - N20
West African	80k		
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